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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

The following additions to the Table of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs have been approved by His Majesty's Government, and are published for general information:—

Permanent Salutes.

The Nawab of JANJIRA	...	...	11 guns.
The Sawbwa of KENG TUNG	...	...	9 „
The Sawbwa of MÖNG NAI	...	...	9 „
The Sawbwa of HSI PAW	...	...	9 „

Personal Salutes.

SHANKAR RAO CHIMNAJI, Pant Sachiv of BHOR	9 guns.
Maharana JASWANT SINGHJI HARISINGHJI of DANTA	9 „
Nawab Sir AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of LOHARU	9 „

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to and promotions in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the first class, or Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order—

His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir MAHBUB ALI KHAN Bahadur Fateh Jang, G.C.S.I., of HYDERABAD.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the second class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order—

Major-General CHARLES COMYN EGERTON, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District.

Colonel ARTHUR GEORGE HAMMOND, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Staff Corps.

L. W. DANE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on the occasion of the Darbar to be held this day at Delhi in His Majesty's Indian Empire, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

The Right Honourable GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, commonly called Lord GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, M.P., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

His Highness Raja Sir RAMA VARMA, K.C.S.I., of COCHIN.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Rear-Admiral CHARLES CARTER DRURY, Royal Navy, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

The Honourable Mr HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES MONTEATH, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel DONALD ROBERTSON, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Honourable Mr. ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH FRASER, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces—President of the Police Commission.

HUGH SHAKESPEAR BARNES, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Surgeon-General WILLIAM ROE HOOPER, C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (retired), President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

Colonel Sir COLIN CAMPBELL SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Royal Engineers (retired), President of the Indian Irrigation Commission.

His Highness Raja KIRTI SAH, C.S.I., of TEHRI, Garhwal.

Kunwar RANBIR SINGH, of Patiala.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Sir EDWARD FITZGERALD LAW, K.C.M.G., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—a Member of the Police Commission.

The Honourable Mr. GABRIEL STOKES, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Major-General TREVOR BRUCE TYLER, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

HARVEY ADAMSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LOCKINGTON IMPEY, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES MACPHERSON, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Colonel ST. GEORGE CORBET GORE, Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES ALEXANDER LAWRENCE MONTGOMERY, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division of the Punjab—a Member of the Police Commission.

REGINALD HENRY CRADDOCK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division of the Central Provinces.

Colonel HENRY DOVETON HUTCHINSON, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at the War Office.

Major HUGH DALY, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Raja BAN BIHARI KAPUR, of Burdwan.

Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, of Pahasu in the Bulandshahr District, lately a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

Sardar BADAN SINGH, of Malaudh in the Ludhiana District of the Punjab.

It had been the KING-EMPEROR'S intention to appoint His Highness Raja BIJE SEN Bahadur, of MANDI, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Raja Bije Sen died on the 10th December.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on the occasion of the Darbar to be held this day at Delhi in His Majesty's Indicn Empire, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir BALA RAMA VARMA Kulashekhara Kiritapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., of TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir HIRA SINGH Malwandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of NABHA.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Sir LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, *Kt.*, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. HERBERT THIRKELL WHITE, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

Surgeon-General BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Honorary Physician to the King, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Honourable Mr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

ARTHUR UPTON FANSHAWE, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Director-General of the Post Office of India.

WALTER ROPER LAWRENCE, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (retired), Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

JOHN ELIOT, Esquire, C.I.E., F.R.S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Raja-Dhiraj NAHAR SINGHJI of SHAHPURA in Rajputana.

GANGADHAR RAO GANESH, *alias* BALA SAHIB PATWARDHAN, Chief of MIRAJ (Senior Branch) in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sardar GHAUS BAKHSH, Raisani, the Premier Chief of the Sarawans, Baluchistan.

Maharaja HARBALLABH NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur, C.I.E., of Sonbursa, Bengal.

Maharaja Peshkar KISHAN PARSHAD, Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

PURNA NARASINGHARAO KRISHNA MURTI, C.I.E., Diwan of Mysore.

Maharaja GODE NARAYANA GAJAPATI RAO, C.I.E., of Vizagapatam.

To be Companions.

Colonel ERNEST DEBRATH, Indian Staff Corps, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

The Honourable Mr. PRATUL CHANDAR CHATTARJI, Rai Bahadur, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

FREDERICK GURR MACLEAN, Esquire, M.I.E.E., Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

WALTER BERNARD DEWINTON, Esquire, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department.

Colonel TREVREDYN RASHLEIGH WYNNE, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and Commandant of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ALGERNON ELLIOTT, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) CHARLES ARNOLD KEMBALL, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

HERBERT WILLIAM CAMERON CARNDUFF, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and lately acting as Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM LOCH, General List, Infantry, Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Lieutenant-Colonel GERALD BOMFORD, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HODDING, V.D., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse.

EDWARD GILES, Esquire, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

HENRY KING BEAUCHAMP, Esquire, Editor of the *Madras Mail*, and Sheriff of Madras.

HARJIBHAI MANEKJI RUSTAMJI, Esquire, Sheriff of Calcutta.

HAVILLAND LEMESURIER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Magistrate and Collector of Patna, and Chairman of the Patna Municipality.

ROBERT NATHAN, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and Secretary to the Indian Universities Commission.

Major ALFRED WILLIAM ALCOCK, M.B., F.R.S., Indian Medical Service, Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

ARTHUR HILL, Esquire, F.C.H., M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bombay Presidency.

DOUGLAS DONALD, Esquire, Commandant of the Border Military Police and Samana Rifles, Kohat.

JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE, Esquire, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of the Presidency College at Calcutta.

Nawab MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHAN, Khan of DIR.

Mehtar SHUJA-UL-MULK of CHITRAL.

Mir MUHAMMAD NAZIM KHAN, Mir of HUNZA.

Raja SIKANDAR KHAN of NAGAR.

WILLIAM DICKSON CRUICKSHANK, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

THOMAS JEWELL BENNETT, Esquire, Editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay.

JOHN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, Esquire, Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*, Calcutta.

HENRY WENDEN, Esquire, Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

CHARLES HENRY WILSON, Esquire, Manager of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi KHUDA BAKHSH, of Patna.

Rao Bahadur SHYAM SUNDAR LAL, Diwan of Kishangarh in Rajputana.

Rao Bahadur Munshi BALMUKUND DAS, Diwan Bahadur, Member of the Alwar State Council.

ROBERT HERRIOT HENDERSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Tarrapur Tea Company's Gardens in the Cachar District, Assam.

Nawab Hafiz MUHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN, Alizai, of Dera Ismail Khan, Honorary Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

HKUN KYI, K.S.M., Sawbwa of MÖNG NAI in the Southern Shan States.

Mir MEHRULLA KHAN, Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, Baluchistan.

Nawab FATEH ALI KHAN, Kazilbash, of Lahore.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit GANGA DHAR SHASTRI, Professor of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

FARIDOONJI JAMSHEDJI, Esquire, Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Minister at Hyderabad.

CHARLES HENRY WEST, Esquire, Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India.

It had been the KING-EMPEROR'S intention to appoint Sir JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his long and distinguished services in India. Sir John Woodburn died at Calcutta on the 21st November. He held, at the time, the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It had been the KING-EMPEROR'S intention to confer a Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on Mr. HARRY CHARLES HILL, in recognition of the able manner in which he had conducted his duties, during his long service in the Forest Department in India. Mr. Hill died on the 7th November, whilst on leave in England. He held, at the time, the important post of Inspector-General of Forests.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

The KING-EMPEROR has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM OVENS CLARK, Indian Civil Service, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. MONTAGUE CHARLES TURNER, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM EARNSHAW COOPER, C.I.E., Commandant, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES LEWIS WALKER, C.I.E., late of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

GEORGE WATT, Esquire, M.B., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

HARKISANDAS NAROTTAMDAS, Esquire, lately Sheriff of Bombay.

WILLIAM GODSELL, Esquire, Auditor of Accounts, India Office.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to announce that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

Her Excellency the Lady Curzon of Kedleston, C.I.

The Reverend Samuel Scott Allnutt, M.A., Cambridge Mission, Delhi.

Albert Frederick Ashton, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hutton Dawson, Indian Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

Captain Alain C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer in Mysore.

James Douglas, Esquire, of Bombay.

The Reverend J. A. Graham, M.A., Kalimpong, Bengal.

Pandit Jwála Prasád, Magistrate and Collector of Jalaun, United Provinces.

Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Steele Lyons, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.

Merwanjee Cowasjee, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon.

John Nisbet, Esquire, lately a Conservator of Forests in Burma.

Major David Semple, M.D., R.A.M.C., Director of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

The Reverend J. D. W. Sewell, S.J., Manager of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

The Reverend David Whitton, Principal of the Hislop College, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

Mrs. Adams-Wylie, widow of the late Lieutenant Adams-Wylie, of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay.

The Reverend Adam Andrew, Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland, Chingleput, Madras Presidency.

Mir Aziz Hasan, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal and District Boards, Etawah, United Provinces.

Babu Baijnath Goenka, Banker and Zamindar, of Monghyr, Bengal.

Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Officer, Raipur, Central Provinces.

Rao Bahadur Chandasing Kansing, Honorary Magistrate, Hyderabad, Sind.

Thakur Durjan Singh, Member of the Alwar State Council, Alwar, Rajputana.

George Eaglesome, Esquire, Head Master of the Lawrence School, Abu, Rajputana.

The Reverend Father Etienne Freynet, Superintendent, Roman Catholic Leper Asylum, Rangoon, Burma.

The Reverend Robert Jones, B.A., of the Welsh Mission in the Khási Hills, Shillong, Assam.

Miss F. Joss, Church of Scotland Mission, Gujrat, Punjab.

Miss Ellen Elizabeth Mitchell, M.D., American Baptist Mission, Moulmein, Burma.

Miss Mitcheson, Zenana Medical Mission, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province.

Miss Margaret O'Hara, M.D., Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Dhar, Central India.

Dr. T. L. Pennell, Medical Missionary, Church Missionary Society, Bannu, North-West Frontier Province.

Bhai Ram Singh, Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, Punjab.

Santokh Singh, Kurmi, Malguzar, Raipur District, Central Provinces.

Bibi Soghra, of Bihar, Patna, Bengal.

Muhammad Zahur-ul-Husain, Member of the Municipal Board, Allahabad, United Provinces.

H. H. RISLEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing the following favours and concessions to different branches of the Army in India in connection with the Coronation of the KING-EMPEROR :—

1. His Majesty has graciously approved of the designation of the Indian Staff Corps being abolished. Officers belonging to that Corps will in future be designated "Officers of the Indian Army."

2. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a limited number of Native officers of the Indian Army shall be annually appointed for duty as orderly officers in attendance upon Himself, the arrangement commencing with the year 1903. The rules governing the appointment of these Native officers will be as follows :-

(1) The number appointed annually will be six. Each will be allowed a batman. They will remain for one season in London, *viz.*, from

April to August, and be annually replaced by other selections. Half of the Native officers will be drawn from the Cavalry, and half from the Infantry, Artillery and Sappers and Miners.

(2) They will be provided with a residence in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace.

(3) They will be under the general control and supervision of the Assistant Military Secretary for Indian affairs, and under the personal orders of the Equerry in Waiting upon the King.

(4) They will wear regimental uniform and a special aiguilette during the period of the special service.

3. The honorary rank of Captain will in future be granted on retirement to all Risaldar-Majors and Subadar-Majors in possession of the 1st class of the Order of British India, and that of Lieutenant on all other Native officers in possession of the same decoration.

4. In token of the appreciation in which the services of the Native Army are held by His Majesty, the Order of British India will be temporarily increased by fifty appointments, *viz.*, 10 in the first class and 40 in the second class of the Order. These appointments will be absorbed on the death or promotion of the recipients.

5. In token of the appreciation in which the services of the Imperial Service Troops are held by His Majesty, an establishment of ten first class and twenty second class appointments in the Order of British India has been sanctioned for them. This establishment will include holders on the retired list as well as those on the active list.

Appointments to the Order will be honorary and will not carry any allowances from the British Government, but allowances hitherto enjoyed will continue to be drawn by members during their life-time.

The order will be the same as that bestowed on the officers of the regular army.

6. An extra meritorious service medal with a gratuity of Rs. 25, for dafadars and havildars only, will be granted on the following scale :—

To each regiment of Cavalry, corps of Sappers and Miners and battalion of Infantry (including local corps)*	1
To the three Body-Guards and Aden troop combined	1
To the four Punjab Frontier Force Batteries and Frontier Garrison Artillery	2
To the six other Native Mountain Batteries	3
To the four Hyderabad Contingent Batteries	1
To the native driver establishment of British Mountain Batteries	1

7. To the rank and file of the Native Army will be granted extra long service and good-conduct medals, with gratuities of Rs. 25, on the following scale :—

To each regiment of Cavalry, corps of Sappers and Miners, and battalion of Infantry (including local corps)*	2
To the three Body-Guards and Aden troop combined	1
To the four Punjab Frontier Force Batteries and Frontier Garrison Artillery	2
To the six other Native Mountain Batteries	3
To the four Hyderabad Contingent Batteries	1

* The Malwa Bhil Corps and the Nepal Escort will be grouped together as one unit.

To the native driver establishment of British Mountain Batteries	1
To the whole of the native combatants of batteries and companies, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery and ammunition column units in India	4
To the corps of Sub-Marine Mining Lascars including serangs and tindals	1

8. The grants of medals in paragraphs 6 and 7 will be special ones for the year 1903 only, and the conditions of the grant will be the same as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 334 to 340, and Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, paragraph 1107, *et seq.*

9. A money grant as stated below will be made to all British and Native corps. The money is to be spent in such manner as may be thought most suitable by Officers Commanding in each case :—

	R
Royal Horse Artillery Battery	80
Royal Field Artillery Battery	80
Royal Garrison Artillery Company	70
Mountain Artillery Battery	60
Heavy Artillery Battery	60
British Cavalry Regiment	300
British Infantry Battalion	450
Sappers and Miners (European)	1 per head.
Native Mountain Battery	60
Frontier Garrison Artillery	35
Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent	35
Drivers (Native) of British Mountain Batteries	35
Body-Guards	20
Native Cavalry Regiment	150
Corps of Guides	300
Native Infantry Battalion	200
Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Cavalry	40
Malwa Bhil Corps	150
Aden Troop	20
Nepal Escort	20
Local corps, other than those specified above	200
Company of Sappers and Miners	40
Drivers (Native) of heavy batteries	35
Corps of Sub-Marine Mining Lascars	35
Coast Defence Lascars	80
Drivers, Head-Quarter Units of ammunition columns	7 per unit.
„ Ordinary Units of ammunition columns	5 „
British Non-Commissioned Officers of Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company	1 per head.

10. In consideration of the excellent services rendered by the Native Mountain Artillery, the six batteries named in the margin will be formed into a group, and be granted the following privileges now enjoyed by the mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

Quetta Mountain Battery.
Jullundur „ „
Gujrat „ „
Lahore „ „
Muree „ „
Abbottabad „ „

(*i*) The rank and pay of Subadar-Major will be granted to the senior Subadar of the six batteries, and the senior, or other selected trumpeter, will be granted the rank and pay of Trumpet Major.

(*ii*) The British officers will in future be entitled to 90 instead of 60 days' privilege leave in the year when quartered at Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and in the Tochi Valley.

11. As a mark of Royal clemency on this auspicious occasion, particular classes of military offenders of both the British and Native Armies will be released at daybreak on the 1st January 1903, or their punishments will be mitigated under orders published by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

12. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will issue any subsidiary orders necessary for giving effect to the above measures.

The following special promotions in the Native Army and admissions to the Order of British India are notified :—

I.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Subadar-Major :—

Subadar Sher Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Lahore Mountain Battery.

II.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Risaldar-Major :—

Risaldar Ramchander Rao Mahadik, Sardar Bahadur, the 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers.

III.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Risaldar :—

Jemadar Ajab Khan, Bahadur, 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
Jemadar Dhangri, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

IV.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Subadar or Ressaidar :—

Jemadar Gul Mawaz Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.
Jemadar Mir Hidayat Ali, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Jemadar Kehar Singh, Governor-General's Body-Guard.
Jemadar Bhao Sawanth, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.
Jemadar Banna, Merwara Battalion.
Jemadar Gangadin Pande, 1st Brahman Infantry.

V.—For promotion in and admission to the Order of British India :—

(a) For promotion to the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

1. Risaldar-Major Muhammad Beg, Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers.
2. Risaldar-Major Muizzuddin Khan, Bahadur, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers.
3. Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, Bahadur, Derajat Mountain Battery.
4. Risaldar-Major Shaikh Farid, Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers.
5. Risaldar-Major Baldeo Singh, Bahadur, 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse).
6. Subadar Bhola Tiwari, Bahadur, 1st Brahman Infantry.
7. Subadar Tura-Baz Khan, Bahadur, 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry.
8. Subadar Jag Singh, Bahadur, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

9. Subadar-Major Devasahayam, Bahadur, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
10. Subadar-Major Hira Singh, Bahadur, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

(b) For admission to the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

1. Subadar Ram Singh, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry.
2. Risaldar-Major Faiz Talab Khan, The Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry).
3. Risaldar-Major Niyaz Muhammad Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers.
4. Risaldar-Major Wazir Ali Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers.
5. Risaldar Ishar Singh, The Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry).
6. Risaldar-Major Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, 2nd Central India Horse.
7. Subadar Hanbir Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
8. Subadar Prem Singh, 32nd Punjab Pioneers.
9. Risaldar-Major Umdah Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
10. Subadar-Major Karnabir Thapa, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.
11. Subadar-Major Molar Ram, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
12. Subadar-Major Jan Muhammad, 29th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluch Infantry.
13. Subadar Baldeo Singh, 8th Rajput Infantry.
14. Subadar Mauladad Khan, 26th Baluch Infantry.
15. Subadar Nathu Sunar, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
16. Subadar Zargun Shah, 1st Punjab Infantry.
17. Ressaidar Sajjat Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.
18. Subadar-Major Kalandar Khan, 28th Punjab Infantry.
19. Ressaidar Mir baz Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.
20. Ressaidar Mazhar Ali Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers.
21. Subadar Kandasami, 1st Madras Pioneers.
22. Ressaidar Mirza Umrao Beg, 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers.
23. Subadar Shaikh Ebrahim, 16th Bombay Infantry.
24. Second class Senior Hospital Assistant Debi-ditta Saithhi, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.
25. Subadar-Major Kaberaj Karki, 44th Gurkha Rifles.
26. Subadar-Major Shiubaran Singh, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.
27. Risaldar-Major Har-ji Ram, 7th Bengal Lancers.
28. Subadar Bihari Singh, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
29. Risaldar Gopal Singh, 10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

30. Subadar-Major Ram Kishan Bisht, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
31. Subadar Balaji Mule, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.
32. Subadar Muhammad Sulaiman, 20th Madras Infantry.
33. First Class Senior Hospital Assistant Pati Ram, Rai Bahadur, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.
34. Subadar Dost Muhammad, 24th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry.
35. Subadar Balwant Singh, 23rd Punjab Pioneers.
36. Ressaidar Dewa Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
37. Subadar Adhar Singh, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.
38. Subadar Shaikh Ismail, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
39. Subadar Ashik Ali Khan, 17th (Musulman) Rajput Infantry.
40. Subadar Ahmed Kutti, 2nd Moplah Rifles.

The following promotions in and admissions to the Order of British India among native officers of the Imperial Service Troops are notified.

For promotion to the first class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Mirza Karim Beg, Commandant, Bhopal Lancers.
Sundar Singh, Commandant, Patiala Infantry.
Gurnam Singh, Commandant, Jind Infantry.
Jas Singh, Commandant, Jodhpur Lancers.
Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, Alwar Infantry.
Nand Singh, Commandant, Patiala Lancers.

For admission to the second class with the title of "Bahadur."

Narain Singh, Commandant, Kapurthala Infantry.
Mahomed Bakhsh Khan, Assistant Commandant, Malerkotla Sappers.
Hardas Singh, Commandant, Nabha Infantry.
A. P. Edibam, Commandant, Gwalior Transport.
Farman Ali Khan, General, Kashmir Infantry, Adjutant-General, Kashmir Army.
Bhagwan Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Kashmir Infantry.
Saiyid Hafiz, Commandant, Mysore Lancers.

The King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to grant to His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia-Barar Bans Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Nabha, the honorary rank of Colonel of the 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

The King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to grant to His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kota, the honorary rank of Major in the Deoli Irregular Force.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sawlawi, Myoza of Gantarawadi, or Eastern Kareuni, the hereditary title of Sawbwa, to be attached to the Chiefship.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the Zamindar of Burdwan the hereditary title of Maharaja-Dhiraj, to be attached to the Estate.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo, Chief of the Moharbhanj State, in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, the title of MAHARAJA, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rani Dhankuar Ba Sahiba, of the Barwani State, in Central India, the title of MAHARANI, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Nawab Khwaja Salimullah, of Dacca, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of NAWAB BAHADUR, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAJA as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Bahadur Chhatarpati, C.S.I., Jagirdar of Alipura, in Central India.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, of Lawa, in Rajputana.

U Kine Singh, Seim of Nongkhlao, in the Khasi Hills, Assam.

Rao Jogendra Narain Roy, Zamindar of Lalgola, in the Murshidabad District.

Lal Raghuraj Singh, of Mankapur, in the Gonda District of the United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of NAWAB as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Bahadur Sardar Khair Bakhsh, Chief of the Marri tribe in Baluchistan.

Sardar Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magasi tribe in Baluchistan.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bismillah Begam Sahiba, wife of Nawab Gulam Mahomed Ghouse, Khan Bahadur, brother of the Prince of Arcot, the title of NAWAB BEGAM, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of SHAMS-UL-ULAMA as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Maulvi Saadat Husain, of the Calcutta Madrassa.

Mufti Maulvi Abdulla, of the Oriental College, Lahore.

Maulvi Abdul Hakim, of the Oriental College, Lahore.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Shiva Chandra Sarvabhauma, of Bhatpara, 24-Parganas, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of DEWAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

N. Subramanyam, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, and Commissioner of the Madras Municipality.

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Amembala Vencataramana Poi Avargal, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand Daga, of Bikanor.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of SARDAR BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Bahadur Gopal Singh, Naib Commandant, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Risaldar Partab Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Bahadur Mehta Jagjiwan Jiwan, Dewan of Jaisalmer, the title of DEWAN, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KHAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Din Muhammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kasur, in the Lahore District of the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Haji Kalandar Khan, of Gundapur, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Haji Mahommed Abdul Hadi Badsha Sahib, a Commissioner of the Madras Municipality.

Maulvi Shams-ul-Zoha, Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench, and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Birbhum, in the Bengal Presidency.

Jan Mahomed Nawaz *walad* Ghulam Mahomed Dahar, Zamindar, Taluka Ubauro, Sukkur District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ardeshir Dorabji Daviervala, landholder of Umbargaon, Thana District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Chaudhri Amir Husain Khan, of Sahespur, Bijnor District, in the United Provinces.

Maulvi Majid Bakht Mazumdar, Honorary Magistrate, in the Sylhet District, in Assam.

Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwindiwala, Abkari Contractor and Salt Merchant, Bombay.

Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvalla, Assistant Surgeon, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ardesir Dinshaji Chinoy, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAO BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Chaube Jagat Raj, Jagirdar of Paldeo, in Central India.

Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskate, Chairman of the Municipality of Burhanpur, in the Central Provinces.

Rao Sahib Nirbho Singh Mandloi, of Sohagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Sansar Chander Sen, Member of the Jaipur State Council.

Telagani Kothandarama Naidu, Dewan of the Sandur State.

Dayabhai Harjiwandas Nanavati, Accountant-General of the Baroda State.

Lal Janardhan Singh, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, in Central India.

Panamalai Subachari Krishna Rao, District Judge, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Pasupaleti Vencata Krishnayya Naidu Garu, Vice-President of the Guntur Taluk Board, and Chairman of the Guntur Municipal Council, Madras Presidency.

Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai, retired Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency.

Wadhumal Chandiram, retired Deputy Collector, Talti, in the Tarkana District of the Bombay Presidency.

Bilaram Sachanand, retired Assistant Judge, Shikarpur, Sind.

C. Hanumantha Gowd, Member of the District Board, Bellary, in the Madras Presidency.

Annaji Aiyengar Krishnaswami Aiyengar, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras Presidency.

Duruseti Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil, Coconada, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. R. M. Rangachariyar, Professor of Sanskrit at the Presidency College, Madras.

Moreshwar Raghoba Talpade, Postal Superintendent, Bombay Presidency.

Pandit Vishnu Sadaseo Baputt, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Narayon Kesheo, Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAI BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Banamali Chakarbatti, Superintendent of the Toshakhana of the Government of India.

Rai Sahib Bhik Chand, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee of Quetta.

Subadar-Major Har Singh Thapa, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Subadar-Major Kehr Singh Rana, Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Inspector Hari Singh, of the Andaman and Nicobar Military Police.

Babu Jogesh Chunder Mitter, late District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, in the Bengal Presidency.

Lala Nand Kishor, Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Circle, Punjab.

Lala Moti Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan, in the Punjab.

Anant Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

Babu Sitanath Roy, of Calcutta.

Babu Rajendra Chandra Shastri, Librarian, Bengal Library.

Munshi Takht Singh, of Hatta, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Surjyakumar Chaudhuri, Senior Superintendent in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Household and Aide-de-Camp's Office, Government House.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KHAN SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Muhammad Mujib Ullah, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board of Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces.

Muhammad Naim Khan, of Kailaspur, Saharanpur District, in the United Provinces.

Mir Rahim Khan, of the Kurd tribe in Baluchistan.

Haji Mulla Mastak, Jogizai, of Zhob, in Baluchistan.
Munshi Mahboob Alum, Supervisor, Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.
Mir Alim Kazi, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, of Haripur, Hazara District, in the North-West Frontier Province.
Sheikh Imam-ud-din, Superintendent of Police, Jammu.
Mir Akbar Shah, retired Tahsildar, Peshawar.
Pestonji Dorabji, Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAO SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Ganpatram Gavrishankar Shastri, retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.
Ganesh Hari Sugwekar, Member and Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Karjat, Neral, in the Bombay Presidency.
Anandrao Tukaram, Deshmukh of Jarur, in the Amraoti District of Berar.
Vijiaragavaloo Chetty, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAI SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Haran Chandra Rakshit, of Calcutta.
Darshan Singh, Zamindar, of the Pilibhit District, in the United Provinces.
Din Dayal, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Lucknow.
Lala Ralla Ram, Honorary Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.
Lala Sheo Pershad, Assistant Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
Lala Radha Kishen, Member of the Municipal Committee, Peshawar.
Lala Kunj Behari, Thapar, Secretary of the Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Babu Surendra Nath Gupta, Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Assam.
Babu Charu Chandar Mitter, Treasurer and Accountant, Foreign Department.
Babu Fanindra Mohan Basu, Head Clerk, Meteorological Office, Calcutta.
Lala Janki Pershad, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Simla.
Bikhiram Naik, Malguzar, Bilheri, in the Central Provinces.
Tarak Nath Ghose, Civil Assistant Surgeon, of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Benares.
Babu Kailas Chandra Das, Senior Hospital Assistant, Sylhet, in Assam.
Kumud Behary Samanto, Civil Hospital Assistant, Bengal Presidency.
Babu Doorlub Chunder Mozumdar, retired Sub-Assistant Auditor, East Indian Railway.
Babu Hari Chand, Sub-Engineer, Kalka-Simla Railway.
Munshi Govind Jewan, Treasurer and Mir Munshi, 1st Bengal Lancers.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KYET-THAYE-ZAUNG SHWE SALWE YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Yaing, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma.
Maung Pyat, retired Myoôk, and Honorary Magistrate, Bassein.
Maung Yo, Vice-President of the Paungdè Municipality.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of THUYE GAUNG NGWE DA YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Sao Möng Kak, Chief Minister of the State of Kēng Tūng.
Labang Ma Grong, Taungôk of the Southern Tracts, Bhamo-Kachin Hills.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of AHMUDAN GAUNG TAZEIK YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Hkun Shwe Kya, Ngwegunhmu of Loi Ai in the Myelat, Southern Shan States.

Maung Nyo Hlaing, Ngwegunhmu of Maw in the Myelat, Southern Shan States.

The following concessions have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council as rewards for distinguished services, and are published for general information :—

To the Hon'ble Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, Kt., C.I.E., Judge of the High Court, Madras.	An assignment of land revenue of the value of Rs. 5,000 a year, for life.
To B. Srinivasa, retired Inspector of Police, Madras.	An assignment of land revenue of the value of Rs. 1,200 a year, for life.
To Bhivrao Madhavrao Potnis, a 1st class Sardar of the Deccan.	The grant of a Saranjam, valued at Rs. 3,000 a year, for life.
To Mr. J. P. Warburton, late District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.	The remission of the *nazarana* payable on 20 squares of land on the Chenab canal.
To Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I.E., Superintendent of Post Offices, Simla Division.	The remission of the *nazarana* payable on 15 squares of land on the Jhelum canal.
To Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Wazir to the Jam of Las Bela.	The remission of the *nazarana* payable on 15 squares of land on the Jhelum canal.
To Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.	A jagir of the approximate value of Rs. 1,250 a year, for life, in the Sarela village in Pishin.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JAILS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue orders as follows for the release, as an act of clemency and grace, of a certain number of prisoners, both criminal and civil, and the remission of a portion of the sentences of other prisoners in all the Jails throughout British India, and in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of the King-Emperor.

2. Local Governments and Administrations have been desired to release on this day 10 per cent. of all the convicts under sentence, provided that their conduct during imprisonment has been good and that their release is not likely to give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime. Under these orders 9,123 offenders will be released. Special consideration has been given to the question of the release of Burmans convicted of dakaiti and similar offences during the disturbances which followed the annexation of Upper Burma and the release of 127 such convicts has been decided on. Apart from the foregoing concession, His Excellency in Council has, as additional measures of clemency and grace, directed the release (1) of 1,238 female convicts whose offences were not of a serious nature; (2) of 4,909 persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less who have on this day worked out half their sentence; and (3) of 276 persons under sentence of not more than six months' imprisonment, whose offences were more or less attributable to conditions of scarcity. The Governor General in Council has also directed the absolute release of 352 male and female convicts in the Andamans, and the conditional release of 31 convicts under sentence for dakaiti. The total number of convicts of all classes at Port Blair who will be released in connection with the celebration of the Coronation of the King-Emperor will thus be nearly 400.

3. The Governor General in Council has also been pleased to extend a measure of grace and clemency to convicts in Indian Jails who in the interests of society cannot now be released, by directing that they be granted remissions of their punishments, graduated according to the character of the sentence in each case, which may extend to a month's remission for each year of imprisonment passed in Jail. His Excellency in Council has further sanctioned, in the case of all well-behaved convicts in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, certain concessions which will mitigate the severity of their sentences and will improve their prospects of earning further privileges by continued good behaviour.

4. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all persons confined in prison in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts whose debts do not exceed the sum of R100, provided that they are poor and not

fraudulent ; and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained. One hundred and thirty-two civil prisoners will accordingly be discharged, and their debts aggregating R8,590 will be paid by Government.

5. The total number of prisoners who will to-day be released from British Jails including the Andamans is 16,188.

H. H. RISLEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1903.

No. 1.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c 17), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 30th January, 1903, at 11 A.M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January 1903.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India is pleased to announce that the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

Her Excellency the Lady Curzon of Kedleston, C.I.

The Reverend Samuel Scott Allnutt, M.A., Cambridge Mission, Delhi.

Albert Frederick Ashton, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hutton Dawson, Indian Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

Captain Alain C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer in Mysore.

James Douglas, Esquire, of Bombay.

The Reverend J. A. Graham, M.A., Kalimpong, Bengal.

Pandit Jwala Prasad, Magistrate and Collector of Jalaun, United Provinces.

Clarence Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Steele Lyons, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.

Merwanjee Cowasjee, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon.

John Nisbet, Esquire, lately a Conservator of Forests in Burma.

Major David Semple, M.D., R.A.M.C., Director of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

The Reverend J. D. W. Sewell, S.J., Manager of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

The Reverend David Whitton, Principal of the Hislop College, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

Mrs. Adams-Wylie, widow of the late Lieutenant Adams-Wylie, of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay.

The Reverend Adam Andrew, Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland, Chingleput, Madras Presidency.

Mir Aziz Hasan, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal and District Boards, Etawah, United Provinces.

Babu Baijnath Goenka, Banker and Zamindar, of Monghyr, Bengal.

Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Officer, Raipur, Central Provinces.

Rao Bahadur Chandasing Kansing, Honorary Magistrate, Hyderabad, Sind.

Thakur Durjan Singh, Member of the Alwar State Council, Alwar, Rajputana.

George Eaglesome, Esquire, Head Master of the Lawrence School, Abu, Rajputana.

The Reverend Father Etienne Freynet, Superintendent, Roman Catholic Leper Asylum, Rangoon, Burma.

The Reverend Robert Jones, B.A., of the Welsh Mission in the Khasi Hills, Shillong, Assam.

Miss F. Joss, Church of Scotland Mission, Gujrat, Punjab.

Miss Ellen Elizabeth Mitchell, M.D., American Baptist Mission, Moulmein, Burma.

Miss Mitcheson, Zenana Medical Mission, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province.

Miss Margaret O'Hara, M.D., Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Dhar, Central India.

Dr. T. L. Pennell, Medical Missionary, Church Missionary Society, Bannu, North-West Frontier Province.

Bhai Ram Singh, Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, Punjab.

Santokh Singh, Kurmi, Malguzar, Raipur District, Central Provinces.

Bibi Soghra, of Bihar, Patna, Bengal.

Muhammad Zahur-ul-Husain, Member of the Municipal Board, Allahabad, United Provinces.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JAILS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January 1903.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue orders as follows for the release, as an act of clemency and grace, of a certain number of prisoners, both criminal and civil, and the remission of a portion of the sentences of other prisoners in all the Jails throughout British India, and in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of the KING-EMPEROR.

2. Local Governments and Administrations have been desired to release on this day 10 per cent. of all the convicts under sentence, provided that their conduct during imprisonment has been good and that their release is not likely to give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime. Under these orders 9,123 offenders will be released. Special consideration has been given to the question of the release of Burmans convicted of dakaiti and similar offences during the disturbances which followed the annexation of Upper Burma, and the release of 127 such convicts has been decided on. Apart from the foregoing concession, His Excellency in Council has, as additional measures of clemency and grace, directed the release (1) of 1,238 female convicts whose offences were not of a serious nature; (2) of 4,909 persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less who have on this day worked out half their sentence; and (3) of 276 persons under sentence of not more than six months' imprisonment, whose offences were more or less attributable to conditions of scarcity. The Governor General in Council has also directed the absolute release of 352 male and female convicts in the Andamans, and the conditional release of 31 convicts under sentence for dakaiti. The total number of convicts of all classes at Port Blair who will be released in connection with the celebration of the Coronation of the KING-EMPEROR will thus be nearly 400.

3. The Governor General in Council has also been pleased to extend a measure of grace and clemency to convicts in Indian Jails who in the interests of society cannot now be released, by directing that they be granted remissions of their punishments, graduated according to the character of the sentence in each case, which may extend to a month's remission for each year of imprisonment passed in Jail. His Excellency in Council has further sanctioned, in the case of all well-behaved convicts in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, certain concessions which will mitigate the severity of their sentences and will improve their prospects of earning further privileges by continued good behaviour.

4. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all persons confined in prison in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts whose debts do not exceed the sum of R100, provided that they are poor and not fraudulent; and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained. One hundred and thirty-two civil prisoners will accordingly be discharged, and their debts aggregating R8,590 will be paid by Government.

5. The total number of prisoners who will to-day be released from British Jails, including the Andamans, is 16,188.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1902.

No. 1506.—The services of Major R. W. H. Jackson, M.D., R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty.

No. 1509.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain J. C. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Mr. C. E. W. Sands, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, United Provinces.

No. 1511.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S. (Madras), to take charge of the sanitary arrangements at the Viceroy's Camp at the Coronation Durbar, with effect from the 10th December 1902.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 31st December 1902.

No. 2644.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Allahabad District of the United Provinces is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Kurnool Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the Districts of Monghyr, Shahabad, Saran, Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bengal, the Punjab, the Nimar District of the Central Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Districts of Aurangabad, Oosmanabad and Raichur of the Hyderabad State, the Districts of Akola and Buldana in Berar, the Indore State in Central India and the Poonch District of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Magh Mela during the months of January and February 1903:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Allahabad, Naini, Karchana, Jasra and Bamhrauli on the East Indian Railway shall be sold during the months of January and February 1903 within the Salem, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Kurnool Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the Districts of Monghyr, Shahabad, Saran, Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bengal, the Punjab, the Nimar District of the Central Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Districts of Aurangabad, Oosmanabad and Raichur of the Hyderabad State, the Districts of Akola and Buldana in Berar, the Indore State in Central India and the Poonch District of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

No. 2658.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Masi New Moon festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Sevvapet Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Chinnammapet on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 20th to the 28th February 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Masi New Moon festival at Tiruvallur.

The 2nd January 1903.

No. 2.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, 30th December 1902.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Ten days quarantine on arrivals from Jask, Gulf Oman, since twenty-third.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January 1903.

No. 1-*I. A.*

The following additions to the Table of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs have been approved by His Majesty's Government, and are published for general information:—

Permanent Salutes.

The Nawab of JANJIRA	11 guns.
The Sawbwa of KENG TUNG	9 "
The Sawbwa of MÖNG NAI	9 "
The Sawbwa of HSI PAW	9 "

Personal Salutes.

SHANKAR RAO CHIMNAJI, Pant Sachiv of BHOR	9 guns.
Maharana JASWANT SINGHJI HARISINGHJI of DANTA	9 "
Nawab Sir AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of LOHARU	9 "

ORDER OF THE BATH.

No. 2-*I. A.*

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to and promotions in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the first class, or Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order—

His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir MAHBUB ALI KHAN Bahadur Fateh Jang, G.C.S.I., of HYDERABAD.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the second class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order—

Major-General CHARLES COMYN EGERTON, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District.

Colonel ARTHUR GEORGE HAMMOND, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Staff Corps.

L. W. DANE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January 1903.

No. 1-*S. I.*

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on the occasion of the Darbar to be held this day at Delhi in His Majesty's Indian Empire, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

The Right Honourable GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, commonly called Lord GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, M.P., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

His Highness Raja Sir RAMA VARMA, K.C.S.I., of COCHIN.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Rear-Admiral CHARLES CARTER DRURY, Royal Navy, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES MONTEATH, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel DONALD ROBERTON, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Honourable Mr ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH FRASER, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces—President of the Police Commission.

HUGH SHAKESPEAR BARNES, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Surgeon-General WILLIAM ROE HOOPER, C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (retired), President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

Colonel Sir COLIN CAMPBELL SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Royal Engineers (retired), President of the Indian Irrigation Commission.

His Highness Raja KIRTI SAH, C.S.I., of TEHRI, Garhwal.

Kunwar RANBIR SINGH, of Patiala.

To be Companions:

The Honourable Sir EDWARD FITZGERALD LAW, K.C.M.G., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—a Member of the Police Commission.

The Honourable Mr. GABRIEL STOKES, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Major-General TREVOR BRUCE TYLER, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

HARVEY ADAMSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LOCKINGTON IMPEY, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES MACPHERSON, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Colonel ST. GEORGE CORBET GORE, Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES ALEXANDER LAWRENCE MONTGOMERY, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division of the Punjab—a Member of the Police Commission.

REGINALD HENRY CRADDOCK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division of the Central Provinces.

Colonel HENRY DOVETON HUTCHINSON, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at the War Office.

Major HUGH DALY, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Raja BAN BIHARI KAPUR, of Burdwan.

Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, of Pahasu in the Bulandshahr District, lately a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

Sardar BADAN SINGH, of Malaudh in the Ludhiana District of the Punjab.

No. 2-S. I.

It had been the KING-EMPEROR'S intention to appoint His Highness Raja BIJE SEN Bahadur, of MANDI, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Raja Bije Sen died on the 10th December.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January 1903.

No. 1-I. E.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on the occasion of the Darbar to be held this day at Delhi in His Majesty's Indian Empire, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir BALA RAMA VARMA Kulashekhara Kiritapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., of TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir HIRA SINGH Malwandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of NABHA.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Sir LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, *Kt.*, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. HERBERT THIRKELL WHITE, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

Surgeon-General BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Honorary Physician to the King, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Honourable Mr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

ARTHUR UPTON FANSHAWE, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Director-General of the Post Office of India.

WALTER ROPER LAWRENCE, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (retired), Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

JOHN ELIOT, Esquire, C.I.E., F.R.S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

Raja-Dhiraj NAHAR SINGHJI of SHAHPURA in Rajputana.

GANGADHAR RAO GANESH, *alias* BALA SAHIB PATWARDHAN, Chief of MIRAJ (Senior Branch) in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sardar GHAUS BAKHSH, Raisani, the Premier Chief of the Sarawans, Baluchistan.

Maharaja HARBALLABH NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur, C.I.E., of Sonbursa, Bengal.

Maharaja Peshkar KISHAN PARSHAD, Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

PURNA NARASINGHARAO KRISHNA MURTI, C.I.E., Diwan of Mysore.

Maharaja GODE NARAYANA GAJAPATI RAO, C.I.E., of Vizagapatam

To be Companions.

Colonel ERNEST DEBRATH, Indian Staff Corps, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

The Honourable Mr. PRATUL CHANDAR CHATTERJI, Rai Bahadur, Judge of Chief Court of the Punjab.

FREDERICK GURR MACLEAN, Esquire, M.I.E.E., Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

WALTER BERNARD DEWINTON, Esquire, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department.

Colonel TREVREDYN RASHLEIGH WYNNE, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and Commandant of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ALGERNON ELLIOTT, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) CHARLES ARNOLD KEMBALL, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

HERBERT WILLIAM CAMERON CARNDUFF, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and lately acting as Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM LOCH, General List, Infantry, Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Lieutenant-Colonel GERALD BOMFORD, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HODDING, V.D., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse.

EDWARD GILES, Esquire, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

HENRY KING BEAUCHAMP, Esquire, Editor of the *Madras Mail*, and Sheriff of Madras.

HARJIBHAI MANEKJI RUSTAMJI, Esquire, Sheriff of Calcutta.

HAVILLAND LEMESURIER, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Magistrate and Collector of Patna and Chairman of the Patna Municipality.

ROBERT NATHAN, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and Secretary to the Indian Universities Commission.

Major ALFRED WILLIAM ALCOCK, M.B., F.R.S., Indian Medical Service, Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

ARTHUR HILL, Esquire, F.C.H., M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bombay Presidency.

DOUGLAS DONALD, Esquire, Commandant of the Border Military Police and Samana Rifles, Kohat.

JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE, Esquire, M.A., D.SC., Professor of the Presidency College at Calcutta.

Nawab MUHAMMUD SHARIF KHAN, Khan of DIR.

Mehtar SHUJA-UL-MULK of CHITRAL.

Mir MUHAMMUD NAZIM Khan, Mir of HUNZA.

Raja SIKANDAR KHAN of NAGAR.

WILLIAM DICKSON CRUICKSHANK, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

THOMAS JEWELL BENNETT, Esquire, Editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay.

JOHN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, Esquire, Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*, Calcutta.

HENRY WENDEN, Esquire, Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

CHARLES HENRY WILSON, Esquire, Manager of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi KHUDA BAKKSH, of Patna.

Rao Bahadur SHAYAM SUNDAR LAL, Diwan of Kishangarh in Rajputana.

Rao Bahadur Munshi BALMUKUND DAS, Diwan Bahadur, Member of the Alwar State Council.

ROBERT HERRIOT HENDERSON, Esquire, Superintendent of the Tarrapur Tea Company's Gardens in the Cachar District, Assam.

Nawab Hafiz MUHAMMUD ABDULLA KHAN, Alizai, of Dera Ismail Khan, Honorary Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

HKUN KYI, K.S.M., Sawbwa of MÖNG NAI in the Southern Shan States.

Mir MEHRULLA KHAN, Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, Baluchistan.

Nawab FATEH ALI KHAN, Kazilbash, of Lahore.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit GANGA DHAR SHASTRI, Professor of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

FARIDOONJI JAMSHEDJI, Esquire, Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Minister at Hyderabad.

CHARLES HENRY WEST, Esquire, Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India.

No. 2-*I. E.*

It had been the KING-EMPEROR'S intention to appoint Sir JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his long and distinguished services in India. Sir John Woodburn

died at Calcutta on the 21st November. He held, at the time, the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 3-*I. E.*

It had been the KING-EMPEROR'S intention to confer a Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on Mr. HARRY CHARLES HILL, in recognition of the able manner in which he had conducted his duties, during his long service in the Forest Department in India. Mr. Hill died on the 7th November, whilst on leave in England. He held, at the time, the important post of Inspector-General of Forests.

By order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi; the 1st January, 1903.

No. 3-*I. A.*

The KING-EMPEROR has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM OVENS CLARK, Indian Civil Service, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. MONTAGUE CHARLES TURNER, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM EARNSHAW COOPER, C.I.E., Commandant, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES LEWIS WALKER, C.I.E., late of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

GEORGE WATT, Esquire, M.B., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

HARKISANDAS NAROTTAMDAS, Esquire, lately Sheriff of Bombay.

WILLIAM GODSELL, Esquire, Auditor of Accounts, India Office.

No. 4-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sawlawi, Myoza of Gantarawadi, or Eastern Karenni, the hereditary title of Sawbwa, to be attached to the Chiefship.

No. 5-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the Zamindar of Burdwan the hereditary title of Maharaja-Dhiraj, to be attached to the Estate.

No. 6-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo, Chief of the Moharbhanj State in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, the title of MAHARAJA, as a personal distinction.

No. 7-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rani Dhankuar Ba Sahiba, of the Barwani State, in Central India, the title of MAHARANI, as a personal distinction.

No. 8-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Nawab Khwaja Salimullah, of Dacca, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of NAWAB BAHADUR, as a personal distinction.

No. 9-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAJA as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Bahadur Chhatarpati, C.S.I., Jagirdar of Alipura, in Central India.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, of Lawa, in Rajputana.

U Kine Singh, Seim of Nongkhlao, in the Khasi Hills, Assam.

Rao Jogendra Narain Roy, Zamindar of Lalgola, in the Murshidabad District.

Lal Raghuraj Singh, of Mankapur, in the Gonda District of the United Provinces.

No. 10-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of NAWAB as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Bahadur Sardar Khair Bakhsh, Chief of the Marri tribe in Baluchistan.

Sardar Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magasi tribe in Baluchistan.

No. 11-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bismillah Begam Sahiba, wife of Nawab Gulam Mahomed Ghouse, Khan Bahadur, brother of the Prince of Arcot, the title of NAWAB BEGAM, as a personal distinction.

No. 12-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of SHAMS-UL-ULAMA as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Maulvi Saadat Husain, of the Calcutta Madrassa.

Mufti Maulvi Abdulla, of the Oriental College, Lahore.

Maulvi Abdul Hakim, of the Oriental College, Lahore.

No. 13-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Shiva Chandra Sarvabhauma, of Bhatpara, 24-Parganas, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, as a personal distinction.

No. 14-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of DEWAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

N. Subramanyam, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, and Commissioner of the Madras Municipality.

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Amembala Vencataramana Poi Avargal, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Karnool, in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand Daga, of Bikaner.

No. 15-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of SARDAR BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Bahadur Gopal Singh, Naib Commandant, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Risaldar Partab Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

No. 16-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Bahadur Mehta Jagjiwan Jiwan, Dewan of Jaisalmer, the title of DEWAN, as a personal distinction.

No. 17-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KHAN BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Din Muhammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kasur, in the Lahore District of the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Haji Kalandar Khan, of Gundapur, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Haji Mahommed Abdul Hadi Badsha Sahib, a Commissioner of the Madras Municipality.

Maulvi Shams-ul-Zoha, Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench, and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Birbhum, in the Bengal Presidency.

Jan Mahomed Nawaz *walad* Ghulam Mahomed Dahar, Zamindar, Taluka Ubauro, Sukkur District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ardeshir Dorabji Daviervala, landholder of Umbargaon, Thana District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Chaudhri Amir Husain Khan, of Sahespur, Bijnor District, in the United Provinces.

Maulvi Majid Bakht Mazumdar, Honorary Magistrate, in the Sylhet District, in Assam.

Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwindiwala, Abkari Contractor and Salt Merchant, Bombay.

Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvalla, Assistant Surgeon, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ardesir Dinshaji Chinoy, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

No. 18-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAO BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Chaube Jagat Raj, Jagirdar of Paldeo, in Central India.

Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskate, Chairman of the Municipality of Burhanpur, in the Central Provinces.

Rao Sahib Nirbhe Singh Mandloi, of Sohagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Sansar Chander Sen, Member of the Jaipur State Council.

Telagani Kothandarama Naidu, Dewan of the Sandur State.

Dayabhai Harjiwandas Nanavati, Accountant-General of the Baroda State.

Lal Janardhan Singh, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, in Central India.

Panamalai Subachari Krishna Rao, District Judge, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Pasupaleti Vencata Krishnayya Naidu Garu, Vice-President of the Guntur Taluk Board and Chairman of the Guntur Municipal Council, Madras Presidency.

Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai, retired Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency.

Wadhumal Chandiram, retired Deputy Collector, Talti, in the Tarkana District of the Bombay Presidency.

Bilaram Sachanand, retired Assistant Judge, Shikarpur, Sind.

C. Hanumantha Gowd, Member of the District Board, Bellary, in the Madras Presidency.

Annaji Aiyengar Krishnaswami Aiyengar, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras Presidency.

Duruseti Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil, Coconada, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. R. M. Rangachariyar, Professor of Sanskrit at the Presidency College, Madras.

Moreshwar Raghoba Talpade, Postal Superintendent, Bombay Presidency.

Pandit Vishnu Sadaseo Baputt, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Narayen Kesheo, Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

No. 19-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAI BAHADUR as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Banamali Chakarbatti, Superintendent of the Toshakhana of the Government of India.

Rai Sahib Bhik Chand, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee of Quetta.

Subadar-Major Har Singh Thapa, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Subadar-Major Kehr Singh Rana, Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Inspector Hari Singh, of the Andaman and Nicobar Military Police.

Babu Jogesh Chunder Mitter, late District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, in the Bengal Presidency.

Lala Nand Kishor, Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Circle, Punjab.

Lala Moti Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan, in the Punjab.

Anant Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

Babu Sitanath Roy, of Calcutta.

Babu Rajendra Chandra Shastri, Librarian, Bengal Library.

Munshi Takht Singh, of Hatta, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Surjyakumar Chaudhuri, Senior Superintendent in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Household and Aide-de-Camp's Office, Government House.

No. 20-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KHAN SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Muhammad Mujib Ullah, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board of Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces.

Muhammad Naim Khan, of Kailaspur, Saharanpur District, in the United Provinces.

Mir Rahim Khan, of the Kurd tribe in Baluchistan.

Haji Mulla Ma[illegible]ak, Jogizai, of Zhob, in Baluchistan.

Munshi Mahboob Alum, Supervisor, Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.

Mir Alim Kazi, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, of Haripur, Hazara District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Sheikh Imam-ud-din, Superintendent of Police, Jammu.

Mir Akbar Shah, retired Tahsildar, Peshawar.

Pestonji Dorabji, Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

No. 21-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAO SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Ganpatram Gavrishankar Shastri, retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Hari Sugwekar, Member and Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Karjat, Neral, in the Bombay Presidency.

Anandrao Tukaram, Deshmukh of Jarur, in the Amraoti District of Berar.

Vijiaragavaloo Chetty, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway.

No. 22-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of RAI SAHIB as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Haran Chandra Rakshit, of Calcutta.

Darshan Singh, Zamindar, of the Pilibhit District, in the United Provinces.

Din Dayal, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Lucknow.

Lala Ralla Ram, Honorary Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Lala Sheo Pershad, Assistant Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Lala Radha Kishen, Member of the Municipal Committee, Peshawar.

Lala Kunj Behari, Thapar, Secretary of the Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

Babu Surendra Nath Gupta, Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Assam.

Babu Charu Chandar Mitter, Treasurer and Accountant, Foreign Department.

Babu Fanindra Mohan Basu, Head Clerk, Meteorological Office, Calcutta.

Lala Janki Pershad, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Simla.

Rikhiram Naik, Malguzar, Bilheri, in the Central Provinces.

Tarak Nath Ghose, Civil Assistant Surgeon, of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Benares.

Babu Kailas Chandra Das, Senior Hospital Assistant, Sylhet, in Assam.

Kumud Behary Samanto, Civil Hospital Assistant, Bengal Presidency.

Babu Doorlub Chunder Mozumdar, retired Sub-Assistant Auditor, East Indian Railway.

Babu Hari Chand, Sub-Engineer, Kalka-Simla Railway.

Munshi Govind Jewan, Treasurer and Mir Munshi, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 23-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of KYET-THAYE-ZAUNG SHWE SALWE YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Yaing, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Maung Pyat, retired Myoôk, and Honorary Magistrate, Bassein.

Maung Yo, Vice-President of the Paungdè Municipality.

No. 24-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of THUYE GAUNG NGWE DA YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Sao Mōng Kak, Chief Minister of the State of Kēng Tūng.

Labang Ma Grong, Taungôk of the Southern Tracts, Bhamo-Kachin Hills.

No. 25-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of AHMUDAN GAUNG TAZEIK YA MIN as a personal distinction upon—

Hkun Shwe Kya, Ngwegunhmu of Loi, Ai in the Myelat, Southern Shan States.

Maung Nyo Hlaing, Ngwegunhmu of Maw in the Myelat, Southern Shan States.

No. 26-*I. A.*

The following concessions have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council as rewards for distinguished services, and are published for general information:—

To the Hon'ble Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, Kt., C.I.E., Judge of the High Court, Madras.	An assignment of land revenue of the value of R 5,000 a year, for life.
To B. Srinivasa, retired Inspector of Police, Madras.	An assignment of land revenue of the value of R1,200 a year, for life.
To Bhivrao Madhavrao Potnis, a 1st class Sardar of the Deccan.	The grant of a Saranjam, valued at R3,000 a year, for life.
To Mr. J. P. Warburton, late District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.	The remission of the *nazarana* payable on 20 squares of land on the Chenab canal.
To Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I.E. Superintendent of Post Offices, Simla Division.	The remission of the *nazarana* payable on 15 squares of land on the Jhelum canal.
To Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan, Wazir to the Jam of Las Bela.	The remission of the *nazarana* payable on 15 squares of land on the Jhelum canal.
To Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-uddin Khan, C.I.E., Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.	A jagir of the approximate value of R1,250 a year, for life, in the Sarela village in Pishin.

Fort William; the 30th December, 1902.

No. 2128-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mehemed Emin Bey as Consul General for Turkey at Bombay.

No. 2133-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Meyer as acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

The 31st December, 1902.

No. 2136-G. —With reference to Notification No. 1460-G., dated the 9th September, 1902, Mr. Hormasji Cowasji, acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, has resumed charge of his office.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th December, 1902.

No. 6931-P.—The services of Mr. C. Sandford, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. K. Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to act as a Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. Sandford or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

The 29th December, 1902.

No. 6948-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 153 S. R., dated the 9th January, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 1st February, 1903 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.	Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
1. Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	0
2. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over ¼"	7	0
3. Dangari cloth, including khadi	7	0
4. Dhutis, cholas or sallas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over ¼"	7	6
5. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ (calendered)	7	9
6. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ with borders over ¼" but not over 1½"	8	6
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings with borders not over ¼"	7	0
8. „ „ „ „ „ (calendered)	7	6
9. Drills and jeans, plain	7	0
10 Fents	6	0
11. Jaconets, unbleached	10	9
12. „ bleached	11	9
13. Madapollams, unbleached	9	0
14. „ bleached	9	9
15. Mulls, unbleached	11	9
16. „ bleached	12	0
17. Printers	7	6
18. „ (bhagavad)	7	3
19. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	8	9
20. „ „ bleached	9	9
21. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti)	6	6
22. Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	7	0

Figured or coloured goods.

No.	Description	Tariff value per lb. a.	
23.	Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars, and table cloths, with borders not over ¼"	7	6
24.	" " " " " " coloured warp or weft	8	6
25.	" " " " " " coloured warp and weft	9	3
26.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8	6
27.	Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	6
28.	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	12	6
29.	" not twilled. coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern	10	3
30.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	10	0
31.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check	10	0
32.	Cotton tweed, known as English checks, trouserings, and coatings	10	3
33.	Drills and jeans, striped	8	3
34.	" " " checked	9	0
35.	" " " khaki dyed	11	0
36.	Fents	7	0
37.	Leno and ventula cloth	8	9
38.	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	9	6
39.	" coloured	12	0
40.	Madras cloth	9	3
41.	" " (imitation)	9	0
42.	" " twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft	9	6
43.	" " handkerchiefs or lungis	12	0
44.	Napkins, unbleached	7	9
45.	" bleached	9	0
46.	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes	8	3
47.	" " " weft	8	9
48.	" " fancy dobby pattern and ordinary susi checks	9	6
49.	" " " " " coloured warp or weft	10	6
50.	" " flannel pattern, grey weft	8	9
51.	" " " " coloured weft	9	3
52.	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	8	9
53.	" " bleached	9	9
54.	" " honeycomb, unbleached	7	9
55.	" " " bleached	8	9
56.	Zephyr cloth	9	6
57.	" " striped and checked	10	6

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem.*

E. N. BAKER

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Camp Delhi, the 1st January, 1903.

No. 1.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing the following favours and concessions to different branches of the Army in India in connection with the Coronation of the KING-EMPEROR :—

1. His Majesty has graciously approved of the designation of the Indian Staff Corps being abolished. Officers belonging to that Corps will in future be designated "Officers of the Indian Army."

2. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a limited number of Native officers of the Indian Army shall be annually appointed for duty as orderly officers in

attendance upon Himself, the arrangement commencing with the year 1903. The rules governing the appointment of these Native officers will be as follows :—

(1) The number appointed annually will be six. Each will be allowed a batman. They will remain for one season in London, *viz.*, from April to August, and be annually replaced by other selections. Half of the Native officers will be drawn from the Cavalry, and half from the Infantry, Artillery and Sappers and Miners.

(2) They will be provided with a residence in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace.

(3) They will be under the general control and supervision of the Assistant Military Secretary for Indian affairs, and under the personal orders of the Equerry in Waiting upon the KING-EMPEROR.

(4) They will wear regimental uniform and a special aiguilette during the period of the special service.

3. The honorary rank of Captain will in future be granted on retirement to all Risaldar-Majors and Subadar-Majors in possession of the 1st class of the Order of British India, and that of Lieutenant on all other Native officers in possession of the same decoration.

4. In token of the appreciation in which the services of the Native Army are held by His Majesty, the Order of British India will be temporarily increased by fifty appointments, *viz.*, 10 in the first class and 40 in the second class of the Order. These appointments will be absorbed on the death or promotion of the recipients.

5. In token of the appreciation in which the services of the Imperial Service Troops are held by His Majesty, an establishment of ten first class and twenty second class appointments in the Order of British India has been sanctioned for them. This establishment will include holders on the retired list as well as those on the active list.

Appointments to the Order will be honorary and will not carry any allowances from the British Government, but allowances hitherto enjoyed will continue to be drawn by members during their life-time.

The order will be the same as that bestowed on the officers of the regular army.

6. An extra meritorious service medal with a gratuity of Rs. 25, for dafadars and havildars only, will be granted on the following scale :—

To each regiment of Cavalry, corps of Sappers and Miners and battalion of Infantry (including local corps) *	1
To the three Body-Guards and Aden troop combined	1
To the four Punjab Frontier Force Batteries and Frontier Garrison Artillery	2
To the six other Native Mountain Batteries	3
To the four Hyderabad Contingent Batteries	1
To the native driver establishment of British Mountain Batteries	1

7. To the rank and file of the Native Army will be granted extra long service and good-conduct medals, with gratuities of Rs. 25, on the following scale :—

To each regiment of Cavalry, corps of Sappers and Miners and battalion of Infantry (including local corps) *	2
To the three Body-Guards and Aden troop combined	1
To the four Punjab Frontier Force Batteries and Frontier Garrison Artillery	2
To the six other Native Mountain Batteries	3
To the four Hyderabad Contingent Batteries	1
To the native driver establishment of British Mountain Batteries	1
To the whole of the native combatants of batteries and companies, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery and ammunition column units in India	4
To the corps of Sub-Marine Mining Lascars including serangs and tindals	1

8. The grants of medals in paragraphs 6 and 7 will be special ones for the year 1903 only, and the conditions of the grant will be the same as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 334 to 340, and Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, paragraph 1107, *et seq.*

9. A money grant as stated below will be made to all British and Native corps. The money is to be spent in such manner as may be thought most suitable by Officers Commanding in each case :—

	Rs.
Royal Horse Artillery Battery	80
Royal Field Artillery Battery	80
Royal Garrison Artillery Company	70
Mountain Artillery Battery	60
Heavy Artillery Battery	60
British Cavalry Regiment	300
British Infantry Battalion	450
Sappers and Miners (European)	1 per head.
Native Mountain Battery	60
Frontier Garrison Artillery	35
Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent	35
Drivers (Native) of British Mountain Batteries	35

* The Malwa Bhil Corps and the Nepal Escort will be grouped together as one unit.

	Rs.
Body-Guards	20
Native Cavalry Regiment	150
Corps of Guides	300
Native Infantry Battalion	200
Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Cavalry	40
Malwa Bhil Corps	150
Aden Troop	20
Nepal Escort	20
Local corps, other than those specified above	200
Company of Sappers and Miners	40
Drivers (Native) of heavy batteries	35
Corps of Sub-Marine Mining Lascars	35
Coast Defence Lascars	80
Drivers, Head-Quarter Units of ammunition columns	7 per unit.
" Ordinary Units of ammunition columns	5 "
British Non-Commissioned Officers of Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company	1 per head.

10. In consideration of the excellent services rendered by the Native Mountain Artillery, the six batteries named in the margin will be formed into a group, and be granted the following privileges now enjoyed by the mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

Quetta Mountain Battery.
Jullundur " "
Gujrat " "
Lahore " "
Murree " "
Abbottabad " "

(i) The rank and pay of Subadar-Major will be granted to the senior Subadar of the six batteries, and the senior, or other selected trumpeter, will be granted the rank and pay of Trumpet Major.

(ii) The British officers will in future be entitled to 90 instead of 60 days' privilege leave in the year when quartered at Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and in the Tochi Valley.

11. As a mark of Royal clemency on this auspicious occasion, particular classes of military offenders of both the British and Native Armies will be released at daybreak on the 1st January 1903, or their punishments will be mitigated under orders published by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

12. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will issue any subsidiary orders necessary for giving effect to the above measures.

The following special promotions in the Native Army and admissions to the Order of British India are notified :—

I.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Subadar-Major :—

Subadar Sher Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Lahore Mountain Battery.

II.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Risaldar-Major :—

Risaldar Ramchander Rao Mahadik, Sardar Bahadur, the 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers.

III.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Risaldar :—

Jemadar Ajab Khan, Bahadur, 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
Jemadar Dhangri, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

IV.—For supernumerary promotion to the rank of Subadar or Ressaidar :—

Jemadar Gul Mawaz Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.
Jemadar Mir Hidayat Ali, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Jemadar Kehar Singh, Governor-General's Body-Guard.
Jemadar Bhao Sawanth, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.
Jemadar Banna, Merwara Battalion.
Jemadar Gangadin Pande, 1st Brahman Infantry.

V.—For promotion in and admission to the Order of British India :—

(a) For promotion to the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

1. Risaldar-Major Muhammad Beg, Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers.
2. Risaldar-Major Muizzuddin Khan, Bahadur, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers.
3. Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, Bahadur, Derajat Mountain Battery.
4. Risaldar-Major Shaikh Farid, Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers.
5. Risaldar-Major Baldeo Singh, Bahadur, 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse).

6. Subadar Bhola Tiwari, Bahadur, 1st Brahman Infantry.
7. Subadar Tura-Baz Khan, Bahadur, 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry.
8. Subadar Jag Singh, Bahadur, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
9. Subadar-Major Devasahayam, Bahadur, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
10. Subadar-Major Hira Singh, Bahadur, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

(b) For admission to the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

1. Subadar Ram Singh, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry.
2. Risaldar-Major Faiz Talab Khan, The Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry).
3. Risaldar-Major Niyaz Muhammad Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers.
4. Risaldar-Major Wazir Ali Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers.
5. Risaldar Ishar Singh, The Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry).
6. Risaldar-Major Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, 2nd Central India Horse.
7. Subadar Hanbir Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
8. Subadar Prem Singh, 32nd Punjab Pioneers.
9. Risaldar-Major Umdah Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
10. Subadar-Major Karnabir Thapa, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.
11. Subadar-Major Molar Ram, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
12. Subadar-Major Jan Muhammad, 29th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluch Infantry.
13. Subadar Baldeo Singh, 8th Rajput Infantry.
14. Subadar Mauladad Khan, 26th Baluch Infantry.
15. Subadar Nathu Sunar, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
16. Subadar Zargun Shah, 1st Punjab Infantry.
17. Ressaidar Sajjat Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.
18. Subadar-Major Kalandar Khan, 28th Punjab Infantry.
19. Ressaidar Mir Baz Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.
20. Ressaidar Mazhar Ali Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers.
21. Subadar Kandasami, 1st Madras Pioneers.
22. Ressaidar Mirza Umrao Beg, 1st (the Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers.
23. Subadar Shaikh Ebrahim, 16th Bombay Infantry.
24. Second class Senior Hospital Assistant Debi-ditta Saithhi, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.
25. Subadar-Major Kab-raj Karki, 44th Gurkha Rifles.
26. Subadar-Major Shiubaran Singh, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.
27. Risaldar-Major Har-ji Ram, 7th Bengal Lancers.
28. Subadar Bihari Singh, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
29. Risaldar Gopal Singh, 10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
30. Subadar-Major Ram Kishan Bisht, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
31. Subadar Balaji Mule, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.
32. Subadar Muhammad Sulaiman, 20th Madras Infantry.
33. First Class Senior Hospital Assistant Pati Ram, Rai Bahadur, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.
34. Subadar Dost Muhammad, 24th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry.
35. Subadar Balwant Singh, 23rd Punjab Pioneers.
36. Ressaidar Dewa Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
37. Subadar Adhar Singh, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.
38. Subadar Shaikh Ismail, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
39. Subadar Ashik Ali Khan, 17th (Musulman) Rajput Infantry.
40. Subadar Ahmed Kutti, 2nd Moplah Rifles.

The following promotions in and admissions to the Order of British India among native officers of the Imperial Service Troops are notified.

For promotion to the first class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Mirza Karim Beg, Commandant, Bhopal Lancers.
Sundar Singh, Commandant, Patiala Infantry.
Gurnam Singh, Commandant, Jind Infantry.
Jus Singh, Commandant, Jodhpur Lancers.
Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, Alwar Infantry.
Nand Singh, Commandant, Patiala Lancers.

For admission to the second class with the title of "Bahadur."

Narain Singh, Commandant, Kapurthala Infantry.
Mahomed Bakhsh Khan, Assistant Commandant, Malerkotla Sappers.

Hardas Singh, Commandant, Nabha Infantry.
A. P. Edibam, Commandant, Gwalior Transport.
Farman Ali Khan, General, Kashmir Infantry, Adjutant-General, Kashmir Army.
Bhagwan Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Kashmir Infantry.
Siyid Hafiz, Commandant, Mysore Lancers.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to grant to His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia-Barar Bans Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Nabha, the honorary rank of Colonel of the 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to grant to His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I, of Kota, the honorary rank of Major in the Deoli Irregular Force.

Fort William, the 2nd January, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2.—Captain W. O. S. Sanders, Royal Garrison Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill a vacancy, with effect from the 14th December, 1902.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 3.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

George Philip Morris,—7th November, 1902.
Eric Conway Irwin,—15th November, 1902.
Wilfred Bertram Baker,—6th November, 1902.
Charles Hugh Stockley,—6th November, 1902.
Rodney Foster,—6th November, 1902.
John Nairne Durrant-Steuart,—6th November, 1902.
Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent,—6th November, 1902.
Albemarle Dare Connor,—24th November, 1902.
William Henry Aloysius Lloyd,—24th November, 1902.
Alastair Fitzhugh Maclean,—19th November, 1902.
George Francis Gerald Fraser,—20th November, 1902.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Vincent-Watson, South Wales Borderers, Officiating Squadron officer, 17th Bengal Lancers. Dated 13th November, 1902.

Second-Lieutenants—

Alfred Henry Peyton, Connaught Rangers, Double Company officer, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry. Dated 21st November, 1902.

Alfred Ernest Slater Fennell, Leicestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 21st Madras Pioneers. Dated 24th November, 1902.

Arthur Mordaunt Mills, Devonshire Regiment, Squadron officer, 18th Bengal Lancers. Dated 10th October, 1902.

Robert Heath Anderson, Middlesex Regiment, Officiating Double Company officer, 45th (Rattray's) Sikh Infantry. Dated 18th November, 1902.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 5.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 5th December, 1902, page 8442.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 5th December, 1902.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army,—

W. E. Phillips—Dated 25th August, 1902.

A. E. Whistler—Dated 11th September, 1902.

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ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 6.—G. G. O. No. 1078, dated the 5th December, 1902, is hereby cancelled, and G. G. O No. 1005, dated 14th November, 1902, notifying instructions for the disbandment of the Hong Kong Regiment will be adhered to.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 7.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers.

(Hodson's Horse)

Jemadar Harditt Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kote Daffadar Bachittar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, deceased, with effect from the 20th November, 1902.

17th Bombay Infantry.

Havildar Vittal Chande to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Rajaji Rao Kadam, seconded with the 14th Bombay Infantry in China, with effect from 27th July, 1902.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 8.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 20th December, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major Colin Campbell Boileau, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

SPECIAL.

No. 9.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—

Major C. C. A. Sillery, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Chin Hill Battalion, Military Police,—Dated 31st December, 1902.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1902.

No. 496.—Mr. G. H. leMaistre, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. H. D. Walker, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 497.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 442, dated the 27th November, 1902, Mr. E. G. Coutts, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. G. H. leMaistre, appointed to officiate as Under Secretary.

C. W. HODSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4290 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act on the 22nd and 23rd December 1902.

No. 505 of 1902.—James Thomas Jepson, engineer, of 18 Bainbrigge road, Headingley, Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in self-discharging eight-wheeled railway bogie wagons for the conveyance of minerals or other materials in bulk.*

No. 506 of 1902.—Joseph Wellington Ferguson and George Welsh Ferguson, brickmakers, both of Sydney road, Wangaratta, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in brick or briquette-making machines.*

No. 507 of 1902.—Robert Robertson and William Rintoul, analytical chemists, both of Oxford villas, Waltham Abbey, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of explosives, celluloid and the like.*

No. 508 of 1902.—Montague Churchill Shann, electrical engineer, residing at the Grand Hotel, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in punkah-pulling machines and in attaching the pulling rope to punkahs.*

No. 509 of 1902.—Arthur Harold Abbott, engineer, of 4 Alipore lane, Calcutta. *Improvements in punkah-pulling machines.*

No. 510 of 1902.—Paul Lucas, engineer, of Neue Winterfeldstrasse 30, Berlin, W., and the Allgemeine Beleuchtungs and Heizindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, of Behrenstrasse 67, Berlin, W., both in Germany. *Improvements in incandescent petroleum burners.*

No. 511 of 1902.—Alexander Purser, mechanical engineer, Frederick William Jenkins, electrical engineer, and Charles Robert McAlister Millar, law clerk, all of Roodeport, Transvaal, South Africa. *Improvements in or relating to machines or apparatus for forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools.*

No. 512 of 1902.—Thomas Henry Blower, tea planter, at present residing at the Grand Hotel, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, British India. *A new improved mixture for preserving wood and other materials including tarpaulins.*

No. 513 of 1902.—Edwin Hancox, engineer, of 8 Dixon Street, Stockton-on-Tees, England. *Machinery or apparatus for bending or crimping the sides of dovetail edged plates to be used in the manufacture of certain rivetless pipes and for rivetless pipe-making machinery.*

No. 514 of 1902.—Robert Loraine Gamlen, electrical engineer, of 26 College road, Bromley, Kent, England. *Improved method or means for the prevention and removal of incrustation in steam and other boilers.*

No. 515 of 1902.—William Daniel McSwiney, Captain in His Majesty's 7 Dragoon Guards, of 12 Oxford square, Hyde Park, in the county of London, England. *An adaptable girth.*

No. 516 of 1902.—Harry Howlett Young, lieutenant-colonel, Indian staff corps, of 10 Inglis road, Colchester, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in obtaining oscillatory or reciprocatory motion.*

No. 517 of 1902.—Thomas George Stevens, engineer, of Swiss cottage, Rosherville, Gravesend, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in or connected with springs for vehicles.*

No. 4291 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 9 of 1901.—A. Subramanya Servai, cultivator, Attikkadu Therkoor, Tripatur taluk, Sivaganga zemin, Madura district, Madras Presidency. *Triangular joint ploughs.* (Specification filed 4 November 1902.)

No. 107 of 1902. G. Ahmed Kumroodin Setware, gentleman, of Murood Jangira, district Colaba, now residing in Byculla, Bombay. *An apparatus for aerating beverages.* (Specification filed 28 November 1902.)

No. 128 of 1902.—Samuel Colin Harwood, engineer, of Midland Junction, in the state of Western Australia, in the commonwealth of Australia, and David William Harwood, maltster, of Milligan street, in the city of Perth, in the said state. *An improved spark arrester.* (Specification filed 19 December 1902.)

No. 188 of 1902.—Gerhard Ditmar, manufacturer, of 23 Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, Austria. *Incandescence burner for liquid combustibles.* (Specification filed 19 December 1902.)

No. 196 of 1902.—The Atmospheric Products Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, having formerly its principal office at No. 60 Grand street, now at No 15 Exchange Place, Jersey city, New Jersey, United States of America. *The manufacture of nitrogen compound from atmospheric nitrogen.* (Specification filed 19 December 1902.)

No. 200 of 1902.—John William Fries, manufacturer, of Winston, Salem, county of Forsyth, state of North Carolina, United States of America. *Machines for steaming, oxidizing, drying or otherwise treating yarn or textiles.* (Specification filed 19 December 1902.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazette d holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 23rd December, 1902.

No. 292.—The services of Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, I.S.C., Adjutant and Quarter-Master, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th December, 1902, for employment on special duty in connection with the Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd December, 1902.

No. 291.—The following gazetted Police officers are deputed on special duty in connection with the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, with effect from the dates given against their names:—

Mr. E. W. G. Tomkins, District Superintendent of Police, 24th December 1902.

Mr. A. C. Stead, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 15th December, 1902.

POWERS.

The 23rd December, 1902.

No. 293.—Mr. H. N. Bolton, Assistant Commissioner and District Judge, Hazara, is invested with the powers to try summarily the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd December, 1902.

No. 5467-S.—The land designated below being required for a public purpose, declaration is made accordingly.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza'.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	Authority.
Ajmer . .	Ajmer . .	Dilwara .	7 Bighas . 4 Biswas .	For sinking a new well and road required by the Military authorities at Nasirabad.	The plan can be seen at the Collector's office at Ajmer.

This declaration is made under section 6, Act I of 1894 (the Land Acquisition Act), and under section 7 of that Act the Collector is directed to take order for the acquisition of land.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in P. W. D.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 29th December, 1902.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Engineer C. B. Wilson, R.I.M., for six months.

W. CHANDLER,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 24th October, 1902, the undermentioned treasure, weighing about $147\frac{13}{18}$ seers and valued at R73-14-6, was found by one Kadir Batcha Rowthan of Pinnavasal, Negapatam Taluk, while he was digging the vacant ground in S. No. 90 of the said village for cultivating sweet potatoes:—

	Seers.	R	a.	p.
1. Amman, copper	106	53	0	0
2. Broken hand of ditto	$\frac{11}{18}$	0	6	6
3. Appar, copper	41	20	8	0
	$147\frac{11}{18}$	73	14	6

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 8th June, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th December, 1902.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 20th June, 1902, 65 small gold coins with Urdhu letters weighing 1 1/10 tolas and valued at R24 were found by Badulla Sahib in Thurpupalli village, hamlet of Veeraballi, Rayachoty Taluq.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office on the 1st June, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

for Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Dated the 19th December, 1902.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DECLARATION.

Shillong, the 19th December, 1902.

No. 35.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of Assam that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, for a tram road from Ranir Bazar to Alinagar, Assam-Bengal Railway station (2¼ miles x 18 feet) in villages Madhabpur and Kumrákapán, pargana Bhanugach, sub-division South Sylhet, district Sylhet, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 5 acres of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Madhabpur and Kumrákapán.

The plan of the land may be seen at the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, South Sylhet.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act, I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

Copy of agreement executed on the 4th September 1902, by the Alinagar Tea Company, Limited.

This agreement is executed under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, on the fourth September, one thousand nine hundred and two, by the Alinagar Tea Company Limited, whose principal place of business is at London, and who are tea planters by profession.

Whereas we the said Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, carry on the business of tea planters in the part of the South Sylhet sub-division which is known as the Dhalai Valley. And whereas it is necessary that the land described in the schedule hereto annexed should be acquired under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for the construction of a road useful to the public and for facilitating the communication between the Alinagar Railway station and the tea gardens in the said valley. And whereas it is necessary that we the said Company should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act.

Now it is hereby agreed and declared that we the said Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, agree and bind ourselves, our legal representatives, successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred in the acquisition of the said land, take a transfer of the land in question on the payment of the said costs, construct a road thereon within three years from the date on which possession is given to the Company, and maintain the same and keep it in proper repair and in proper condition for ordinary traffic. We do further agree and bind ourselves, our legal representatives, successors and assigns that the road to be constructed shall be open to the public for ordinary traffic (*i.e.*, foot, horse or cart) but not for elephants, and the public will accordingly enjoy the said right thereon and no other.

Provided always that our failure to execute the work within the time limited by this agreement shall place the land to be acquired entirely at the disposal of Government which may execute the said work if it think proper or at its discretion retransfer the same to its original owners on the refund of the price or otherwise, and neither we nor our legal

representatives, successors and assigns shall be entitled to prefer any objection thereto, and if preferred the same shall be null and void. And provided also that our failure to keep the road in proper repair or our interference with the enjoyment of the right accorded to the public under this agreement, will deprive us, our legal representatives, successors and assigns of all control over the road and vest the same in Government.

A. MCMEEKIN,
Attorney for Alinagar Tea Co., Ld.

SCHEDULE.

A strip of land (more or less) 2¼ miles in length and 18 feet in width covering an area of (more or less) 23,760 square yards, stretching from Ranir Bazar, pargana Bhanugach to Alinagar station, Assam-Bengal Railway, district Sylhet, sub-division Maulvi Bazar, villages of Madhabpur and Kumrákapán.

G. J. PERRAM,
Secretary to C. C., Assam, Public Works Department.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 84,17,610 a. 9 p. 6; Public Deposits at Branches . 1,02,96,844 a. 2 p. 8	1,87,14,454	12	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .	8,86,96,420	3	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,69,440	9	2
Sundries	19,97,046	15	5
RUPEES	14,13,77,362	8	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,45,90,933	7	9
Other authorised Investments	58,10,730	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,83,28,032	4	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,92,67,020	2	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,24,85,317	12	9
Balances with other Banks	19,10,693	12	11
Bullion	3,174	2	0
Dead Stock	18,66,427	7	9
Stamps	10,239	11	4
Sundries	7,84,364	15	9
	9,50,56,933	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,86,87,740 a. 3 p. 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† R 2,76,32,688 a. 8 p. 5	4,63,20,428	11	6
RUPEES	14,13,77,362	8	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 19,37,640 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,12,905 0 0
R 20,50,545 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1903.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 42·11.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.*:—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ „	5	6	6
¼ „	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17-8.
½ „ R8-8, „ R8-14.
¼ „ R4-4, „ R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

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Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
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Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
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Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, R[illegible] Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trâde and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November 1902. Royal 8vo. stitched 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1902.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (7*a*.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3*s*. 9*d*. (6*a*.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881. As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5*a*. 6*p*. or 6*d*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. III. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s*. (10*a*.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound R13 or 19*s*. 6*d*. (10*a*.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. IV. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s*. (10*a*.)

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Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1*a*. or 1*d*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1901. **An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.** 1a. 3p. or 1d. (1a.)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

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The Gazette of India.

No. 1 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 31st December 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A few local showers have been received during the past week in the south of the Peninsula, but fine dry weather has prevailed generally in the greater part of the Peninsula and in the plains of Northern India. A depression from Persia entered North-West India on the 29th and gave light showers in Baluchistan on the 30th and 31st and light to moderate snow in Kashmir on the 29th, 30th and 31st. The precipitation was heaviest on the 31st when falls of snow equivalent to 1·4 inches and 1·05 inches of rain were reported respectively from Sonemarg and Astor in Kashmir. The depression gave no rain in the plains of Upper India with the exception of a few drops at Jacobabad on the 31st.

Cloud increased in Burma at the commencement of the week, and though the pressure conditions failed to indicate any well defined disturbance, the direction of the winds in Central Burma showed that a feeble diffused depression was lying over that region on the 27th and 28th which gave fairly general rain in Upper, Central and Lower Burma, the observer at Lashio reported a very heavy fall of 4·74 inches on the 28th but this may be incorrect. Diamond Island received 1½ inches the same day. Showers continued in Burma during the next 24 hours and then ceased.

The rainfall of the week was in excess in Burma and normal in Baluchistan and the sub-division of Calicut. Light rain fell in the East Coast (South), but the amount received was in defect of the normal. Amounts averaging less than 0·1 inch were received in the Brahmaputra Valley and the sub-division of Madura.

The rainfall of the period from the 28th November to date has been normal or in excess in the Burma Coast, Burma (Wet), the sub-division of Calcutta, the East Coast, the

A

Satpuras (with the exception of the Raipur sub-division), the West Coast, Gujarat, the Deccan, South India and the sub-division of Indore. The seasonal rainfall has thus been generally normal or in excess in Burma and the Peninsula and in defect over the greater part of Northern India.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 31st December 1902. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 28th November to 31st December 1902. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage variation. This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·61	0·02	+0·59	0·79	0·38	+ 0·41	+108	− 50
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	1·49	0·01	+1·48	1·49	0·36	+ 1·13	+314	−100
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·05	0·04	+0·06	0·08	0·48	− 0·40	− 83	−100
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·03	−0·03	0·06	0·44	− 0·38	− 86	− 85
	Calcutta	0	0·01	−0·01	0·46	0·18	+ 0·28	+156	+171
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·09	0·08	+0·01	0·10	0·38	− 0·28	− 74	− 97
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·14	− 0·14	−100	−100
	Darbhanga	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·13	− 0·13	−100	−100
	Bahraich	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·35	− 0·35	−100	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0	0	0·08	0·11	− 0·03	− 27	− 27
	Patna	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·19	− 0·19	−100	−100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·38	−0·38	0	1·15	− 1·15	−100	−100
	Ludhiana	0	0·28	−0·28	0	0·73	− 0·73	−100	−100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·32	− 0·32	−100	−100
	Lahore	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·47	− 0·47	−100	−100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·32	− 0·32	−100	−100
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·15	0·17	−0·02	0·68	0·99	− 0·31	− 31	− 35
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·10	−0·10	1·75	1·24	+ 0·51	+ 41	+ 54
	Cuttack	0	0·04	−0·04	1·88	0·38	+ 1·50	+395	+453
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·03	−0·03	0·36	0·16	+ 0·20	+125	+177
	Raipur	0	0·05	−0·05	0·16	0·33	− 0·17	− 52	− 43
	Jubbulpore	0	0·09	−0·09	1·15	0·52	+ 0·63	+121	+167
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·10	−0·10	0·01	0·48	− 0·47	− 98	− 97
	Jaipur	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·28	− 0·28	−100	−100
	Indore	0	0·08	−0·08	0·46	0·25	+ 0·21	+ 84	+171
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·39	0·35	+0·04	5·25	2·39	+ 2·86	+120	+138
	Bombay	0	0·01	−0·01	2·42	0·06	+ 2·36	Very	large
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·01	−0·01	0·48	0·05	+ 0·43	+ 860	+1100
	Rajkot	0	0·03	−0·03	0·33	0·07	+ 0·26	+371	+725
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·12	−0·12	0·87	0·52	+ 0·35	+ 67	+118
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·07	−0·07	0·53	0·61	− 0·08	− 13	− 2
	Bijapur	0	0·03	−0·03	3·81	0·28	+ 3·53	+1261	+1424
	Hyderabad	0	0·01	−0·01	0·25	0·12	+ 0·13	+108	+127
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·03	−0·03	1·99	0·41	+ 1·58	+385	+424
	Madura	0·07	0·61	− 0·54	7·02	2·86	+ 4·16	+145	+209
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·46	1·65	−1·19	15·39	10·17	+ 5·22	+ 51	+ 75

W. A. BION,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 31st December, 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th December, 1902.

Madras.— Rainfall *nil* in the Deccan, the Nilgiris and parts of the central and southern districts; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue generally. The standing crops are fair to good. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have generally fallen.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Kanara. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad; by rats in parts of Nasik; by insects in parts of Ahmedabad, Nasik and Bijapur; and by untimely rainfall in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, and Satara; elsewhere they are generally in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Sukkur and Kaira; almost completed in Sholapur; and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat. Khandesh, Carnatic, Kanara, Wadhwan, and Baroda. Threshing continues in parts of Sind, Kolaba, Thana, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar. Spring sowing is completed in Thar and Parkar and Kolaba; is almost over in Larkana, Ahmedabad, and Baroda; and continues in parts of Sukkur, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Cotton is in good condition in parts of Larkana, Ahmedabad, Broach, Belgaum, and Wadhwan, but is slightly damaged by recent rains in parts of Surat and Dharwar. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock is in good condition and is generally sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in three districts; risen in five districts; and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of the principal staples to the normal and prices of 1901 remains substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters were as follows:—Ahmedabad thirty-eight; Sholapur fifty seven; Bijapur fifty-one; Kathiawar thirty-six.

The daily average numbers on relief during the week were:—*British Districts*—On relief works:—518; dependants *nil*; in poor-houses 1,345; on village relief 3,623; total on gratuitous relief 4,968. *Native States*—In poor-houses 157; on village relief *nil*; grand total 5,643.

Bengal.—Slight showers are reported from a few districts of Lower Bengal and Orissa. The standing spring crops require rain in the districts of Nadia, Champaran, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Prospects are generally good. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are going on. Poppy is doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has fallen in eight districts, risen in three, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—There was no rain during the week, but it is said to be needed in eighteen districts to help the standing crops. Irrigation and weeding are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Locusts appeared in some places in Almora and Bijnor, but no injury is reported. Crops are in good condition except where they have been damaged by insects in parts of the Moradabad and Mainpuri, and by frost in parts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Muttra, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Pilibhit, Kheri, Unao, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, and Banda. Supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Rainfall *nil*. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing continue in some districts. The til (Sessamum) crop is being gathered in Mooltan. Sowings of spring crops are nearly finished. The conditions and prospects of the standing crops are generally good so far, but rain is urgently wanted throughout the province for unirrigated spring crops. The sugarcane crop has suffered to some extent by frost in parts of Sialkot. The rape-seed and *taramira* (Eruca sativa) crops are being damaged in parts of Ferozepore by a caterpillar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Amritsar, Sialkot, and parts of Mooltan. The prices of food grains are generally unchanged with slight variations in some districts. The price of wheat is rising slightly in Hissar, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur; and is falling in Amritsar.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week, and it is now badly needed for crops on unirrigated lands. Wheat and barley are being sown in Peshawar.

The stocks of food grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Water in canals is sufficient, but rivers are still running low in Peshawar. Prices are rising slightly.

Burma.—Rainfall *nil*. Reaping of paddy and other winter crops is in progress and is nearly completed in Thongwa, Henzada, Prome, Shwebo, and other parts of Upper Burma. Threshing has commenced in Akyab, Sandoway, and Thongwa. Cultivation of miscellaneous crops and ploughing for dry weather paddy are in progress. The condition of the standing crops remains the same as reported last week. Island crops are said to have failed in Magwe for want of rain. The rain on the last night of the week was heavy in Thongwa and is expected to have damaged crops on threshing floors in Prome. The price of paddy has risen in Thayetmyo.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and abnormally cold throughout the provinces. Light showers of from 4 to 17 cents have fallen in parts of Raipur. The harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are now nearly completed, but *juar* (giant millet) and cotton picking still continue. Some damage to winter crops by frost is reported from the northern districts, particularly Betul and Narsinghpur, where the pulses and also til and cotton have suffered severely; otherwise the standing crops are in good condition, but insects are doing some damage in Raipur, Bilaspur, Chanda, Balaghat, Nagpur, and Hoshangabad. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to rise in Betul, elsewhere there have been slight fluctuations. The lowest prices in seers per rupee were—wheat 18; gram 21½; rice 17; and *juar* 31½. The highest prices were—wheat 11; gram 12½; rice 8¾; and *juar* 18. In Raipur the numbers on relief works were as follows:—relief workers—(Public Works Department) adults 4,735; children 798; total 5,533. Gratuitous relief—(otherwise relieved) adults 3,468; children 1,379; total 4,847. Total on all forms of relief 10,380. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 11.

Assam.—The weather is cold. Slight rain has fallen in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia hills. Rain is wanted for mustard in Lakhimpur. Harvesting of late rice, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The outturn of rice is good in Cachar and fair in other places, except Nowgong and in parts of Kamrup. Prospects of mustard are good in Sylhet, fair in Cachar and Darrang; but poor elsewhere. Gathering of pulse has commenced in Darrang and Lakhimpur. Fodder is scarce in places. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices—Common rice—Silchar, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Tezpur 14; Nowgong and Sibsagar 12; Dibrugarh 11½; and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Kadur during the week. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The rice harvest and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are stationary and fodder is sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* are well advanced. The winter crops are in good condition except in Melghat taluq, where *tur* (cajan pea) and grain have been damaged by insects. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations and standing crops are the same as reported last week. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price in seers per rupee was:—Kotah 36; and the highest Sirohi 14½. There were 639 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in parts of Gwalior during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are generally in good condition, but have been slightly damaged in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and low in Malwa. The average prices in seer per rupee were:—23-13 to 35 in Gwalior; 30½ in Bhopal; 20 to 27 in Bundelkhand; 31½ in Malwa; and 8 to 36 in Indore. Opium is fair in Gwalior and Bhopal and good in Malwa. Watering has commenced in Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and chilly. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 13 to 23 seers and maize 21 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Rain is badly wanted.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and very cold. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	921	7,352	8,273	518	4,968	5,486	— 2,787
Central Provinces	3,034	3,576	6,610	5,533	4,847	10,380	+ 3,770
Total British Provinces	3,955	10,928	14,883	6,051	9,815	15,866	+ 983
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	632	632	...	639	639	+ 7
Bombay Native States	3	268	271	...	157	157	— 114
Total Native States	3	900	903	...	796	796	— 107
GRAND TOTAL	3,958	11,828	15,786	6,051	10,611	16,662	+ 876

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 29th November 1902.			For the week ending the 6th December 1902.			For the week ending the 13th December 1902.			For the week ending the 20th December 1902.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,967	338	2,998	3,336	132	2,655	2,787	...	2,046	2,046	...	2,036	2,036
2	Sholapur	720,977	447	4,351	4,798	589	3,714	4,303	598	2,572	3,170	921	2,621	3,542
3	Ahmednagar	837,695	...	1,262	1,262	...	1,080	1,080	...	851	851	...	...	...
4	Poona	995,330	...	2,647	2,647	...	2,499	2,499	...	1,742	1,742	...	1,155	1,155
5	Bijapur	785,435	...	2,768	2,768	...	2,241	2,241	...	1,612	1,612	...	1,521	1,521
6	Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	43	43	...	39	39	...	39	39	...	19	19
	TOTAL BOMBAY	4,449,298	785	14,069	14,854	721	12,228	12,949	598	8,862	9,460	921	7,352	8,273
	Central Provinces.													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	17	1,843	1,860	370	2,564	2,934	520	2,550	3,070	3,034	3,576	6,610
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	17	1,843	1,860	370	2,564	2,934	520	2,550	3,070	3,034	3,576	6,610
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	5,892,076	802	15,912	16,714	1,091	14,792	15,883	1,118	11,412	12,530	3,955	10,928	14,883
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	...	606	606	...	684	684	...	630	630	...	632	632
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	606	606	...	684	684	...	630	630	...	632	632
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,329,196	226	1,151	1,377	175	884	1,059	197	785	982	3	203	206
2	Palanpur	467,271	...	65	65	...	65	65	...	65	65	...	65	65
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	2,796,467	256	1,216	1,472	175	949	1,124	197	850	1,047	3	268	271
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	4,732,032	1,216	5,882	7,098	1,762	5,984	7,746	197	1,480	1,677	3	900	903
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	10,624,108	2,018	21,794	23,812	2,853	20,776	23,629	1,315	12,892	14,207	3,958	11,828	15,786

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1901.	During official year 1901-02.	1901.	1902.	21st December, 1901.	20th December, 1902.	1901.	1902.	21st December, 1901.	20th December, 1902.			21st December, 1901.	20th December, 1902.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	710	728	1,873	1,949	14,22,408	14,24,000	759	731	3,39,41,779	3,00,53,000	...	38,88,779	5,20,40,675	4,77,04,000	...	43,36,675
Bengal Central	210	193	139	139	23,385	23,000	163	165	7,38,050	6,64,000	...	74,060	10,63,595	9,74,000	...	89,595
Bengal-Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	143	162	1,607	1,608	2,60,093	2,66,000	162	165	55,00,517	57,36,000	2,35,483	...	88,84,102	94,09,000	5,24,898	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	416	527	1,568	1,568	11,25,596	9,76,000	718	622	1,52,00,611	1,47,37,000	...	4,63,611	2,76,81,702	2,65,84,000	...	10,97,702
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	168	204	871	871	1,70,348	2,65,000	202	304	34,79,186	34,57,000	...	22,186	60,72,565	65,02,000	4,29,435	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	234	250	21	21	4,200	3,700	200	176	1,16,826	1,30,000	13,174	...	1,92,089	1,93,000	911	...
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	252	163	3,128	3,158	7,28,715	8,48,000	233	269	1,93,83,916	1,91,19,000	...	2,64,916	3,05,96,267	3,00,26,000	...	5,70,267
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	218	232	1,115	1,115	2,68,576	2,98,000	241	267	59,15,308	56,74,000	...	2,41,308	96,68,501	93,87,000	...	2,81,501
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2' 6")	425	382	854	889	3,28,304	3,52,000	384	396	88,54,385	90,98,000	2,43,615	...	1,21,73,455	1,28,37,000	6,63,545	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	533	674	461	461	2,91,188	3,24,000	632	703	59,23,664	60,73,000	1,49,336	...	1,13,44,580	1,06,87,000	...	6,57,580
Madras	253	234	873	889	2,23,074	2 33,000	256	262	53,09,056	53,37,000	27,934	...	81,67,047	85,28,000	3,60,953	...
„ North-East line	172	183	508	495	77,920	65,000	153	131	20,72,176	17,79,000	...	2,93,176	32,65,834	31,13,000	...	1,52,834
Hardwar-Dehra	127	137	32	32	4,022	3,500	125	109	1,00,709	1,12,000	11,291	...	1,60,017	1,82,000	21,983	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	263	305	1,785	1,784	5,05,587	5,03,000	283	282	1,12,89,030	97,67,000	...	15,22,030	1,98,85,921	1,72,30,000	...	26,55,921
Pálanpur-Deesa	39	44	17	17	655	400	38	23	16,472	12,100	...	4,372	28,216	22,200	...	6,016
South Indian	192	193	1,034	1,124	2,33,422	2,32,000	226	206	47,52,606	48,49,000	96,394	...	74,52,906	75,68,000	1,15,094	...
Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	...	...	...	19	...	1,500	...	70	...	37,700	37,700	...	...	(a) 44,400	44,400	...
Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	5,824	7,000	108	99	1,38,929	1,46,000	7,071	...	2,20,674	2,28,000	7,326	...
Southern Mahrattá (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	101	1,165	1,165	1,10,201	1,21,000	95	104	25,84,637	29,78,000	3,93,363	...	43,57,236	51,65,000	8,07,764	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	92	91	296	296	24,851	33,400	84	113	6,64,713	8,13,000	1,48,287	...	10,20,915	12,47,000	2,26,085	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	132	165	1,260	1,261	1,73,919	1,94,000	138	154	39,09,304	39,14,000	...	85,304	69,46,103	71,13,000	1,66,897	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	109	126	200	200	24,405	20,300	122	102	5,03,503	5,21,000	17,497	...	9,20,202	9,67,000	46,798	...
Assam-Bengal	69	69	589	589	44,095	40,100	75	68	9,63,987	9,74,000	10,013	...	14,84,785	14,29,000	...	55,785
Burma	173	201	1,178	1,178	1,98,076	2,31,000	168	196	49,50,265	49,93,000	42,735	...	78,46,572	80,70 000	2,23,428	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	73	65	59	59	3,844	3,400	65	57	1,05,065	1,26,000	20,935	...	1,43,176	1,72,000	28,824	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	71	74	124	124	12,797	7,300	103	59	1,96,411	2,04,000	7,589	...	3,03,263	3,42,000	38,737	...
Special gauge.																
Jorhát	65	57	30	30	2,281	1,400	76	47	43,694	46,500	2,806	...	63,737	66,100	2,363	...
TOTAL	269	294	20,841	21,112	62,73,786	64,77,000	301	307	13,67,44,819	13,13,50,300	...	53,94,519	22,19,84,135	21,57,89,700	...	61,94,435

Gauge	All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	230	216	162	162	30,136	51,400	186	317	9,46,519	9,56,000	9,481	...	13,97,641	13,93,000	...	4,641
	Tarkessur	250	284	22	22	4,704	4,900	214	223	1,36,817	1,41,000	4,183	...	2,34,085	2,37,000	2,915	...
	South Behar	126	126	79	79	7,508	8,500	95	108	2,54,047	2,26,000	...	28,047	3,75,338	3,54,000	...	21,338
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	148	135	425	425	42,224	37,000	99	87	9,86,244	7,71,000	...	2,15,244	18,06,758	13,10,000	...	4,96,758
	Rájpura-Bhátinda	143	154	107	107	10,849	12,200	101	114	3,16,694	3,04,000	...	12,694	6,30,149	5,78,000	...	52,149
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	69	64	79	79	5,313	5,500	67	70	1,34,507	1,31,000	...	3,507	(b) 1,95,491	2,69,000	73,509	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	219	237	334	334	86,911	89,500	260	268	17,46,505	18,78,000	1,31,495	...	28,37,059	30,32,000	1,94,941	...
	Tapti Valley	75	93	155	155	20,848	16,500	134	106	2,47,504	2,63,000	15,496	...	3,80,651	4,58,000	77,349	...
	Petlád Cambay	61	84	32	33	2,392	2,000	75	61	47,905	48,000	95	...	81,916	91,500	9,584	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	51	73	34	34	728	2,000	21	59	39,367	46,600	7,233	...	79,830	1,03,000	23,170	...
	Bina-Goona-Báráan	28	33	148	148	3,333	10,600	22	72	1,00,393	1,15,000	14,607	...	1,80,405	1,80,000	...	406
	Bhopal-Ujjain	70	91	114	114	7,449	7,200	65	63	1,90,731	1,80,000	...	10,731	3,47,982	3,70,008	22,018	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	443	414	10	10	3,657	3,400	366	340	1,08,750	98,900	...	9,850	1,55,656	1,55,000	...	656
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	131	66	66	5,899	5,700	89	86	2,30,130	2,39,000	8,870	...	3,74,473	4,05,000	30,527	...
	Sagaulie-Raxaul	37	41	18	18	685	500	38	28	16,391	12,900	...	3,491	26,621	22,800	...	3,821
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	64	62	53	53	3,608	4,100	68	77	83,376	98,900	15,524	...	1,16,442	1,43,000	26,558	...
	Bengal-Dooars	205	168	36	36	4,849	4,800	135	133	1,78,367	1,61,000	...	17,367	2,35,753	2,02,000	...	33,753
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	69	50	75	78	5,653	4,900	75	62	1,26,290	1,52,000	25,710	...	1,57,450	2,14,000	56,550	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	219	224	78	78	14,268	15,000	183	192	4,20,605	4,25,000	4,395	...	6,69,580	6,45,000	...	24,580
	Nilgiri	254	288	17	...	2,222	(c)	131	...	1,01,701	(c) 1,33,000	31,299	...	1,74,388	(c) 2,35,000	60,612	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	...	...	...	65	...	6,900	...	106	...	1,24,000	1,24,000	...	...	(d) 1,31,000	1,31,000	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	50	62	55	55	3,750	2,000	68	36	65,861	62,700	...	3,161	1,19,491	1,19,000	...	491
	The Gaekwar's Railway	62	79	93	122	8,037	7,800	86	64	1,36,249	1,60,000	23,751	...	2,62,128	2,68,000	5,872	...
	Kolhápur	57	79	29	29	1,407	2,500	49	86	41,187	51,700	10,513	...	78,562	98,200	19,638	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	63	63	67	67	3,841	4,900	57	73	1,01,774	1,30,000	28,226	...	1,60,762	1,95,000	34,238	...
	Birur-Shimoga	34	33	38	38	1,989	1,200	52	32	31,211	25,700	...	5,511	46,724	41,500	...	2,224
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	92	113	392	392	43,679	33,200	111	85	8,24,602	7,69,000	...	55,602	14,64,262	15,18,000	53,738	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	72	87	334	334	27,535	26,800	82	80	5,64,460	5,18,000	...	46,460	10,61,992	9,28,000	...	1,33,992
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	65	69	46	46	3,199	3,000	70	65	73,019	55,000	...	18,019	1,20,983	1,00,000	...	20,983
	Jamnagar	43	46	54	54	2,055	1,500	38	28	54,445	54,400	...	45	92,015	96,100	4,085	...
	Dhrángadrá	31	41	21	21	850	700	40	33	15,299	14,400	...	899	31,276	25,500	...	5,776
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	62	611	700	45,046	33,900	74	48	8,69,584	7,66,000	...	1,03,584	13,11,120	12,82,000	...	29,120
	Udaipur-Chitor	61	64	67	67	5,117	4,100	76	61	1,01,204	86,800	...	14,404	1,53,240	1,45,000	...	8,240
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	311	299	51	51	16,691	17,000	327	333	3,85,844	3,85,000	...	844	6,12,424	6,41,000	28,576	...
	Cooch Behar	57	74	34	34	1,824	2,200	54	65	47,226	58,300	11,074	...	98,657	93,600	...	5,057
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	65	79	79	4,253	4,900	54	63	99,492	76,200	...	23,292	1,91,139	1,46,000	...	45,139
	Rajpipla	18	23	37	37	542	500	14	14	16,511	14,300	...	2,211	33,528	27,800	...	5,728
	Morvi	62	69	94	94	6,230	4,600	67	49	1,40,984	1,21,000	...	19,984	2,47,620	2,15,000	...	32,620
	Bársi	100	152	22	22	2,885	700	131	32	51,291	33,800	...	17,491	1,05,982	85,800	...	21,182
	TOTAL	105	111	4,168	4,338	4,42,199	4,44,100	106	102	1,00,33,086	98,86,600	...	1,46,486	1,66,50,574	1,65,56,800	...	93,774
	GRAND TOTAL	142	264	25,009	25,450	67,15,985	69,21,100	269	272	14,67,77,905	14,12,36,900	...	55,41,005	23,86,34,709	23,23,46,500	...	62,88,209

(a) From 1st June to 20th December, 1902. (b) From 10th April to 21st December, 1901. (c) Line breached and all bookings beyond Kollar suspended. (d) From 2nd June to 20th December, 1902.

CALCUTTA, the 31st December, 1902.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 27th December 1902 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.		Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	153	143
	Northern.	Dholera Port		1†	2†
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	3	...
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	245*	188*
		Broach Port	" " "	...	...
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	15	15
		Kaira "	" "	441	304
		Mahikantha State	" "	7	4
		Palanpur "	" "	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "	82	66
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	108	108
		Bulsar Port	" "	4	5
		Surat District	" "	84	64
		Bandra Port	" "	1	1
		Utan "		...	...
		Kelva "		...	...
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "		...	...
		Bassein "	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	42	30
		Thana "	"	13	11
		Umbergaon Port	"	...	...
		Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.	31	22
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	184	154
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,647	1,218
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	771	703
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	294	271
		Poona District	" "	361	278
		Satara "	S. M.	1,629	1,220
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	31	24
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	758	503
Madras Presidency.	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		2	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Revdanda "		...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	31	17
		Ratnagiri Port		...	...
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		3	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,34[illegible]	965
		Hubli Town	"	...	...
		Dharwar District	"	...	...
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	16	6
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	260	222

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND—*contd.*	Sind.	Karachi District	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	„	36	18
		Hyderabad Town	„ & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ „	1	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot „		98	60
		Aundh State		87	48
		Cutch „		...	...
		Savanur „		...	...
		Bhor State		8	7
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	117	72
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	...	...
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	13	13
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		...	...
		Janjira „		...	...
		Janjira State		7	3
		Kodinar Port		...	...
		Billimora „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	„ „	22	6
		Baroda State	„ „	331	234
		Dharampur „		...	...
		Jath „		...	...
		Cambay „	B., B. & C. I.	38	37
			Total	9,316	7,043
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	......	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	„	272*	208*
		Bellary Town	S. M.	3‡	1‡
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	254¶	191¶
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	49†	43†
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	8§	7§
		South Arcot „	„ „	...	...
		Tinnevelly „	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool „	S. M. „	24(a)	12(a)
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala „		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	1§
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	2(b)	3(b)
		Chingleput		1§	...
			Total	613	466

* Including 17 imported seizures and 11 imported deaths.
† „ 6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
‡ „ 2 „ „ „ 1 „ death.
§ Imported.
¶ Including 7 „ „ „ 6 „ deaths.
(a) „ 3 „ „ „ 2 „ „
(b) „ 2 „ „ „ 2 „ „

D

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	13	13
		Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Monghyr Town	E. I.	163	156
		Monghyr District	"	100	88
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	1,074	890
		Patna City	E. I.	153	153
		Patna "	"	59*	58
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	92	82
		Darbhanga Town	"	13	11
		Darbhanga District	"	87	74
		Shahabad "	E. I.	194	163
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau "	"	...	...
			Total	1,948	1,688
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	135†	138†
		Allahabad District	"	184	182
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	40	36
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	420	259
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	17	13
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	19	12
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	35	25
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	...	...
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	195	195
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	71	71
		Ghazipur "	E. I., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	13§	12§
		Mirzapur District	"	...	...
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O. & R.	3	...
		Fyzabad "	"	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	83	65
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	7	6
		Gorakhpur District	"	76	76
		Basti "	"	37	23
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	76‡	71‡
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	4	1
		Hardwar		...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	...	...
		Aligarh "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur District	O. & R. & N. W.	35	35
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	118	91
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	16	16
		Hardoi	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I.	49	39
		Agra City	" G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
			Total	1,633	1,366
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	...
		Jullundur District	"	636	306
		Hoshiarpur "		1,018(a)	637(a)
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	51	44
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	741	451
		Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	555	391
		Gurdaspur "	"	118(a)	96(a)
		Lahore "	"	349	157
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	39(a)	37(a)
		Sialkot "	"	394(a)	279(a)
		Jhang "	"	71	67

* Including 2 imported seizures.
† " 16 seizures and 14 deaths of previous week.
‡ " 14 " and 10 " " "
§ Including 8 seizures and 8 deaths of previous week.
(a) Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	248(*d*)	163(*d*)
		Ludhiana "	N. W. and E. I.	47	34
		Umballa Cantonment	"	...	...
		Umballa City	" and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	"	353(*d*)	287(*d*)
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	45	30
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	35	23
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	217	207
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	14	9
			Total	4,931	3,218
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G. I. P.	4	1
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	" "	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I P.	6(*e*)	2(*e*)
		Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	107	81
		Hoshangabad District	"	1(*f*)	1(*f*)
			Total	118	85
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	149	124
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	170	123
		Bangalore District	" "	178	125
		Mysore City	"	86	65
		Mysore District	"	378	249
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	57	40
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	69	43
		Tumkur District	S. M.	32	21
		Shimoga "	"	120	82
		Chitaldrug "	"	6	5
		Kadur "	"	44	38
		Hassan "	"	42	27
			Total	1,333	942
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	1*	1*
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	607†	563†
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	105†	93†
		Raichur "	" & Madras	6†	6†
		Parbhani "	"	3†	2†
			Total	722	665
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	13(*a*)	11(*a*)
		Akola District	G. I. P.	239	192
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	290(*b*)	203(*b*)
		Wun "		1(*f*)	...
			Total	543	406
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	...	...
		Marwar State	" " & J. B.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Central India.	...	Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" "	...	...
		Rutlam City	" "	20(*c*)	9(*c*)
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
			Total	20	9
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		...	...
		Poonch District		3	2
		Poonch Town		9(*d*)	7(*d*)
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	12	9
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	21,189	15,807

* Occurred on 13th December 1902.
† From 16th to 22nd December 1902.
(*a*) Including 1 imported seizure.
(*b*) Including 4 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week.
(*c*) From 11th to 15th December 1902.
(*d*) Figures for 2 weeks.
(*e*) Including 5 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week.
(*f*) Imported.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1903.

No. 305-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi at 11-15 A.M. on Saturday, the 10th January 1903. His Excellency's departure from Delhi will be public.

His Excellency will visit Jaunpore, Chunar, Sassaram, Rhotasgarh, Gaya, Arrah, Bankipore, Monghyr, Jamalpore, and Jherria Coal-fields, and arrive at Calcutta on Wednesday, the 21st January 1903, at 9-1[illegible] A.M. (9-45 A.M. Calcutta time). The arrival at Calcutta will be public.

On arrival at the Howrah Railway Station, His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of His Excellency's Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, all principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, Fairlie Place, Dalhousie Square, North, and Old Court House Street.

The Body-Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's escort.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up in front of the grand staircase of Government House.

Full Dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform; Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

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On arrival at the Howrah Railway Station, His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of His Excellency's Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, all principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

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By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1903.

No. 2.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 6th day of October, 1870, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the districts comprised in the North-West Frontier Province, as constituted by the Proclamation issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5780-P, dated the 25th October, 1901;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of the said North-West Frontier Province has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th day of January, 1903;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and local Gazette for the said North-West Frontier Province.

REGULATION NO. 1 OF 1903.

A Regulation to assimilate the laws and regulations in force in the village of Naranji to those in force in the rest of the North-West Frontier Province.

Whereas the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has, by Proclamation under section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1854, taken under his immediate authority and management the village of Naranji, heretofore administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and has provided for the administration thereof as part of the Kulachi Tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan District of the North-West Frontier Province:

17 & 18 Vict., c. 77.

And whereas it is provided by the said section of the said Statute that, when any portion of territory is so dealt with as aforesaid, no law or regulation in force at any such time as regards any such portion of territory shall be altered or repealed except by law or regulation made by the Governor General in Council:

And whereas it is expedient to assimilate the laws and regulations in force in the said village of Naranji to those in force in the rest of the North-West Frontier Province:

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Naranji Law and Justice Regulation, 1903; and

(*2*) It extends to the village of Naranji.

Application to Naranji of laws and regulations in force in the Kulachi Tahsil and of things done thereunder.

VII of 1901.

2. On and with effect from the commencement of this Regulation, the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and every other law or regulation now in force in the Kulachi Tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan District, and every appointment, order, scheme, rule, bye-law, notification or form heretofore made or issued under the said Regulation or under any such other law or regulation as aforesaid, shall apply to the village of Naranji as part of the said tahsil.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1903.

No. 11.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 4th January 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine reduced to 2 days against Arabian littoral Loheya to Moka.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 9th January, 1903.

No. 98-*I.A.*—The name of the Honourable Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, upon whom the honour of Knighthood was conferred on the 1st January, 1903, is as now given, and not as stated in Notification, No. 3 I.A., of that date.

The 9th January, 1903

No. 34-*F.*—Mr. C. F. F. Bunbury, of the Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January, 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 35-*F.*—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury, or until further orders.

The 9th January, 1903.

No. 18-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cesar Tian to be in charge of the Vice-Consulate for Russia at Aden during the absence of Mr. M. Ries.

L. W. DANE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 9th January, 1903.

No. 3-*S.I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire held a Grand Chapter of

both Orders in the Dewan-i-Am, at Delhi, at 9 P.M., on Saturday, the 3rd January, 1903 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Knight Grand Commander of both Orders was present.

At this ceremony His Excellency the GRAND MASTER, in accordance with His Majesty's Commands, first invested HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR RAMA VARMA, K.C.S.I., of Cochin, with the Insignia of the FIRST CLASS: and HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SURINDAR BIKRAM PRAKASH BAHADUR, of Sirmur; the HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID WILLIAM KEITH BARR, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps; the HONOURABLE MR. DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES CARTER DRURY, Royal Navy; the HONOURABLE MR. HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE MR. JAMES MONTEATH, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DONALD ROBERTSON, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps; the HONOURABLE MR. ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH FRASER, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; HUGH SHAKESPEAR BARNES, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; COLONEL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Royal Engineers (retired); HIS HIGHNESS RAJA KIRTI SAH, C.S.I., of Tehri; and KUNWAR RANBIR SINGH, of Patiala, with the Insignia of the SECOND CLASS of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA: and *decorated* the HONOURABLE MR. CHARLES GERWIEN BAYNE, Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE MR. THOMAS RALEIGH; the HONOURABLE MR. JAMES THOMSON, Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE MR. JOSEPH BAMPFYLDE FULLER, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE SIR EDWARD FITZGERALD LAW, K.C.M.G.; the HONOURABLE MR. CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE MR. EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Indian Civil Service; MAJOR-GENERAL TREVOR BRUCE TYLER, Royal Artillery; the HONOURABLE MR. WILLIAM HENRY LOCKINGTON IMPEY, Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE MR. WILLIAM CHARLES MACPHERSON, Indian Civil Service; MAJOR HUGH DALY, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps; RAJA BUN BIHARI KAPUR, of Burdwan; NAWAB MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN; and SARDAR BADAN SINGH, of Malaudh, with the Badge of the THIRD CLASS of the same Order.

His Excellency then *invested* HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SIR KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Sirohi; HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BALA RAMA VARMA, G.C.S.I., of Travancore; and HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR HIRA SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., of Nabha, with the Insignia of the FIRST CLASS: and NAWAB SHAHBAZ KHAN, Bugti; JAMES GEORGE SCOTT, ESQ., C.I.E.; HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MALKHAN SINGH BAHADUR, of Charkhari; the HONOURABLE MAHARAJA RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR, of Darbhanga; THOMAS HIGHAM, ESQ., C.I.E., M.I.C.E.; COLONEL SAMUEL SWINTON JACOB, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps; the HONOURABLE SIR LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, KT.; the HONOURABLE MR. HERBERT THIRKELL WHITE, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service; the HONOURABLE MR. CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; SURGEON-GENERAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service; WALTER ROPER LAWRENCE, ESQ., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (retired); JOHN ELIOT, Esq., C.I.E.; RAJADHIRAJ NAHAR SINGHJI, of Shahpura; GANGADHAR RAO GANESH *alias* BALA SAHIB PATWARDHAN, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch); SARDAR GHAUS BAKHSH, Raisani; MAHARAJA HARBALLABH NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, C.I.E., of Sonbursa: MAHARAJA PESHKAR KISHAN PARSHAD; and PURNA NARASINGHARAO KRISHNA MURTI, C.I.E., with the Insignia of the SECOND CLASS of the MOST EMINENT ORDER of the INDIAN EMPIRE: and *decorated* Rao Bahadur C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR; LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS ELWOOD LINDSAY BATE, Indian Medical Service; JOHN BENTON, Esq., M.I.C.E.; RAO BAHADUR PANDIT SUKHDEO PARSHAD; MAJOR HERBERT LIONEL SHOWERS, Indian Staff Corps; MAJOR PERCY ZACHARIAH COX, Indian Staff Corps; BABU NALIN BIHARI SIRCAR; FREDERICK GURR MACLEAN, Esq., M.I.E.E.; ALGERNON ELLIOTT, Esq.; LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM LOCH, General List, Infantry: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN HODDING, V.D.; HENRY KING BEAUCHAMP, Esq.; HARJIBHAI MANEKJI RUSTOMJI, Esq.; NAWAB MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHAN, of Dir; MEHTAR SHUJA-UL-MULK, of Chitral; MIR MUHAMMAD NAZIM KHAN, Mir of Hunza; RAJA SIKANDAR KHAN, of Nagar; WILLIAM DICKSON CRUICKSHANK, Esq.; JOHN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, Esq.; HENRY WENDEN, Esq.; RAO BAHADUR SHYAM SUNDAR LAL: DIWAN BAHADUR MUNSHI BALMUKUND DAS; ROBERT HERRIOT HENDERSON, Esq.; NAWAB HAFIZ MUHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN, Alizai; NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN, Kazilbash; and FARIDOONJI JAMSHEDJI, Esq., with the Badge of the THIRD CLASS of the same Order.

The following members of the two Orders attended:—

H. H. the Raja of Nabha, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., C.B.
H. H. the Nawab of Tonk, G.C.I.E.

H. H. the Khan of Kalat, G.C.I.E.
H. H. the Maharaja of Karauli, G.C.I.E.
H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, G.C.I.E.
H. H. the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, G.C.I.E
H. H. the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, G.C.I.E.
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, G.C.I.E.
H. E. Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B.
H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha, G.C.I.E.
H. E. Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E.
H. H. the Maharao Raja of Bundi, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Major-General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
H. H. Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, G.C.I.E.
Raja Sir Amar Singh, of Kashmir, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharao of Sirohi, K.C.S.I.
The Thakur Sahib of Palitana, K.C.S.I.
Sir E. C. Buck, K.C.S.I.
H. H. the Raja of Cochin, K.C.S.I.
H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala, K.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharaja of Datia, K.C.S.I.
Sir J. F. Price, K.C.S.I.
H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh, K.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharao of Kota, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I.
The Sultan of Lahej, K.C.S.I.
The Thakur Sahib of Limri, K.C.I.E.
Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, of Kharan, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, Mazari, K.C.I.E.
The Nawab of Janjira, K.C.I.E.
Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh of Ajudhya, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Gidhaur, K.C.I.E.
The Nawab of Loharu, K.C.I.E.
Sir M. M. Bhownagree, K.C.I.E.
Baba Sir Khem Singh, Bedi, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir F. W. Maclean, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.
H. E. Col. Sir E. A. R. Galhardo, K.C.I.E.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, K.C.I.E.
Raja Jai Krishan Das Bahadur, C.S.I.
Major-General Beresford Lovett, C.B., C.S.I.
Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I.
Col. Sir C. C. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.
The Rao of Alipura, C.S.I.
Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Shahzadpur, C.S.I.
The Honb'le Lt.-Col. D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col H. A. Deane, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S.I.
A. H. L. Fraser, Esq., C.S.I.
H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S.I. (Secretary of the two Orders).
J. M. Macpherson, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
H. F. D. Moule, Esq., C.S.I.
Col. J. A. Miley, C.S.I.
H. A. Anderson, Esq., C.S.I.
Major A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E.
S. B. Kashi Rao Sarve, C.S.I.
M. Finucane, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
L. W. King, Esq., C.S.I.
Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, of Jaora, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. D. Robertson, C.S.I.
H. H. the Raja of Tehri, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Surgeon-Genl. D. Sinclair, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.I
E. N. Baker, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
J. O. Miller, Esq., C.S.I.
Brigadier-Genl. G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
S. Ismay, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. T. Roberts, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I.
The Revd. E. Lafont, C.I.E.
Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, C.I.E.
Sardar Sultan Jan, Saddozai, C.I.E.
R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E.
Hafiz Muhammad Hasan Khan, C.I.E.
G. Watt, Esq., C.I.E.
Col. Nawab M. Aslam Khan, C.I.E.
Kumar Sri Kaluba, C.I.E.
Col. C. W. Muir, C.B., C.I.E.
Nawab Bahadur Saiyid Amir Husain, C.I.E.
Col. B. Scott, C.I.E.
Lieut.-Col. J. L. Walker, C.I.E.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E.
H. P. Todd-Naylor, Esq., C.I.E.
Col. S. S. Jacob, C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur S. Hafiz Abdul Karim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E.
Col. T. H. Hendley, V.D., C.I.E.
Major F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E.
H. H. Risley, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. T. White, C.I.E.
Major H. Daly, C.I.E.
J. G. Scott, Esq., C.I.E.
G. P. Rose, Esq., C.I.E.
K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E.
Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E
The Maharaja of Sonbarsa, C.I.E.
Rao Sahib Thakur Bahadur Singh, of Masuda, C.I.E.

Shaikh Baha-ud-din Nawab-i-Am, C.I.E.
B. S. Carey, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Phirozshah Merwanji Mehta, C.I.E.
P. G. Melitus, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore, KT., C.I.E.
Lt.-Col. E. H. Fenn, C.I.E.
J. S. Donald, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E.
Fazalbhai Visram, C.I.E.
A. C. Hankin, Esq., C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, C.I.E.
Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I E,
The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E.
T. R. A. Thambu Chetti, C.I.E.
Major W. R. Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Sir Patrick Playfair, KT., C.I.E.
R. M. Dane, Esq., C.I.E.
Surgeon-Genl. B. Franklin, C.I.E.
T. Higham, Esq., C.I.E.
Raja Bhup Indra Bikram Singh, of Piyagpur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Anderson, C.I.E.
J. Eliot, Esq., C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Naoroji Pestanji Vakil, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C.I.E.
Brigadier-Genl. B. Duff, C B., C.I.E.
Major Nawab Muhammad Ali Beg, C.I.E.
P. N Krishna Murti, C.I.E.
R. D. Mehta, Esq., C.I.E.
C. G. W. Hastings, Esq., C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I.E.
Col. J. C. F. Gordon, C.I.E.
Lt.-Col. F. H. R. Drummond, C.I.E.
Sahibzada M. Bakhtiyar Shah, C I.E.
Raja Balwant Singh, of Awa, C.I.E.
B. Robertson, Esq., C.I.E.
R. W. Carlyle, Esq., C.I.E.
Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. D. P. Masson, C.I.E., V.D.
Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E.
A. Pennycuick, Esq., C.I.E.
E. F. Jacob, Esq., C.I.E.
Major Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, C I.E.
Capt. A. B. Minchin, C.I.E.
Lt.-Col. H. K. McKay, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhai Fakirji Commodore, C.I E.
V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Rastamji Thanawala, C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din, C.I.E.
Lt.-Col. M. J. Meade, C.I.E.
Maung On Gaing, A. T. M., C.I.E.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub, C.I.E.
Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E.
Lt.-Col. A. M. Crofts, C.I.E.
H. Marsh, Esq., C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Kailash Chandar Bose, C.I.E.
Capt. W. S. Goodridge, C.I.E.
Col. S. C. F. Peile, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith, C.I.E.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E.
F. W. Latimer, Esq., C I.E.
Lt.-Col. W. J. R. Rainsford, C.I.E.
Lt.-Col. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.I.E.
Major T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Sardar Mir Ausaf Ali Khan, C.I.E.
Commander G. E. Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, C.I.E.
S. Preston, Esq., C.I.E.
A. Pedler, Esq., C.I.E.
A. L. P. Tucker, Esq., C.I.E.
K. Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E.
Lt-Col. G. H. D. Gimlette, C.I.E.
A. J. Dunlop, Esq., C.I.E.
Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E.

L. W. DANE,
for *Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1903.

No. 4-P—Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, with effect from 15th November, 1902.

E. N. BAKER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 10.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Marrett, Indian Army, Deputy Inspector General, Supply and Transport, Burma, is appointed Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, with effect from the 9th December, 1902, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Buckland, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 11.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 16th December, 1902, page 8682.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 16th December, 1902.

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BREVET.

To be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Roderick W. MacLeod, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th November 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Morey, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 20th November 1902

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MEMORANDA.

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Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, C.I.E., Sirdar Bahadur 24th Punjab Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 17th December 1902.

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ORGANISATION.

No. 12.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following change in the constitution of the Madras Command, with effect from such date as may hereafter be notified.

Burma District, 1st class.

The Burma District to be severed from the Madras Command and to be constituted a separate independent Command, under the designation of the "Burma Command." The General Officer Commanding will have the same powers as a Lieutenant-General Commanding, and in all matters requiring reference to superior authority he will communicate direct with the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, or with the various departments at India Army Head-Quarters, as the case may require.

Similarly the administrative Ordnance, Medical, and Supply and Transport officers will communicate direct, when necessary, with the heads of their respective departments at India Army Head-Quarters or with the Government of India.

The Burma Command will be included in the Northern Circle for purposes of ordnance administration.

The accounts will remain under the control of the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, who will also be the financial adviser of the General Officer Commanding in Burma.

Head-Quarters and territorial limits.—Same as at present.

Subordinate Commands and Staff with Station Commands and Staff.—Same as at present.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 13.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army

Percy Maxwell Carpendale—11th December 1902.

No. 14.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, 28th October 1902.

Alan Moray Brown
Cecil Edwin Hunt.
Robert Arthur Harvey-Robertson.
Cecil Herbert Tyrrell
Beauchamp Oswald Duff.
Thomas Balfour Traill.
John Holt Wilson.
Dudley Mostyn Patrickson.
George Drummond Ogilvie.
Ralph Montacute Brind.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

No. 15.—Sub-Conductor Arthur Gale, Army Remount Department, is specially promoted as a supernumerary to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, Clause 95 of 1894, with effect from the 22nd December 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 16.—Store Sergeant James William Webster to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 18th November 1902, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. E. Green, permanently seconded as an Assistant Overseer in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 17.—No. 1235, second class Hospital Assistant P. Gnananandam, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the first class with effect from the 26th October 1902.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 18.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Babington Peile, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 27th November 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 19.—Major William Kearne Eddis, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1902, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps.

Ghazipore Light Horse.

No. 20.—Lieutenant-Colonel Terence Humphreys Sweeny, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., to be Medical officer, *vice* Alpin, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second Lieutenant Charles Frederick Maximilian de Hoxar to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stalkartt, resigned.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 21.—John Campbell Stewart, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th November 1902, *vice* Small, promoted.

Rangoon Volunteer Engineers.

(Electrical Engineer Company.)

No. 22.—Henry McCann, Esquire, to be Captain with the rank of Commandant.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 23.—Hamlet Edward Clark, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hodges, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 24.—Major Ernest Sampson Lloyd to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from 1st August 1902, *vice* Chambers, resigned

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 25.—Thomas Walter Morris, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1 th January 1902, *vice* Partridge, resigned.

Herbert Cecil Smith, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th September 1902, *vice* Green, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 26.- Second Lieutenant John Humphrey to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pringle, resigned.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 27—Albert Arnold Browne, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December 1902, *vice* Roe, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 28.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Captain (Honorary Major) William Rennett Peake

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1903.

No. 2.—The furlough on medical certificate for one year granted to Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner of Accounts, in Public Works Department Notification No 407, dated 3rd November, 1902, is commuted to privilege leave for one month and three days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for ten months and twenty-seven days, under articles 264 A and 343 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 8th January, 1903

No. 3.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of Mr. James Brown, General Manager, Murree Brewery Company, Limited, for a railway on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Rawalpindi to Murree with extension to Kuldana and Gharial, a distance of about 50 miles

The 9th January, 1903.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 413, dated 7th November last, Mr. N. G. Priestley, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, now on special duty

with the Railway Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and Director of Railway Traffic during the absence of Colonel G. F. Wilson, R.E., on privilege leave.

The 7th January, 1903.

No. 1.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. VII Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1902.

Risk Note, Form G.

READ—

Section 72 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).
Government of India Circular No. I Railway, dated the 9th March, 1898.

RESOLUTION.

With Government of India Circular No. I Railway, dated the 9th March, 1898, was promulgated a Risk Note, Form D, to be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "special reduced" or "owner's risk" rate dangerous, explosive or combustible articles for which an alternative "ordinary" or "railway risk" rate is quoted by railway administrations. Consignors using that risk note are obliged to execute a separate note in the prescribed form for each consignment despatched by them.

2. To obviate the inconvenience thus experienced by regular consignors, and to assist the trade generally, it has been suggested that an additional Risk Note, Form G, should be introduced for use as an alternative to Form D to cover frequent despatches of dangerous, explosive, or combustible articles booked at owner's risk.

3. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to approve, under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), of the use of the enclosed form, with effect from the 1st February, 1903, by railway administrations working railways to which the said Act applies.

4. In the case of railways to which Local Acts similar in scope to the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), are applicable, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to approve of the use of the form from the same date, so far as his approval may be necessary under such Local Acts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance; also to the Governments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and to the Foreign Department, for information. Further, that this resolution and the accompanying form be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and that it be reproduced in the Local Government *Gazettes*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Residents at Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

Documents accompanying.
Risk Note, Form G.

[Enclosure to the Government of India Circular No. VII Railway, dated the 23rd December 1902.]

______________RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM G.

[Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).]

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note, Form D, in the case of dangerous, explosive or combustible articles, for which an alternative "ordinary" or "risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff, when the sender desires to enter into a general agreement instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

______________ *Station.*

______________ *190* .

Whereas all consignments of (a) ______________ for which the ______ railway administration quotes both owner's risk or special reduced rates and railway risk or ordinary rates are (unless I/we shall have entered into a special contract in relation to any particular consignment), despatched by me/us at my/our own risk and are charged for by the ______________ railway administration at special reduced or owner's risk rates, instead of at ordinary tariff or railway risk rates, I/we, the undersigned, in consideration of such consignments being charged for at the special reduced or owner's risk rates, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the ______________ railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them, respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said consignments of (a)______________ may be carried in transit from ______________ station to ______________ station, harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, all or any such consignments from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith, or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively, for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments.

I/We further agree to accept responsibility for any consequences to the property of the aforesaid railway administration(s) and of the transport agents and carriers, or to the property of other persons that may be in the course of conveyance, which may be caused by the explosion of, or otherwise by, all or any of the said consignments, and that all risk and responsibility whether to the railway administration(s) or their transport agents and carriers, to their servants or to others, remain solely and entirely with me/us.

Witness.

(Signature)______________ *Signature of sender*______________

(Address)______________ (Address)______________

Witness.

(Signature)______________

(Address)______________

(a) Here insert the commodity it is desired to carry at owner's risk.

N.B.—When this risk note is used locally, the portions referring to foreign railways must be scored out.

The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd January 1903:—

No. 518 of 1902.—Charles Joshua Greengrass, civil engineer, residing at Puttur, North Arcot district, Madras Presidency. *A bullet or projectile for smooth-bore guns.*

No. 519 of 1902.—James Harris, manufacturer, of 63, Queen Victoria street, London, England. *Improved construction of door and like bolt.*

No. 520 of 1902.—Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for working and locking railway points.*

No 521 of 1902.—David Decimus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon. *Improvements in pontoon bridges and landing stages.*

No. 522 of 1902.—George Harrison Sheffield and James Denis Twinberrow, engineers, both of 15, New Bridge street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. *Improvements in connection with doors and apparatus therefor for use upon hopper wagons.*

No. 523 of 1902.—Maitland Lumley, bottlers' engineer, of 1, America Square, London, England, and Jean Baptiste Bourseau, engineer, of 141, Avenue Parmentier, Paris, France. *An improved reducing valve.*

No. 1 of 1903. Arthur Kitson, managing director to the Kitson Lighting Company of Great Britain, Limited, of York Mansion, York street, Westminster, England. *Improvements in or pertaining to vapour-burning apparatus.*

No. 2 of 1903.—Louis Carnegy Auldjo, consulting engineer, of Equitable building, George street, Sydney, New South Wales *Improvements in steam boilers.*

No. 3 of 1903.—William Henry Gaze, doctor of medicine, of Wyndham street, Shepparton, in the county of Moira, State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in illuminating gas.*

No. 4 of 1903. Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, member of council, Tonk State, Rajputana, British India. *Improvements in apparatus for giving a rotary motion specially suitable for working punkahs and the like.*

No. 12 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:

No. 222 of 1891. William Jackson. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf.* (From 4 January 1903 to 4 January 1904.)

No 96 of 1898.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *Improvements in apparatus for use in treating wood.* (From 3 October 1902 to 3 October 1903.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1873.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th December, 1902	1,31,81,300	1,90,84,000	11,64,66,900	2,91,59,500	1,30,26,200	100	22,39,400	17,99,76,100	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,32,65,834
Add Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 19th December, 1902	...	7,000	2,600	5,000	...	..	..	14,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		14,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 22nd December, 1902	...	...	...	18,000	17,000	.	...	35,000	..	..	...	...				..		.	35,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..		..		..	..		...	...
	1,31,81,300	1,90,91,000	11,64,69,500	2,91,82,500	1,30,43,200	100	22,39,400	18,00,25,700	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,33,15,434
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	8,300	3,03,500	52,000	...	...	50,000	4,13,800	.		...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	4,13,800
Balance on 31st December, 1902	1,31,81,300	1,90,82,700	11,61,66,000	2,91,30,500	1,30,43,200	100	21,89,400	17,96,11,900	6,934	5,000	.	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,29,01,634

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1902, enfaced from India 11,155 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,536 lakhs.
" 1st Nov., 1902, " 15th Nov., " ditto 1 " ditto 11 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 5 " ditto 3 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 2 " ditto 36 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 4 "

11,164 lakhs. 10,590 lakhs.
10,590 "

Balance against India 574 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1903.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th January, 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,72,138	2	8			
				1,81,69,288	8	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,09,97,150	6	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				9,04,41,020	12	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,95,205	11	5
Sundries				14,72,491	12	6
RUPEES				4,24,28,006	13	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,40,63,577	0	0
Other authorised Investments				56,52,365	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,90,49,732	15	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,91,47,833	10	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,26,09,318	4	6
Balances with other Banks				21,49,349	5	9
Bullion				1,237	11	0
Dead Stock				18,43,188	10	6
Stamps				11,961	4	0
Sundries				12,02,793	7	11
				9,57,31,357	6	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,94,60,224	9	9			
				4,66,96,649	7	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,72,36,424	13	6			
RUPEES				14,24,28,006	13	3

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 29,65,125 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,25,977 8 0

R 30,91,102 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th January, 1903.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 42·19.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W-208 of 1901-02	LA-48—21645 LA-47—39435 LA-25—23178	100 100 50	Gadadhar Das, of Ahiran, Raghunathganj Post Office, District Murshidabad.

FRED. BREWIN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 6th January, 1903.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1903.

No. 10-*Ap*.—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 1st October, 1902 :—

Mr. A. Lane Ryan, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be permanent in that grade.

Lala Lachmi Narain, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be permanent in that grade.

Babu Mohendra Nath Lahiri, B.A., officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be permanent in that grade.

2. Lala Peary Lal, M.A., officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th November, 1902.

No. 16-*Ap*.—Mr. H. M. Richardson, officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 15th November, 1902, and until further orders.

The 6th January, 1903.

No. 28-*Ap*.—Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st December, 1902.

The 7th January, 1903.

No. 35-*Ap*.—Mr. D. J. Murtrie, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is permanently appointed to be assistant postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the 4th August, 1902, but he will continue to be sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, until further orders.

2. With effect from the same date, and until further orders, Mr. C. F. F. Lane is appointed sub. *pro tem.* assistant postmaster, Rangoon, in place of Mr. D. J. Murtrie.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of Post Office of India.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th December, 1902.

No. 49.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, land required permanently for Jail garden at Bannu :

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu	Bannu	Fatama Khel Kalan.	0·168	North-west of Mandan Vial (large nullah).	Whole site at north-east and south of jail land.	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat-Kurram Sub-District.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province, P. W. Department.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DECLARATION.

Shillong, the 19th December, 1902.

No. 35.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of Assam that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, for a tram road from Ranir Bazar to Alinagar, Assam-Bengal Railway station (2¼ miles x 18 feet) in villages Madhabpur and Kumrákapán, pargana Bhanugach, sub-division South Sylhet, district Sylhet, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 5 acres of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Madhabpur and Kumrákapán.

The plan of the land may be seen at the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, South Sylhet.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act, I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

Copy of agreement executed on the 4th September 1902, by the Alinagar Tea Company, Limited.

This agreement is executed under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, on the fourth September, one thousand nine hundred and two, by the Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, whose principal place of business is at London, and who are tea planters by profession.

Whereas we the said Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, carry on the business of tea planters in the part of the South Sylhet sub-division which is known as the Dhalai Valley. And whereas it is necessary that the land described in the schedule hereto annexed should be acquired under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for the construction of a road useful to the public and for facilitating the communication between the Alinagar Railway station and the tea gardens in the said valley. And whereas it is necessary that we the said Company should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act.

Now it is hereby agreed and declared that we the said Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, agree and bind ourselves, our legal representatives, successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred in the acquisition of the said land, take a transfer of the land in question on the payment of the said costs, construct a road thereon within three years from the date on which possession is given to the Company, and maintain the same and keep it in proper repair and in proper condition for ordinary traffic. We do further agree and bind ourselves, our legal representatives, successors and assigns that the road to be constructed shall be open to the public for ordinary traffic (*i.e.*, foot, horse or cart) but not for elephants, and the public will accordingly enjoy the said right thereon and no other.

Provided always that our failure to execute the work within the time limited by this agreement shall place the land to be acquired entirely at the disposal of Government which may execute the said work if it think proper or at its discretion retransfer the same to its original owners on the refund of the price or otherwise, and neither we nor our legal representatives, successors and assigns shall be entitled to prefer any objection thereto, and if preferred the same shall be null and void. And provided also that our failure to keep the road in proper repair or our interference with the enjoyment of the right accorded to the public under this agreement, will deprive us, our legal representatives, successors and assigns of all control over the road and vest the same in Government.

A. McMEEKIN,
Attorney for Alinagar Tea Co., Ld.

SCHEDULE.

A strip of land (more or less) 2¼ miles in length and 18 feet in width covering an area of (more or less) 23,760 square yards, stretching from Ranir Bazar, pargana Bhanugach to Alinagar station, Assam-Bengal Railway, district Sylhet, sub-division Maulvi Bazar, villages of Madhabpur and Kumrákapán.

G. J. PERRAM,
Secretary to C. C., Assam, Public Works Department.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1903.

No. 2.—Moulvie Abdul Rahim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan, is granted seven months' leave without allowances, in continuation of the two years' furlough granted him in Notification No. 1715, dated the 14th February, 1901.

By order,

L. H. B. HAWORTH, Captain,
Third Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp, the 6th January, 1903.

No. 1420—178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I. A., dated the 30th April, 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Major T. H. Corkery, R.A.M.C., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain S. B. A. Patterson, I.S.C., with effect from the 23rd December, 1902.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers. R	General public. R	Postage extra. Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ „	5	6	6
¼ „	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17, or post-free,	R17-8.
½ „	R8-8, „	R8-14.
¼ „	R4-4, „	R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1903.

No. 1.—Mr. R. F. G. Scott, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

No. 2.—Mr. J. H. W. Kruger, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on the expiry of his privilege leave, transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 3.—Mr A. D. Butterfield, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway

No. 4.—Mr L. H. Whelan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the eight days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th January 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There have been light showers over a considerable part of the country during the eight days under review. The depression from Persia which entered North-West India at the close of the previous week gave showers on the 1st and 2nd January to Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Murree, Khushab, Mooltan and the Kashmir stations, the heaviest fall of rain over India having been 0·51 inch at Murree. On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd rain in increasing amounts fell over Ceylon and on the 4th this rainfall extended northward over the south of the Peninsula. On the 4th the fall was confined to Trivandrum Trichinopoly and the stations in the East Coast (South) division. On the 5th it was reported from Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah and all the stations along the south of the East Coast, 3·25 inches having fallen at Madras. On the 6th and 7th the rainfall continued over South India and the south of the East Coast and had extended well into the Deccan, the largest amounts reported were 1 inch at Hanumkonda and Sholapur and 2 inches at Nellore on the 6th, and 1 inch at Tinnevelly on the 7th. On the 8th rain from this source ceased. In the meantime on the 5th a depression had appeared over Gujarat and the Gulf of Cambay. This depression occasioned a shift of wind to east over a large part of Northern and Central India, a change which was accompanied on the 6th, 7th and 8th with light snow at Ranikhet, Mussooree, Chakrata and Simla, and light rain at Roorkee, Umballa, Meerut, Delhi and at several stations in the West and East Satpuras and the Central India Plateau, the heaviest amounts at this time were 0·2 inch at Seoni, 0·3 inch at Malegaon and nearly 0·5 inch at Akola and Pachmarhi. The weather has also been showery and unsettled in Persia during the week, but these unsettled conditions have not extended to Baluchistan.

The following table shows that rain was received during the week in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the West Gangetic Plain, the North-West Dry Area, the Central India Plateau, the West Satpuras, the

Deccan and the south of the East Coast and in the Jubbulpore, Calicut and Madura sub-divisions. The amount was heavier than usual in the Jubbulpore, Calicut and Madura sub-divisions and in the Deccan and East Coast (South) divisions. The average actual rainfall ranged from only 0·01 inch in the North-West Dry Area to 2·99 inches in the East Coast (South).

The total rainfall for the period November 28th to date has exceeded the normal over Burma Coast and Wet divisions, over the Calcutta sub-division, the East Coast (North) division, the Ranchi and Jubbulpore sub-divisions, the Indore sub-division and the West Coast, Gujarat, West Satpuras, the Deccan, South India and East Coast (South) divisions. Elsewhere the rainfall has been short of the average and over North-West India this deficiency is becoming considerable, thus over the Western Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the West Gangetic Plain and the North-West Dry Area the mean average actual rainfall of the season has been only 0·06 inch, while the average normal rainfall is 0·90 inch.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR EIGHT DAYS ENDING ON 8TH JANUARY 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER TO 8TH JANUARY 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·04	−0·04	0·79	0·42	+ 0·37	+ 88	+108
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·03	−0·03	1·49	0·39	+ 1·10	+282	+314
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·08	0·49	− 0·41	− 84	− 83
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·07	−0·07	0·06	0·51	− 0·45	− 86	− 86
	Calcutta	0	0·06	−0·06	0·46	0·24	+ 0·22	+ 92	+156
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·15	−0·15	0·10	0·53	− 0·43	− 81	− 74
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	Dinajpur	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·22	− 0·22	−100	−100
	Darbhanga	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·21	− 0·21	−100	−100
	Bahraich	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·58	− 0·58	−100	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·04	−0·04	0·08	0·15	− 0·07	− 47	− 27
	Patna	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·27	− 0·27	−100	−100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·19	0·60	−0·41	0·19	1·75	− 1·56	− 89	−100
	Ludhiana	0·04	0·41	−0·37	0·04	1·14	− 1·10	− 96	−100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·02	0·20	−0·18	0·02	0·52	− 0·50	− 96	−100
	Lahore	0·04	0·21	−0·17	0·04	0·68	− 0·64	− 94	−100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)		0·01	0·10	−0·09	0·01	0·42	− 0·41	− 98	−100
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·31	−0·31	0·68	1·30	− 0·62	− 48	− 31
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0	0·04	−0·04	1·75	1·28	+ 0·47	+ 37	+ 41
	Cuttack	0	0·01	−0·01	1·88	0·39	+ 1·49	+382	+395
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·08	−0·08	0·36	0·24	+ 0·12	+ 50	+125
	Raipur	0	0·11	−0·11	0·16	0·44	− 0·28	− 64	− 52
	Jubbulpore	0·23	0·17	+0·06	1·38	0·69	+ 0·69	+100	+181
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·03	0·14	−0·11	0·04	0·62	− 0·58	− 94	− 98
	Jaipur	0·05	0·08	−0·03	0·05	0·36	− 0·31	− 86	−100
	Indore	0·01	0·04	−0·03	0·47	0·29	+ 0·18	+ 62	+ 84
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·61	0·21	+0·40	5·86	2·60	+ 3·26	+125	+120
	Bombay	0	0·08	−0·08	2·42	0·14	+ 2·28	+1629	Very large
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	−0·02	0·48	0·07	+ 0·41	+586	+860
	Rajkot	0	0·02	−0·02	0·33	0·09	+ 0·24	+267	+371
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0·18	0·19	−0·01	1·05	0·71	+ 0·34	+ 48	+ 67
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·30	0·06	+0·24	0·83	0·67	+ 0·16	+ 24	− 13
	Bijapur	0·28	0·02	+0·26	4·09	0·30	+ 3·79	+1263	+1261
	Hyderabad	0·25	0	+0·25	0·50	0·12	+ 0·38	+317	+108
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·02	−0·02	1·99	0·43	+ 1·56	+363	+385
	Madura	0·62	0·22	+0·40	7·64	3·08	+ 4·56	+148	+145
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	2·99	0·72	+2·27	18·38	10·89	+ 7·49	+ 69	+ 51

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 8th January, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 3rd January, 1903.

Madras.—Rainfall practically *nil.* The irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen generally.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Khandesh. More rain is needed in parts of Sukkur and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Standing crops have been damaged by locusts or drought in parts of Hyderabad; by insects in parts of Ahmedabad and Bijapur; and by rats in parts of Nasik. They are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been almost completed in Sholapur and Baroda and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, the Carnatic and Kanara. Threshing is in progress in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Thana, Colaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Dharwar. The sowing of spring crops has been completed in parts of Larkana, Thar and Parkar and Thana; is almost over in Ratnagiri; and continues in parts of Sukkur, Surat and Kanara. Cotton crops are in good condition in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Belgaum, Dharwar and Wadhwan. Picking has been almost completed in Khandesh and continues in parts of Thar and Parkar and Nasik. The fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock are in good condition and generally sufficient. The water supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is below the normal in Gujarat, the Konkan and the Carnatic, and over the normal in the Deccan, and compared with 1902 is higher in the Deccan, and generally easier elsewhere. The price of *bajra* is about normal in the Konkan and below normal elsewhere, and compared with 1902 is generally easier. The price of *juar* (Giant millet) is below normal in Gujarat, about normal in the Deccan and the Carnatic, over normal in the Konkan, and compared with 1902 is about the same in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is slightly over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Carnatic, and compared with 1902 is generally easier. The prices of the cheapest food-grains in pounds per rupee at head-quarters were—Ahmedabad 38; Sholapur 55; Bijapur 51.

The daily average numbers on relief were—BRITISH DISTRICTS—On relief works:—422. In poor-houses, 1,334; on village relief, 2,700. Total, 4,456. The figures for Ahmedabad are incomplete.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. The standing crops require rain in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Jessore, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Palamau and Singhbhum. Prospects are generally good. Harvesting of winter rice is proceeding and threshing has commenced. Sugarcane pressing continues. Poppy is promising. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in fourteen and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The weather was rainless over the provinces except in Almora, where a slight shower was recorded. Rain is wanted and would be beneficial to spring crops particularly in unirrigated tracts. Wheat and barley are coming into ear; and pulse, gram and mustard are flowering. The standing crops have more or less suffered from frost in eighteen districts. Prospects are generally good. Markets are well supplied and fodder is ample, but is dear in Mainpuri. Prices continue generally stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Ferozepur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Mooltan. Sugarcane pressing continues. Sowings of spring crops are nearly finished. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good in irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Rain is urgently wanted for unirrigated crops throughout the province. The recent rain has done some good to the standing crops in parts of Mianwali, but there is a fear of their withering if no rain falls. The crops are also withering in Hissar and Sialkot for want of rain. The standing crops have suffered to some extent by frost in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore and Sialkot. Crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Mianwali and slightly damaged the standing spring crops. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Amritsar, Sialkot and Mooltan. The price of wheat is slightly rising in Umballa, and falling in Mooltan. The prices of other food-grains remain generally unchanged.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. The condition of the crops is generally average so far, but rain is badly wanted Food-grains and fodder are generally sufficient in Peshawar Water in canals is sufficient, but in rivers it is diminishing. Prices:—wheat, 13¾ and 13⅛; gram 17⅝ and 18; and maize 18 1/16 and 20 seers in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

Burma.—Showers fell in most parts of Lower Burma and very light rain fell in a few districts of Upper Burma Reaping of paddy has been completed in Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, Myitkyina, the Ava sub-division, and Sagaing, and is nearly completed in other districts Ploughing for and sowing of dry weather paddy are in progress The prospects of the harvest remain the same as previously reported The price of paddy has risen in two and fallen in four districts

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cloudy and generally warmer than last week. The threshing of autumn crops is approaching completion, but *juar* and cotton are still being harvested. The prospects of the winter crops are generally good, but some damage by the frost of last week is reported from Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Bhandara and Balaghat, especially to *arhar* (tur) and *til* in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur Damage by insects is reported from Betul, Chanda and Raipur, and by the cloudy weather from Nagpur, Chanda and Bilaspur. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are.—wheat, 17; gram, 21; rice, 17; and *juar*, 30. The highest prices are:—wheat, 10⅜; gram, 12½; rice, 8¾, and *juar*, 18. In Raipur the numbers on relief works were as follows:—Relief workers (Public Works Department)—adults, 6,340; children, 1,058; total, 7,398. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—adults, 3,180; children, 1,282; total, 4,462. Total on all forms of relief, 11,860. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 11.

Assam.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is cold. Harvesting of late rice; pruning of tea; and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The outturn of late rice and sugarcane is generally fair, except in Nowgong and parts of Kamrup Ploughing for early and late rice and jute has commenced in Sylhet. The gathering of pulse continues and of mustard has been commenced in places. Prospects of mustard are good in Sylhet, fair in Cachar and Darrang, but are poor elsewhere. The prospects of pulses are poor in Nowgong and Sibsagar, and are fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in places. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet and Tezpur 14, Gauhati 13, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12, Dibrugarh 11½, and Dhubri 11, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Harvesting of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool and cloudy. Cutting of *juar* and picking of cotton continue. The winter crops are in good condition. Insects have appeared in two talukas. Preparation of land for monsoon crops has been commenced in the Basim, Mangrul and Melghat talukas. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of *juar* has risen.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall 4 cents. The autumn and early rice are being harvested. The spring harvest has begun in parts of several talukas. Spring crops, especially oilseeds, are being injured by insects. The standing crops are fair to good generally. Winter rice sowings over a limited area continue. Prices—wheat 7½, rice 8⅛ and *juar* 25½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations have been almost completed The standing crops are doing well. Cotton picking has been completed in Jaipur and continues in Kishengarh and Ajmer-Merwara. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient The cheapest price in seers per rupee was—Kotah 36, and the highest—Sirohi 14½. There were 601 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Bhopal, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are generally good, but have been slightly injured by frost in parts of Gwalior and by cold and insects in Dhar Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and low in Malwa. Average prices—20⅜ to 38⅜ in Gwalior, 31⅝ in Bhopal, 22 to 28 in Bundelkhand, 32¾ in Malwa, 32 to 40 in Bhopawar and 9 to 36 in Indore. Opium is fair in Gwalior and Bhopal, and good in Malwa. Opium operations are in progress in Bhopawar and Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and more chilly. Snow has fallen on the higher hills. Prices are stationary. JAMMU—Rainfall *nil* Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from

13 to 23 seers and maize from 21 to 32 seers the rupee. Standing crops are withering for want of rain, which is urgently required. Fodder is growing scarce.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and very cold. The price of rice is 8¼ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	518	4,968	5,486	422	4,034	4,456	— 1,030
Central Provinces	5,533	4,847	10,380	7,398	4,462	11,860	+ 1,480
Total British Provinces	6,051	9,815	15,866	7,820	8,496	16,316	+ 450
Native States.							
Rajputana States		639	639	..	601	601	— 38
Bombay Native States	.	157	157	..	..	...	— 157
Total Native States		796	796		601	601	— 195
GRAND TOTAL	6,051	10,611	16,662	7,820	9,097	16,917	+ 255

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 6th December 1902.			For the week ending the 13th December 1902.			For the week ending the 20th December 1902.			For the week ending the 27th December 1902.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,967	132	2,655	2,787	...	2,046	2,046	...	2,036	2,036		2,066	2,066
2	Sholapur	720,977	589	3,714	4,303	598	2,572	3,170	921	2,621	3,542	518	1,438	1,956
3	Poona	995,330	...	2,499	2,499	...	1,742	1,742	...	1,155	1,155	...	...	...
4	Bijapur	735,435	...	2,241	2,241	...	1,612	1,612	...	1,521	1,521	...	1,464	1,464
5	Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	39	39	...	39	39	...	19	19	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	3,611,603	721	12,228	12,949	598	8,862	9,460	921	7,352	8,273	518	4,968	5,486
	Central Provinces.													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	370	2,564	2,934	520	2,550	3,070	3,034	3,576	6,610	5,533	4,847	10,380
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	370	2,564	2,934	520	2,550	3,070	3,034	3,576	6,610	5,533	4,847	10,380
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	5,054,381	1,091	14,792	15,883	1,118	11,412	12,530	3,955	10,[illegible]28	14,883	6,051	9,815	15,866
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	...	684	684	...	630	630	...	632	632	...	639	639
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	684	684	...	630	630	...	632	632	...	639	639
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,329,196	175	884	1,059	197	785	982	3	203	206	...	157	157
2	Palanpur	467,271	...	65	65	...	65	65	...	65	65	...	..	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	2,796,467	175	949	1,124	197	850	1,047	3	268	271	...	157	157
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	4,732,032	1,762	5,984	7,746	197	1,480	1,677	3	900	903	...	796	796
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	9,786,413	2,853	20,776	23,629	1,315	12,892	14,207	3,958	11,828	15,786	6,351	10,611	16,662

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. 424 R. Stat., dated Calcutta, the 31st December, 1902.

Progress in the introduction of, and results of working, automatic vacuum brakes on railways in India, during the six months ended with the 30th June 1902, tables Nos. I and II.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R. Stat., dated the 19th October, 1891.

Government of India letter No. 354 R. Stat., dated the 4th September, 1894.

Government of India letter No. 424 R. Stat., dated the 21st October, 1896.

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for information of His Majesty's Government.

Further that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. R. JACOBSON,

Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Tables Nos. I and II, showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June, 1902.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, the railways on which automatic vacuum-brakes were in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

Railways (including branch lines worked).	Period.	Locomotives. Fitted.	Locomotives. Not fitted.	Vehicles.* Braked.	Vehicles.* Piped.	Vehicles.* Not fitted.	Number of miles run by trains fitted.	Total number of instances in which the brakes failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains.	Proportion per cent. Of vehicles braked or piped on total.	Proportion per cent. Of mileage run by trains fitted or partially fitted on total train-mileage.	Number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5′ 6″ GAUGE.											
East Indian	2nd-half 1901 (a)	265	549	1,341	200	15,993	2,197,611	70	8·79	26·21	1 in 31,394
	1st-half 1902 (b)	305	530	1,401	200	16,633	2,256,789	20	8·78	26·20	1 in 112,839
Eastern Bengal	2nd-half 1901	74	44	400	75	2,439	435,865	12	16·30	38·08	1 in 36,322
	1st-half 1902	86	41	419	73	2,426	431,023	12	16·86	41·57	1 in 35,918
Bengal Central	2nd-half 1901	5	22	...	1	608	...	...	0·16	...	...
	1st-half 1902	5	22	..	1	608	..	...	0·16	...	...
Bengal-Nágpur	2nd-half 1901	61	116	500	57	5,175	540,635	3	9·72	29·37	1 in 180,212
	1st-half 1902	63	114	513	61	5,755	648,755	11	9·07	29·54	1 in 58,977
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2nd-half 1901	66	109	516	60	4,627	720,176	11	11·07	34·99	1 in 65,471
	1st-half 1902	70	106	576	67	4,569	671,356	4	12·34	30·32	1 in 167,839
North Western	2nd-half 1901	513	163	2,143	208	11,283	1,317,309	7	17·24	21·45	1 in 188,187
	1st-half 1902	514	162	2,168	205	11,260	1,416,127	5	17·41	21·29	1 in 283,225
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	2nd-half 1901	342	410	1,420	22	10,991	2,104,436	32	11·60	35·67	1 in 65,764
	1st-half 1902	375	402	1,412	28	11,258	2,147,899	22	11·34	27·81	1 in 97,632
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2nd-half 1901	131	57	467	70	4,884	669,304	9	9·91	49·39	1 in 74,367
	1st-half 1902	131	56	480	88	4,898	742,009	15	10·38	58·24	1 in 49,467
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	2nd-half 1901	...	54	41	4	1,070	...	...	4·04	...	...
	1st-half 1902	...	54	46	4	1,120	...	...	4·27	...	...
Madras	2nd-half 1901	90	142	686	49	4,685	586,803	7	13·56	25·19	1 in 83,829
	1st-half 1902	94	138	737	50	4,702	613,137	3	14·34	26·65	1 in 204,379
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (5′ 6″ GAUGE)	2nd-half 1901 (a)	1,547	1,690	7,514	746	62,553	8,572,139	151	11·66	28·73	1 in 56,769
	1st-half 1902 (b)	1,643	1,658	7,752	777	64,046	8,927,095	92	11·75	27·16	1 in 97,033
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE.											
Eastern Bengal	2nd-half 1901	49	62	296	45	3,023	189,842	11	10·14	16·64	1 in 17,258
	1st-half 1902	53	58	346	49	3,124	187,154	10	11·22	17·60	1 in 18,715
Nilgiri	2nd-half 1901	4	...	28	...	..	20,724	...	100·00	100·00	...
	1st-half 1902	4	...	25	...	...	24,716	...	100·00	100·00	...
Assam-Bengal	2nd-half 1901	44	9	171	...	1,243	(d)	...	12·09	...	...
	1st-half 1902	44	9	183	..	1,253	(d)	...	12·74	...	...
South Indian	2nd-half 1901	25	183	134	27	4,116	325,154	3	3·76	19·21	1 in 108,385
	1st-half 1902	25	189	134	27	4,117	316,200	2	3·76	18·47	1 in 158,100
Burma	2nd-half 1901	95	111	284	34	4,301	161,854	18	6·89	9·12	1 in 8,992
	1st-half 1902	98	108	305	43	4,416	205,112	11	7·30	10·88	1 in 18,646
TOTAL OF ALL RAILWAYS (3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE)	2nd-half 1901	217	1,368	913	106	38,875	697,574	32	2·55	5·47	1 in 21,799
	1st-half 1902	224	1,381	993	119	39,650	733,182	23	2·48	5·15	1 in 31,877

* Excluding cranes.
(a) Excludes 15 locomotives and 411 vehicles used on lines under construction.
(b) Excludes 14 locomotives and 409 vehicles used on lines under construction.
(c) Includes Indian Midland railway.
(d) Brakes not brought into use.
Note.—The detailed figures in columns 4 and 7 do not work up to the totals, as these latter represent the totals of all railways.

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE.				
East Indian . .	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—*Nil.*	
		13th January 1902.	(ii) No. 6 down passenger train worked non-vacuum from Bally to Howrah station, due to the draw bar hook of the brake van breaking on account of the guard having applied the brake from his van valve.	See page 25.
		21st January 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 49 up local passenger train detained 14 minutes between Rasulpur and Saktighar stations, due to the train pipe between the engine and tender getting disconnected.	
		23rd January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Moghal Sarai station, due to a defect in the train pipe of a wagon.	
		25th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 10 down loop mail train detained 10 minutes at Luckeeserai station, due to the two flexible hose pipe couplings drawing apart.	
		5th March 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 13 minutes at Firozabad station, due to the rubber washer of a 3rd class carriage being deficient.	
		28th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 19 up passenger train detained 22 minutes at Manauri station, due to a leakage in the train pipe.	
		29th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 down passenger train lost 38 minutes between Ghaziabad and Tundla stations, due to a leak in the train pipe.	
		30th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 8 minutes at Gahmar station, and 22 minutes at Moghal Sarai station, due to the train pipe of a 2nd class carriage breaking.	
		7th April 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 13 up passenger train detained 10 minutes at Etawah station, due to the hose coupling pipe of the rear brake van being off the dummy plug.	
		15th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up Punjab mail train lost 15 minutes between Lahabone and Mokameh stations, due to the train pipe on the engine breaking.	
		16th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 12 down passenger train detained 50 minutes at Asansol station, due to the brake coupling release valve and a luggage van piston gland leaking and the ball valve missing and the train having to be detained for mail train to pass.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	19th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of material—No 5 up passenger train detained 10 minutes at Dinapore station, due to the hose pipe of a cattle wagon being broken.	2,256,789
		28th April 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 5 up passenger train detained 22 minutes at Burdwan station, due to the hose pipe coupling rubber washer of a Bengal-Nágpur Railway composite carriage being deficient	
		29th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No 6 down passenger train detained 29 minutes at Dádri station, due to defective cylinders of a Great Indian Peninsula Railway composite carriage and four 3rd class carriages.	
		8th May 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 24 down passenger train detained 12 minutes at Burdwan station, due to the universal hose pipe of a carriage truck being deficient of rubber washers.	
		15th May 1902	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 8 down passenger train detained 12 minutes at Etáwah station, due to the universal hose pipe between two 3rd class carriages and the release valves of two other 3rd class carriages drawing air	
		21st May 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 12 down passenger train detained 12 minutes at Bankipore station, due to the hose pipe not being properly coupled.	
		29th May 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 8 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Patna station, due to the hose pipe of a horse box being deficient of a washer	
		18th June 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 10 minutes at Chola station, due to two hose pipe rubber washers of a cattle wagon which were attached at that station having to be removed.	
		20th June 1902	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 17 minutes at Ásansol station, due to a leakage in the top union nut of the engine pipe.	
Eastern Bengal State	Vacuum automatic	..	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 26.
		11th January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 176 down passenger train lost 5 minutes between Beliaghâta and Magra Hât stations, due to the chamber coupling pipe of the engine leaking.	
		7th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down mixed train detained 13 minutes at Bogoola station in destroying vacuum to attach a carriage and the guard having omitted to put the handle back into its proper position.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Eastern Bengal State—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	26th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 down passenger train detained 6 minutes at Kánkinára station, due to a sudden application of the brake by the guard, resulting in the draw bar hook of a 2nd class carriage and the safety chains of a 3rd class carriage breaking and the train parting in two.	431,023.
		26th March 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down mixed train lost 20 minutes between Rajbári and Belgáchhi stations, due to the train pipe not being properly coupled up with the carriage next to the engine.	
		4th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 down mixed train lost 19 minutes between Munshiganj and Chooadangah stations, due to the driver being unable to maintain sufficient steam to carry vacuum on account of some defect in the train pipe.	
		5th April 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 176 down passenger train lost 8 minutes at Baruipur station, due to the train pipe of a 3rd class carriage next to the engine drawing air on account of the pipes not being properly coupled up.	
		1st May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 116 down passenger train lost 13 minutes between Kalyánpur and Magra Hát stations, due to the brake blocks of seven 3rd class carriages not releasing.	
		6th May 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 116 down passenger train lost 28 minutes between Jádabpur and Garia stations, due to the train being brought to a stand by the guard suddenly applying the brake.	
		11th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 34 down passenger train detained 3 minutes at Bogoola station, due to the release valve of a brake van leaking.	
		20th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 109 up passenger train lost 3 minutes between Budge Budge and Nangi stations and 6 minutes at Nangi station, due to the train pipe of a 3rd class carriage leaking.	
		25th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 down local train started 3 minutes late from Kánchrapára station, due to the vacuum pipe at the rear of the train drawing air.	
		29th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 36 down mail train detained 20 minutes at Rajbári station, due to the driver being unable to create vacuum owing to a leakage in the alarm signal valve of a bogie 3rd class carriage.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Bengal-Nágpur .	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		9th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 up passenger train detained 1 hour at Chakardharpore station, due to the brake of the engine being out of order.	648,755.
		28th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 down mail train detained 12 minutes at Jharsuguda station, due to a slight leak in one of the hose pipes of a reserved carriage.	
		1st April 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 down Khargpur passenger train detained 9 minutes at Haur station, due to the stop plug of the hose pipe relaxing.	
		4th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 down mail train lost 8 minutes at Tikapara station, due to a leak in the vacuum piston of a bogie carriage.	
		27th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Bauria and 3 minutes at Ulubaria station, due to some defect in the vacuum.	
		6th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train detained 42 minutes at mile 463, due to some defect in the vacuum.	
		11th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 up passenger train detained 20 minutes at Cuttack station, due to a leakage in the vacuum piston of a 3rd class carriage and a horse box.	
		27th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down mail train detained 15 minutes at Kamptee station, due to the vacuum oil cock joint blowing out.	
		16th June 1902	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train started 10 minutes late from Chakardharpore station, due to a leak in the vacuum.	
		19th June 1902	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 9 up Puri special train detained 20 minutes at Khargpur station, due to a slight leak in the hose coupling of a carriage.	
		29th June 1902	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down mail train lost 12 minutes between Amda and Sini stations, due to a leakage in the vacuum of 3 carriages.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand State.	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		12th January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up Dehra Dun mail train lost 26 minutes between Fatehganj and Pitambarpur stations, due to the flange joint of the vacuum steam pipe on the engine having burst.	See page 28.
		17th May 1902	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up Dehra Dun mail train detained 22 minutes at Rámpur station, due to the vacuum piston and brake blocks of brake van having jammed.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Oudh and Rohilkhand State—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	16th June 1902	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up Punjab mail train, detained 10 minutes at Burumpur station, due to the vacuum piston of the tender having jammed.	671,356.
		23rd June 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 15 minutes at Mughalpur station, due to the piston rod rubber bush of four 3rd class carriages leaking.	
North Western State	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	1,416,127.
		10th January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 24 down mixed train detained 10 minutes at Meean Meer West station, due to the rolling ring of a 3rd class carriage twisting and causing the piston to stick.	
		17th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 14 down mixed train detained 10 minutes at Sahâharanpur station, due to the India rubber packing ring of a postal van leaking badly.	
		19th March 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 19 up mixed train detained 10 minutes at Doráha station, due to an India rubber hose pipe washer missing from a 1st class carriage.	
		23rd March 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail train detained 8 minutes at Nawabshah station facing points, due to the small iron pipe connecting the cylinder to the train pipe on the engine breaking.	
		12th June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 up mixed train detained 6 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station, due to a universal hose pipe coupling washer being deficient on a horse box.	
Great Indian Peninsula	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—*Nil.*	See page 30.
		5th May 1902	(ii) No. 2 up mail train worked from Bhílsa to Nándgaon station with the brake gear of a 2nd class carriage disconnected, due to the piston rubber neck ring leaking.	
		7th May 1902.	(ii) No. 149 down passenger train worked from Kurla to Muland station with the brake gear of a composite postal van uncoupled, due to the vacuum piston having jammed.	
		20th May 1902	(ii) No. 16 up passenger train worked non-automatic from Bína to Bhopal station, due to a defect in the train pipe.	
		9th June 1902	(ii) No. 19 down passenger train worked non-automatic from Bhopal to Bína station, due to a defect in the train pipe.	
		10th June 1902	(ii) No. 20 up passenger train worked non-automatic from Jhánsi to Bhopal station, due to the Clayton coupling rubber washers being deficient on two carriages.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula —*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	13th June 1902.	(ii) No. 16 up passenger train worked from Lalitpur to Bína station with the rear brake van and 2 carriages non-automatic, due to the Clayton coupling washers having perished.	See page 30.
		14th June 1902.	(ii) No. 16 up passenger train worked non-automatic from Bína to Bhopal station, due to the Clayton coupling washers on the brake van and a luggage van having perished and the washer on a horse box missing.	
		24th June 1902.	(ii) No. 20 up passenger train worked non-automatic from Bijoli to Bína station, due to the Clayton coupling washers on four vehicles being deficient.	
		4th January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 down mail train started 18 minutes late from Jhánsi station, due to a leak in the train pipe.	
		13th January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 127 down local train detained 25 minutes at Masjid station in disconnecting the brake gear of a 3rd class carriage, the brake hanger pin having worked out.	
		17th January 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 down mail train started 30 minutes late from Jhánsi station, due to a defect in a composite carriage of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.	
		22nd January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 133 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Itársi station, due to the Clayton coupling pipe with the clip of a Bengal-Nágpur Railway carriage becoming disconnected from the train pipe.	
		28th January 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train lost 11 minutes between Jhánsi and Bijrotha stations, due to a rubber washer on the coupling pipe of brake van being deficient.	
		16th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 190 up local train detained 5 minutes at Masjid station to uncouple the brake gear of a 3rd class carriage, the piston having jammed.	
		5th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 113 down local train detained 16 minutes at Mazgaon station in tieing up the gear of a 2nd class carriage which had dropped owing to the pin of the brake hanger breaking.	
		14th April 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train detained 27 minutes at Bijrotha station, due to the steam pipe union nut of the engine leaking.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of mile run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula —*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	23rd April 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 355 down extra Thana local train detained 25 minutes at Ghát Kopar station, due to the brake hanger pin of a 2nd class carriage having broken.	2,147,899.
		5th May 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train lost 36 minutes between Bína and Bhílsa stations, due to the driver allowing the vacuum in the train pipe to fall, causing the brakes to bind on the wheels.	
		6th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 186 up Thana local train lost 3 minutes between Muland and Ghát Kopar stations, due to the hinge pin of the ejector valve having worked out.	
		29th May 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 105 down Kalyán local train lost 20 minutes between Byculla and Bhándúp stations, due to the brakes binding on the wheels on account of the driver allowing the vacuum in the train pipe to fall.	
		29th May 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 106 up Kalyán local train lost 10 minutes, due to the brakes binding on the wheels on account of the driver allowing the vacuum in the train pipe to fall.	
		19th June 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 up passenger train detained 9 minutes at Kalhar station, due to a defect in the train pipe.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i)—*Nil.*	See page 31.
		29th January 1902.	(ii) The brake gear yoke of a 3rd class carriage attached to No. 7 down ordinary train broke and the brake handle pin was found missing on arrival of the train at Surat station.	
		28th January 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 10 up ordinary train detained 3 minutes at Bulsár station, due to a leak in the vacuum pipe of a 3rd class carriage, caused by a defective washer.	
		7th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 down ordinary train detained 10 minutes at Miyágám station, as the driver could not maintain vacuum, due to a leakage in the train pipe.	
		25th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train started 30 minutes late from Ahmedabad station, due to a leakage in the train pipe on account of some grit getting into the ejector.	
		1st March 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 down ordinary train detained 4 minutes at Bulsár station, as the driver could not create vacuum, due to a rubber washer being defective.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes
5 6 GAUGE—*contd*				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India—*concld*	Vacuum automatic	3rd March 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants—An up local special train detained 8 minutes at Andheri station, as the driver could not create vacuum due to a leak in the train pipe for want of a washer.	742,029.
		16th March 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 3 down ordinary train detained 6 minutes at Nadiád station, as the piston rod which was not properly put in, became disconnected and dropped down	
		16th March 1902	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 4 up ordinary train detained 3 minutes at Anand station, due to a leakage in the carriage pipe and the driver being unable to maintain sufficient vacuum.	
		7th April 1902	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 14 up passenger train detained 10 minutes at Tuwa station to disconnect the piston rod of a bogie 1st class carriage which did not work freely.	
		11th April 1902	(iii) Failure of material—No. 10 up ordinary train detained 15 minutes at Borivli station, as the piston of a bogie 3rd class carriage stuck up	
		16th April 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 151 down local train detained 8 minutes at Bándra station, the driver, having destroyed the whole of the vacuum at the time of making the stop could not recreate vacuum	
		23rd April 1902	(iii) Failure of material—No 8 up passenger train detained 19 minutes at Vishvámitri station in disconnecting brake gear, as the brake block connecting rod had broken through a flaw	
		24th April 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 116 up local train detained 2 minutes at Bándra station, as the driver could not create vacuum, due to the train pipes not being properly placed on the dummies after uncoupling	
		11th June 1902	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 166 up train detained 7 minutes at Mahálakshmi station, the driver being unable to create vacuum, as the pipe dummy bracket got loose and slackened causing it to get twisted	
		27th June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 144 up local train lost 9 minutes at Mahálakshmi station, as the driver could not create vacuum, due to a defective washer.	
Madras . . .	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i)—*Nil.*	
		12th February 1902.	(ii) No. 14 up mail train worked non-vacuum between Matmari and Gooty stations, due to the tender brake cylinder-piston gland drawing air.	See page 32.

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
5′6″ GAUGE—*concld.*				
Madras—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	4th March 1902.	(ii) No. 31 down mail train worked non-vacuum from Munnal to Jalarpet station, due to defects in the brake gear of a Nizam's Guaranteed State railway horse box.	613,137.
		6th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 42 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Vániyambádi station, due to a piston in the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway horse box drawing air.	
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE.				
Eastern Bengal State	Vacuum automatic	......	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 33.
		23rd January 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 75 up mail train detained 3 minutes at Sonaili station, due to the pipe of a fish van being out of order.	
		1st March 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 down Assam mail train detained 7 minutes at Jamalganj station in destroying vacuum, due to the driver being unable to maintain sufficient vacuum on account of leakage in some of the carriages	
		2nd March 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 down Assam mail train detained 5 minutes at Párbatipur station, due to the driver being unable to maintain sufficient vacuum on account of some defect in the brake.	
		3rd March 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 15 up Assam mail train detained 5 minutes at Párbatipur station, due to a leak in the pipe of a 3rd class carriage.	
		8th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 72 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Katihár station, due to the coupling pipe on the rear brake van not setting flush with the plugs.	
		15th March 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 21 up mail train detained 8 minutes at Sára Ghat station, due to the plug of a luggage van being off the pipe.	
		18th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 72 down mail train lost 11 minutes between Katihár and Manshâhi stations, due to the neck ring of the piston of a 3rd class carriage drawing air.	
		30th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 21 up mail train detained 27 minutes at Saidpur station, due to some defect in the engine. The train was also detained 21 minutes between mile 129-15 and Nelphamári station in destroying vacuum, owing to the brake blocks of two 3rd class carriages being hard on.	
		18th June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 down Assam mail train detained 5 minutes at Santahar station, due to the coupling pipe not being properly connected, which prevented the creation of vacuum.	

TABLE No. II—*contd*.

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description brakes which failed of caused delay in thor instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
3′ 3⅜″ GAUGE—*contd.*				
Eastern Bengal State—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	21st June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 15 up Assam mail train detained 9 minutes at Sára Ghat station, due to the coupling pipe of a postal van leaking, not having been properly coupled up and thereby preventing the creation of the vacuum.	187,154.
South Indian	Vacuum automatic	......	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	316,200.
		28th February 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 24 mail train, from Trichinopoly to Cuddalore station, detained 3 minutes at Tanjore station due to the rubber washer of the train pipe between the tender and the brake van having perished.	
		29th March 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 19 mail train detained 10 minutes at Kolattúr station, due to a small hole in the universal coupling which prevented the creation of sufficient vacuum.	
Burma	Vacuum automatic	......	(i)—*Nil.*	See page 34.
		19th January 1902.	(ii) No. 15 up mixed train worked without vacuum from Myohaung to Sèdaw station, due to the universal hose coupling of the tender leaking.	
		18th February 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train lost 25 minutes between Rangoon and Toungoo stations, due to the bottom nut of the steam pipe not having been renewed.	
		13th March 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 15 up mixed train lost 2 hours and 50 minutes, due to brake blocks being adjusted too tight and the piston packing ring of a bogie 3rd class carriage drawing air and causing the brake to bind.	
		25th April 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train lost 47 minutes between Toungoo and Mandalay stations, due to the union nut joint of the pipe of a bogie 3rd class carriage leaking.	
		16th May 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train lost 1 hour and 15 minutes between Rangoon and Toungoo stations, due to the swan neck joint of a bogie 3rd class carriage and train pipe of another bogie 3rd class carriage leaking.	
		18th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up passenger train detained 47 minutes at Dabein station, due to the swan neck of a luggage van having cracked.	
		25th May 1902.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up passenger train detained 20 minutes at Toungoo station, due to the piston rod of a luggage van being jammed.	

TABLE No. II—*concld.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1902, all cases in which the automatic vacuum-brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum-brakes.
3' 3⅜" GAUGE—*concld.*				
Burma—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	13th June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 41 up local train lost 24 minutes, due to the driver being unable to maintain vacuum, the barometric valve being jammed by waste getting between the valve and its seating.	205,112
		21st June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train lost 27 minutes, due to the big ejector not acting promptly when applied owing to the exhaust pipe in the smoke box being dirty.	
		25th June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 27 up mail train lost 27 minutes, due to the small ejector not maintaining sufficient vacuum on account of the ejector pipe in the barrel of boiler being dirty.	
		28th June 1902.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 41 up local train lost 20 minutes, due to the vacuum chamber pipe of engine being loose which caused the rapid acting valve to turn round when applying the ejector.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 3rd January 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
		Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	165	160
	Northern	Dholiera Port	...	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	1§	1§
		Ahmedabad District	" "	103	93
		Broach Port	" " "	...	...
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Kaira "	" "	333	246
		Mahikantha State	" "	7	8
		Palanpur "	" "	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "	57	44
		Rewakantha State	" "	.	1
		Surat Town and Port	" "	78	78
		Bulsar Port	" "	4	4
		Surat District	" "	63	49
		Bandra Port	" "	8	6
		Utan "	...	...	...
		Kelva "	...	..	...
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	...	..	...
		Bassein "	B, B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	16	19
		Thana "	"	1	1
Bombay Presidency and Sind		Umbergaon Port	"	..	...
		Kon Port	"	10	2
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	25	26
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P	404	243
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,058	964
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	...	...
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	329	300
		Poona District	" "	264	190
		Satara "	S. M.	946	759
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	24	16
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	570	444
	Southern.	Alibag Port	...	...	...
		Panvel "	...	8	8
		Rehoi "	...	...	...
		Revdanda "	...	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	13	10
		Ratnagiri Port	...	...	...
		Dabhal "	...	...	...
Madras Presidency.		Jaigad "	...	..	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	11	10
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,238	975
		Hubli Town		(a)	85*
		Dharwar District		[illegible],601*	1,153*
		Karwar Port	...	.	...
		Akola Port	...	..	...
		Kumta Port	...	..	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	18	9
		Savantvadi State	...	...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Occurred in week ending 27th December 1902.

§ Imported.

D

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—contd.	Sind.	Karachi District	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	"	33	29
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	1§	1§
		Hyderabad District	" "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot "		101	71
		Aundh State		57	43
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		97(b)	100(b)
		Bhor State		14	5
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	80	71
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	22(b)	16(b)
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,046(b)	798(b)
		Sachin State	B., B & C. I.	5	5
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		...	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		10	8
		Kodinar Port		3	2
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	" "	17	11
		Baroda State	" "	263	182
		Dharampur "		...	...
		Jath "		...	...
		Cambay "	B., B. & C. I.	68	45
			Total	9,384	7,484
Madras Presidency.	......	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	200*	141*
		Bellary Town	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	280‡	225‡
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	53†	41†
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	21(a)	12(a)
		South Arcot "	" "	...	...
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. "	32¶	26¶
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	...	...
		Chingleput "		...	...
			Total	586	445

* Including 14 imported seizures and 10 imported deaths.
† " 5 " " " 4 " "
‡ " 8 " " " 8 " "
§ Imported.

¶ Including 4 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(a) " 16 " " " 9 " "
(b) Occurred in week ending 27th December 1902.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bengal	..	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	25	21
	Bardwan	Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	...	...
		Hooghly District	E. I.	2	1
		Midnapur "	B N.	1(a)	1(a)
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Monghyr Town	E. I.	166	155
		Monghyr District	"	23	20
		Sonthal Parganas District		...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	945	823
		Patna City	E. I.	274(b)	274
		Patna District	"	30 (b)	30
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	125	110
		Darbhanga Town	"	17	10
		Darbhanga District	"	152	168
		Shahabad "	E. I.	209	170
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau "	"	..	..
			Total	1,969	1,783
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	93	91
		Allahabad District	"	153	152
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	29	27
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	573	683§
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	11	10
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	5	8
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	36	35
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	...	...
		Ballia "	B & N W.	155	155
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	45	45
		Ghazipur "	E. I., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	..	...
		Mirzapur District	"	9	2
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O & R.	6	4
		Fyzabad "	"	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh	B & N. W. & O. & R.	86*	51*
		Gorakhpur City	B & N. W.	7	8
		Gorakhpur District	"	173	185
		Basti "	"	24	20
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	30	41
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Hardwar		...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	...	1
		Aligarh "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur District	O & R & N W	...	...
		Bulandshahr "		1	1
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	131	133
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	7	7
		Hardoi	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I	29	28
		Agra City	" G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E I.	...	...
			Total	1,603	1,687
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	
		Jullundur District	"	501	306
		Hoshiarpur "		516	324
		Ferozepur "	N. W & B., B. & C. I.	58	55
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	451	272
		Amritsar City	"	.	...
		Amritsar District	"	559	483
		Gurdaspur "	"	77	17
		Lahore "	"	565	281
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	24	17
		Sialkot "	"	160	127
		Jhang "	"	17	16

* Including 68 seizures and 44 deaths of previous week.
§ " 140 deaths of previous week.

(a) Occurred in previous week.
(b) One of these imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	75	60
		Ludhiana "	N. W. and E. I.	34	39
		Umballa Cantonment	"	...	...
		Umballa City	" and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	"	156	137
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	30	33
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	24	19
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	100	88
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	23	14
			Total	3,370	2,228
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G. I. P.	4	..
		Nimar District	"	128(*b*)	90
		Hoshangabad Town	"	1	1
..	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	" "	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	..	3(*a*)
	Jubbalpore	Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	159	134
		Damoh District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	3§	3§
			Total	295	231
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	117	91
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	122	100
		Bangalore District	" "	...	...
		Mysore City	"	64	55
		Mysore District	"	359	280
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	61	43
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	57	32
		Tumkur District	S. M.	29	24
		Shimoga "	"	145	81
		Chitaldrug "	"	9	6
		Kadur "	"	25	19
		Hassan "	"	82	56
			Total	1,070	787
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	...	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	519(*c*)	495(*c*)
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	206(*c*)	170(*c*)
		Raichur "	" & Madras	3(*c*)	5(*c*)
		Parbhani "	"	...	1(*c*)
			Total	728	671
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	9	7
		Akola District	G. I. P.	149	124
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	146	124
		Wun "		...	...
			Total	304	255
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	...	...
		Marwar State	" " & J. B.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Central India.	...	Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" "	117†	100†
		Rutlam City	" "	8††	6††
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
			Total	125	106
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		12(*d*)	9(*d*)
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	12	9
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	19,446	15,686

(*a*) Including 2 imported deaths.
(*b*) " 1 " seizure.
(*c*) From 23rd to 29th December 1902.
(*d*) Figures for 2 weeks.

† From 3rd December 1902 to 1st January 1903.
†† From 16th to 20th December 1902.
§ Imported.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1902	Rice, unhusked 1901	Rice husked 1902	Rice husked 1901	Wheat 1902	Wheat 1901	Flour (wheat) 1902	Flour (wheat) 1901	Barley 1902	Barley 1901	Jawar 1902	Jawar 1901
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	29·91	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	28·44	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·32	28·32	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	23·54	32·54	32·65	32·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	30·33	33·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	34·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...		26·12	26·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	34·97	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandlay	...	...	33·86	38·16	30·33	34·22	...	...	...	...	12·96	12·96
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	33·17	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	33·33	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmapútra—												
Goalpara	16·25	20	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	32·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	30	35	27·5	32·5	...	...	22·5	26·25	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	27·5 to 28·75	35 and 37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	40	42·5	30	32·5	...	...	22·5	25	23·75	25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	35·64	33·12	25	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...		40	47·5	32·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·19	27·60	31·87	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	28·12	29·37	25	30	...	...	18·12	21·87	22·5	20·62
Bihár, north—												
Bhagulpur	...	...	2 8	29·06	16·35	31·56	...	...	16·25	24·37	...	...
Muzuffarpur	...		29·53	34·24	26·56	31·57	...	...	23·44	20·94	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	17·92	19·64	25·28	34·25	25·78	19·95	30·57	34·95	18·54	23·7	18·33	18·85
Central—												
Cawnpur	15·99	16·67	30·78	31·98	23·54	28·59	27·6	33·33	17·76	20·52	14·27	15·99
Jhansi	17·4	17·97	[illegible]	42·08	25·54	30·21	...	...	18·8	21·04	18·38	20
Western—												
Meerut	16·67	...	36·35	36·35	23·18	25·83	28·59	19·58	18·59	19·22	15·99	...
Agra	19·06	22·19	50	50	25	25·59	30·78	33·33	19·58	20·47	16·41	21·09
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15·36	15	33·12	31·57	23·44	25·78	...	...	15·31	16·41	18·12	[illegible]
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·65	18·18	31·98	33·33	24·22	29·63	29·63	35·52	16·67	19·06	16·67	16·67
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18·12	19·37	37·5	43·28	25	30	...	...	17·19	20·47	...	16·04

(a) The figures under "Rice husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra 1902	Bajra 1901	Ragi 1902	Ragi 1901	Maize 1902	Maize 1901	Gram 1902	Gram 1901	Arhar dal 1902	Arhar dal 1901	Ghi 1902	Ghi 1901	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	26·02	30·77	29·36	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·19	58·33	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	14·85	11·72	25	34 04	44·14	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30 05	41 29	50·79	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42·11	57·14	61 54	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpárá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...		...	32·5	33·75	40	51·25	310	420	Chittagong
...	...	...	...		...	30	33·12	27·5	38·75	400	450	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...		...	22·5 to 25	31·25	37·5 to 40	37·5 to 45	285	375 to 380	Midnapur
25	28·75	...	...	21·25	22·5	27·5	30	42·5	40	390	425	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28·75	31·87	37 5	290	370	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·31	33·12	43·75	46·25	530	580	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	32·5	27 5	32·5	45	55	360	400	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·62	26 25	21·56	26·25	315	431 25	Cuttack
												Behar, south—
...	...	...	...	12·5	17·5	16 87	24·69	20	25	260	340	Patna
												Behar, north—
...	...	...	...	15	19·06	13 12	26 25	33·75	38·12	300	370	Bhágalpur
...	...	15·94	15 31	18	18 12	20	23 44	27·5	29·58	255 94	320	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·92	20·99	...	...	...	19·48	16·46	23·23	16·15	24·69	266·67	355·42	Benares
												Central—
14·79	19·58	...	...	13·33	17·03	18·18	19·18	...	...	266·67	336·32	Cawnpore
18·8	21·04	...	...	17·13	20	17·92	20	...	...	246·25	305	Jhánsi
												Western—
17·76	...	...	...	14·79	...	21·04	20	31·98	25	266·25	371·98	Meerut
17·76	22·19	...	...	17 76	19·58	19 53	21 61	38·07	34·68	241·25	345	Agra
												Submontane, west—
17·19	18·59	...	...	15·81	17·64	19·87	18·12	...	...	280	370	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
16·67	17·08	...	...	14·68	15·86	15·18	20	...	...	285	360	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	16·04	16·25	19·06	...	...	300	360	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·58	17·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·19	20·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	22·86	23·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	26·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	44·44	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	57·5	47·5	33·75	38·75	80	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	60	37·5	40	70	70	...	...	3·12	1·87	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	37·5 to 41·25	32·5 to 37·5	34·37	35·62	57·5 to 77·5	55 and 72·5	...	...	...	...	2·66	2·19
Calcutta	40	42·5	33·75	33·75	70	90	...	...	8·75	9·22	7·5	10
Central—												
Bardwan	37·5	37·5	31·87	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pabna	37·5	36·25	37·5	38·75	80	80	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	40	62·5	38·75	40	100	90	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	30	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5	5	5·31
Bihár, south—												
Patna	30	35	36·87	37·5	40	30	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	42·5	43·12	36·25	36·37	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	21·87	36·56	40	40	50	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	36·09	41·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	42·08	...	...	67·5	67·5	62·5	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	44·69	57·5	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·07	35·91	...	...	123·07	133·33	67·5	112·5	3·75	3·78	3·01	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	40	50	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	110 and 120	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	44·48	...	...	60	70	...	...	3·33	4·01	...	3·12
Northern—												
Fyzábad	30	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1902	Jawar stalks 1901	Bhusa 1902	Bhusa 1901	Sheep, per score 1902	Sheep, per score 1901	Goats, per score 1902	Goats, per score 1901	Plough bullocks, per pair 1902	Plough bullocks, per pair 1901	Districts
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...		...	...		...		Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...		...	...	...		Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...		...				Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...					Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...		...		...		...		...		Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...				...		Bamo
...	...	...		...		...			...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		Kyaukpyu
...	...	...		...		...		...		Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...						Goálpára
...	...	...					...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...				...		...	...		Chittagong
...	...	...			...				...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
	...							...		Midnapur
	...	...	...		...			...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...			...		...				Bardwan
...	...									Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...					...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...						...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
	...	...		...			...			Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...			...				Bhágalpur
...	...					...			...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...				...			...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...		60	60	...	...	...	60 to 100	Meerut
...	6·67	...		40 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26·25	26·25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...			...	50 and 60	50 and 75		...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
	1·56	...		40	40	...			...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...		...				...	30	20	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*contd.*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1902	Rice, unhusked 1901	Rice husked 1902	Rice husked 1901	Wheat 1902	Wheat 1901	Flour (wheat) 1902	Flour (wheat) 1901	Barley 1902	Barley 1901	Jawar 1902	Jawar 1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12·5	12·5	..	..	29·69	34·69	.	...	23·19	26·56	17·5	28·56
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	16·72	19·06	44·37	44·37	23·81	22·19	28·59	28·59	15·94	15·81	15·94	17·34
Central— Lahore	21 56	22 81	40	44·43	23·7	22·24	27 86	26·35	16 3	14·06	17·71	17·03
South-eastern— Delhi	19 06	21·09	33 33	38·07	25	27 13	31·25	31·98	18·59	17·76	16·56	17·34
Submontane— Amritsar	21·61	22·86	37·19	41·04	22·24	21·98	25·42	25	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	22·19	20	52 97	54·32	26 87	20 94	28·59	22·92	18·12	12·5	12·5	18·44
Western— Multan	16 67	15·88	30·73	25	27·6	25	32·03	30·78	19·69	16·09	15·42	15·26
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi			35 94	31·56	30	27·5	...	..	25·62	21·87	20·81	20·94
Shikárpur	..	.	..	.	..	25 94	..		...	18·12	20·62	..
Quetta		..	.	...	33·75 to 35·62	26 25 to 28·12	57·5	53·12	37·5	20 to 21·25	18·12 to 20	17·5 to 19·37
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...		.		34·53	...	...	...	..		..	...
Sholapur	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3
Poona			.	...	36·51	...	...	...	...		..	...
Khandesh— Ahmednagar	..	...	35·26	37·45	33·33	..	...	...	..	...	...	22·45
Dhulia	..			...	...	40·78	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	.			.		...	..	...	...	.	20·88	25·94
Ahmadabad	.			...	..		.		...	..	...	..
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur			38	35	31	36	40	44	...	...	21	21
Central— Jubbulpur	.	.	34·75	32	26·62	26 62	32	32	...	...	...	18·25
Eastern— Raipur	.	..	50	32	26	30	33·5	38	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	..		.	...	42 86	42·86	...	...	...	...	16·34	17·78
Akola			75	75	47·92	50	50	50	...	...	20·83	17·5
Ellichpur			66 67	80	47 06	50	57·14	57·14	...	...	23·53	20
Amraoti	.		47·5	37·5	37·5	37·5	45	42	...	...	18·75	15·62
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	16·4	25·8
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	..	..	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	30·2	27
Cuddapah	28·9	31·8	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	27·9
Karnul		..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	..		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	[illegible]1 7	25·7	57 4	48·3	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Tanjore	[illegible]0 8	25·8	[illegible]9·1	35 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	.	...
Southern— Madura	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	16·9	27·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·17	[illegible]8·44	[illegible]6 55	[illegible]1·12	4[illegible]·76	60	48	50·94	..	...	18·71	21
Bangalore	[illegible]0·44	22 39	36·69	44 72	41·02	41·19	56·95	60·5	..	...	34·29	..

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chenul.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·04	28·59	...	...	19·06	28·59	22·81	26·56	...	...	246·09	373·44	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
15·94	21·09	...	...	15·81	17·34	16·72	19·06	40	40	285	390	Ferozpur
												Central—
19·48	19·53	...	...	15·1	16·25	18·44	17·81	37·24	39·01	298·02	412·81	Lahore
												South-eastern—
19·06	21·61	...	...	14·79	18·59	21·09	20·52	33·33	29·63	285	337·86	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	15·99	15·99	18·38	17·03	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
17·31	15·94	...	...	17·19	16·25	21·25	17·34	38·59	38·12	240	320	Rawalpindi
												Western—
18·18	18·12	...	...	17·4	18·12	23·65	22·81	...	...	290·88	426·67	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21·46	23·75	...	...	...	...	26·87	26·87	40	40	307·5	360	Karáchi
28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·66	...	...	270	365·62	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	24·37	21·25	...	...	40	46·25 to 48·12	300 to 330	330 to 475	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
16·56	20·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	21·93	...	...	...	...	26·41	31·82	...	30·94	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
21·61	25·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	34	40	333	317	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	22·75	30·75	32	240	310	Jubbulpur
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	27	32	40	260	280	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
26·25	20·81	...	...	...	...	29·17	30	37·5	50	285·66	333·33	Akola
26·67	25·81	...	...	...	...	32	38·09	47·06	53·33	290·91	335·84	Ellichpur
20	17·5	...	...	...	...	27·5	32·5	35	43·75	290	340	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
12	19·9	...	...	...	...	47·1	39·2	...	...	326	434·3	Coimbatore
...	...	15·5	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	325·3	445·2	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·4	43·5	17·7	35·3	286	380·9	Bellary
14·6	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·1	345·5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	16·4	26	...	...	...	...	28·8	27·2	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	32·9	...	...	362·1	395	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	17·1	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
19	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·5	29·9	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	16·29	20·41	...	...	10·97	30·66	62·12	74	398·43	409	Mysore
...	...	14·69	27·89	...	...	13·12	20·57	44·48	62·57	377·14	435·63	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts.	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	43·81	57·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·33	5	3·33	5
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	40	44·37	..	.	80	80	100	133·33	3·33	3·33	4·37	3·91
Central— Lahore	42·08	47·08	...	...	53·33	64·06	74·48	106·67	10	8·91	6·46	4·43
South-eastern— Delhi	44·37	50	..	...	80	80	80	130	10	5	7·97	4·01
Submontane— Amritsar	37·19	47·03	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·15	4·69
Northern— Ráwalpindi	38·12	40		..	40	40	80	114·27	6·04	5	6·41	4·01
Western— Multan	47·08	58·33	...	. .	80	80	80	133·33	4·43	5	6·25	3·65
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	67·97	...	...	...	185·42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	67·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat— Surat	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	80	69·5	57	106·62	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	38	40	130	100	65	100	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	114·28	...	...	120	145	76·19	114·28	2·08	1·82	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	88·89	...	...	200	200	100	160	10	30	...	...
Amároti	42	80	...	...	120	110	60	120	8·28	6·17	...	...
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	44·8	48	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9
Salem	..	...	...	...	128·4	171·2	36	75·4	...	...	6·9	9
Central— Bellary	39·7	68·5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	70·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	..	...	...	...	49·4	49·4	25·1	74·8	...	...	...	..
East Coast, central— Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·4
East Coast, south— Madras	41·1	51·8	...	...	123·4	123·4	29·6	67·5	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Southern— Madura	..	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	56·74	55·12	..	...	274·28	305	68·57	108·61	4·5	4	4	5
Bangalore	45	[illegible]·37	...	...	308·57	342·5	42·86	146·75	9·1	7·61	7·81	7·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1902	Jawar stalks 1901	Bhusa 1902	Bhusa 1901	Sheep, per score 1902	Sheep, per score 1901	Goats, per score 1902	Goats, per score 1901	Plough bullocks per pair 1902	Plough bullocks per pair 1901	Districts
										Rajputana—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Panjab—
3·28	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	*Central—* Lahore
6·67	6·67	...	...	80	65	...	...	125	100	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
5·94	4·01	...	...	70	60	...	...	80	60	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
10	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	14·92	6·87	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	37·5	35	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
4·4	2·75	...	...	65	75	...	...	80	80	Akola
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	70	80	...	...	75	100	Amároti
										Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	80	75	80	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	57·5	60	57·5	60	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	65	80	65	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura
										Mysore—
3·5	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
4·29	...	...	...	120	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 9, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 7	11 4	11 7	14 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...		...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 12	11 8	13 13	24 8	24 8	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 14	12 9	...	...	11 2	10 15	11 9	11 6	29 —	29 —		...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 3	...		...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	...		...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	11 6	31 —	31 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 —	20 —	19 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 2	15 3	15 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	26 —	24 —	32 —	30 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 —	...	14 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15 —	15 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 11	11 3	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —	...		...	
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 —	...	...		...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 — and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	16 13	16 —	...	...	9 6	10 —	16 —	14 8	14 8	14 —
Hooghly	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...		
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	20 —	17 6	22 13	22 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	24 —	17 12	24 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 10	15 10	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Promo
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Tonngoo
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	37 9	37 9	8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	25 9	25 9	8 3	8 —	14 9	14 9	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	31 8	31 8	5 13	5 13	10 9	10 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	8 13	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 [illegible]	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 14	10 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	6 15	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	5 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 14	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	12 12	10 10	...	...	8 —	8 2	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 10	11 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	14 8 to 16 —	14 8 to 16 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 5	14 —	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	22 13	21 5	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 4	12 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 8	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 12	...	...	9 —	13 —	10 —	10 12	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	15 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 8	11 12	15 8	16 —	...	...	15 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 —	16 2	26 —	26 —	...	...	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	27 12	26 4	...	...	12 12 and 15 12	13 8 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	18 —	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 —	12 14	...	24 —	...	...	13 5	14 1	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 — and 15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	24 —	22 —
Ránchi	8 8 to 11 —	8 4 to 11 —	16 —	13 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	11 4	11 13	15 4	13 2	...	...	14 10	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hazáribagh	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 — and 15 —	11 8 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	15 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 8	14 —	19 4	18 4	...	...	12 8 and 14 8	12 8 and 15 —	22 —	...	...	...
Patna	15 8	15 —	22 —	19 12	...	...	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	14 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	11 — and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 1	15 4	24 —	22 12	...	...	13 9	12 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	14 4	17 9	19 12	...	...	19 12	14 4	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	16 —	14 8	24 —	21 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 15½	14 —	21 — to 22 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 8	13 8	19 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	23 —
Benares	15 —	15 —	20 15	21 9	10 5	10 —	13 9	12 7	21 2	21 2	21 11	21 6
Ghazipur	13 15	13 14	21 8	21 4	6 14	6 6	12 4	11 10	29 —	25 —	21 2	23 —
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	22 —	...	28 —	...
Allahabad	13 —	12 12	19 —	18 2	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	28 —	20 6	24 —	20 6
Central—												
Bánda	14 8	14 —	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	14 —	13 —	28 —	27 —	23 —	23 —
Fatehpur	15 —	14 8	19 8	19 8	12 8	12 8	14 8	13 8	26 —	...	23 —	22 —
Hamirpur	15 —	14 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	26 8	24 —	23 —	22 —
Jalaun	14 14	14 4	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	28 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	16 —	15 —	22 —	21 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	27 —	24 —	26 —	23 8
Jhansi	14 4	14 4	21 4	20 —	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	22 6	22 5	21 12	21 5
Etawah	16 4	16 —	20 8	18 12	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	26 4	24 8	23 8	23 8
Farukhabad	17 1	17 1	25 14	24 8	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	24 8	...	24 8	24 8
Mainpuri	17 —	16 12	20 4	20 4	...	...	13 —	11 —	23 8	...	22 12	22 4
Etah	16 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 4	16 4	20 8	20 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	21 8	22 8
Agra	15 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 —	24 —	21 —	22 —	22 —
Muttra	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	27 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Aligarh	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	...	24 8	24 8	25 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 10	17 4	23 —	21 12	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	27 —	27 —	24 —	23 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	13 12	13 8	19 12	19 —	6 8	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	22 8	...	14 8
Azamgarh	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	6 11	6 11	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	16 10	16 8	23 6	21 10	10 6	9 14	15 12	15 5	30 10	27 5	28 6	18 14
Basti	14 8	14 4	21 8	21 —	7 12	7 12	12 6	12 6	19 —	19 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 12	12 —	11 8	12 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	15 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 10	10 8	Birbhum
...	...		...	21 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	25 —	26 —	19 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 6	...	...	9 —	9 4	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	23 4	21 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 11	10 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 8 and 10 —	10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 —	17 —	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 12	10 14	10 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 1	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 12	13 —	13 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	17 6(a)	17 1(a)	...	...	17 1	17 1	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 8	10 10	10 8	11 4	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	15 —	14 —	14 8	24 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 12	Mánbhum
32 —	31 —	...	...	16 — to 17 —	16 — to 17 —	24 —	25 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 4	Ránchi
27 —	24 12	...	...	20 4	18 9	27 —	24 8	11 13	11 13	10 6	10 6	Palámau
24 8	25 —	...	...	17 8	16 —	22 —	24 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	32 —	...	16 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	14 —	14 —	22 8	21 8	25 —	23 8	15 —	16 —	11 5	11 5	Gaya
...	19 2	20 —	20 —	23 —	22 —	31 —	27 —	19 8	21 —	10 —	11 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 —	28 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	14 8 and 16 —	14 8 and 16 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 —	24 —	26 8	11 4	12 10	11 4	12 7	Bhágálpur
29 10	27 8	...	...	19 12	20 14	30 12	27 8	13 8	13 8	11 4	11 —	Darbhanga
24 —	24 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	28 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
25 —	...	19 —	...	22 —	21 —	28 —	27 —	16 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Sáran
32 —	34 —	...	...	21 8 to 22 —	21 8	29 8	32 —	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 12	Champáran
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	16 12	16 12	22 12	22 12	23 14	23 5	14 10	14 10(b)	10 4½	10 6½	Benares
...	27 8	15 4	15 4	21 14	23 4	22 4	25 —	14 8	14 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	21 1	21 1	20 —	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Banda
...	22 —	...	16 —	20 8	20 8	...	...	15 —(b)	15 —(b)	10 8	10 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —(b)	11 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 —	20 8	29 —	26 8	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	22 4	22 9	...	...	17 4	16 —	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	21 8	20 4	27 8	25 8	16 —	15 8	11 10	11 10	Etawah
...	...	34 —	34 —	21 13	21 1	31 6	30 —	13 4	12 4	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad
24 8	24 8	...	...	19 —	18 12	24 8	24 8	14 4(b)	13 8(b)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	28 —	28 —	13 —	13 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	12 8(b)	13 8(b)	11 8	11 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 4	19 4	23 —	23 —	15 8(b)	15 8(b)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
22 8	...	14 8	14 8	19 —	17 8	28 8	28 8	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	20 —	18 8	18 4	27 —	27 —	13 —(b)	13 —(b)	11 —	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	24 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	25 8	25 4	14 8	14 —	10 8	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	21 12	21 12	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
27 —	27 —	22 1	22 8	21 10	20 11	27 14	27 —	16 —	15 10	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
21 —	21 —	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	25 —	21 8	14 12	14 8	10 —	10 —	Basti

(a) Kalai (b) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jáwar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	17 4	17 4	26 4	27 —	9 —	8 8	12 —	11 8	32 —	20 —	23 4	23 —
Budaun	17 8	17 4	24 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	13 8	26 —	25 —	26 —	24 —
Pilibit	16 8	16 —	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	25 —	25 —
Bareli	16 9	15 15	23 2	23 2	6 4	6 4	10 15	10 10	25 —	25 —	25 10	23 2
Moradabad	16 11	16 11	22 4	22 4	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 12	19 14	19 14	24 2	23 4
Bijnor	15 12	15 12	22 8	22 8	4 4	4 4	12 6	11 4	...	...	23 1	23 10
Muzaffarnagar	17 —	17 4	24 4	24 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 8	...	...	22 —
Sahéranpur	17 3	17 8	19 13	19 5	4 13	4 13	10 12	10 12	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8
Dehra-Dun	14 —	14 8	19 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —
Almora	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	16 —	16 —	21 8	22 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 4	...	...	21 —	20 —
Sultanpur	17 8	17 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	7 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	27 —	25 —	27 —	25 —
Unao	15 8	16 —	21 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	20 —	26 —	24 —
Lucknow	16 8	16 8	25 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	24 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Hardoi	18 —	17 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	25 —	...	25 —	21 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 8	16 —	24 —	23 —	7 4	7 4	9 8	10 —	...	...	22 8	...
Barabanki	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	24 —	...	22 —	...
Gonda	16 8	16 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	26 —	26 —	22 —	21 —
Bahraich	18 —	17 —	33 —	31 —	6 8	6 8	13 12	12 8	38 —	34 —	28 —	26 —
Sitapur	16 8	16 8	24 8	24 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
Kheri	17 4	18 —	25 8	25 —	5 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	26 8	22 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 2	11 8	13 4	10 8	4 12	4 8	8 3	9 8	26 15	24 8	...	...
Bánswara	9 4	9 4	8 4	8 4	4 —	4 —	8 4	7 12	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 3	12 7	16 14	17 3	7 11	7 2	8 3	7 10	13 3	21 13	15 6	12 7
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	[illegible]	11 —	...	12 8	...	4 —	...	7 —	...	..	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	13 —
Erinpura	12 14	12 12	16 11	16 12	6 2	6 2	10 4	10 4	18 2	18 4	16 11	16 8
Ajmer	13 3	13 2	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	21 11	21 8	15 5	19 —
Abu	11 5 and 11 13	11 9 and 11 15	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 9	13 14
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	...	24 —	20 —	21 8
Bundi	11 —	10 12	24 8	17 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 8	27 —	18 —	16 —
Kotah	9 10	9 14	19 8	15 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	21 —	19 8	14 8	15 —
Jhalawar	10 6	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 10	6 10	5 14	8 14	19 8	18 9	12 13	12 3
Tonk	8 14	8 9	17 12	17 4	4 14	4 15	5 3	5 8	25 15	29 13	27 —	26 12
Jaipur	13 —	13 —	19 7	18 3	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 7	27 4	28 8	22 5	22 10
Karauli	13 7	13 2	23 7	23 2	7 13	9 1	11 4	10 5	23 2	23 2	23 12	23 12
Dholpur	14 15	14 10½	23 3	20 12½	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	28 9	23 —	26 14½	25 —½
Bharatpur	14 10	14 15	23 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 14	28 2	27 8	26 8	26 8
Alwar	...	14 —	...	20 —	...	6 12	...	7 13	...	25 8	...	24 8
Deoli	12 —	11 12	20 6	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	29 8	27 12	20 12	23 8
Nasirabad	13 8	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	22 —	21 —	18 —	19 —
Bálmer	12 10	12 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	16 4	18 —	16 1	16 8
Anádra	11 8	11 11	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	15 —
Shahpura	9 8	9 4	14 8	14 8	8 —	7 12	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 15 and 11 9	10 15 and 11 9	17 9	17 9	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 15	16 4	14 2 and 15 2	14 2
Jaisalmer	12 9	12 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 5	9 15	16 14	18 2	15 5	15 14
Bikaner	12 3½	12 8	17 8	17 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	15 —	14 12½
Central India—												
Indore	12 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	9 8	10 8	10 —	10 12	24 —	22 —	19 —	18 —
Nimach	13 —	13 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 8	23 —	27 —	16 —	15 8
Gwalior	12 4	12 12½	15 13	15 14	6 12½	6 14½	8 4½	8 1½	21 14½	19 7	23 2½	20 1
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	19 —	20 —
Ferozpur	17 —	16 —	24 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	20 —	24 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 4	15 15	23 8	22 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	21 8	22 8	19 8	19 8
Gujranwála	15 11	16 8	24 —	24 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	24 8	22 8	22 8
Gujrat	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	23 —
Jhelum	15 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Rági (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*cont.*
												Submontane, west—
28 —	28 —	26 —	26 —	31 —	31 —	26 —	26 —	13 8(a)	13 8(a)	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	24 —	28 —	20 8	20 —	30 —	30 —	15 —	14 8	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	26 —	15 —	17 —	20 6	20 8	20 6	30 8	19 12	21 8	10 8	10 8	Pilibit
...	...	27 8	27 8	21 4	20 —	32 8	31 4	16 4	16 4	11 4	11 9	Bareli
...	...	20 10	20 10	17 12	17 12	31 2	31 2	13 6	13 6	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	16 14	15 12	22 8	22 8	11 4(a)	11 4(a)	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	18 4	19 8	25 8	26 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	17 15	17 15	26 14	26 14	10 12(a)	10 12(a)	11 4	11 4	Sahāranpur
26 —	26 —	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	10 —(a)	10 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	10 —(a)	10 —(a)	8 —	8 4	Almora
20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	...	...	13 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	...	...	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
32 —	32 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	23 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	21 —	21 —	20 —	19 8	29 —	29 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
30 —	32 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	27 —	27 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	30 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	17 8	16 8	23 —	22 8	27 8	27 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	15 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	30 —	14 8(a)	14 —(a)	10 —	10 —	Bárabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	22 —	21 —	32 —	32 —	13 —	13 —	10 12	10 12	Gonda
...	...	18 —	17 —	26 —	25 —	35 —	32 —	16 —	15 8	10 12	11 —	Bahraich
26 —	25 —	25 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	27 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 4	24 —	34 —	32 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern
...	...	...	...	16 3	13 —	25 9	29 —	10 13	16 —	11 —	10 6	Partabgarh
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	40 —	38 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	Bánswára
...	...	15 7	13 6	14 7	13 14	14 2	21 13	10 2	10 —	10 6	10 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	8 —	...	10 1	...	31 4	...	...	...	9 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	17 —	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	16 5	16 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Erinpura
...	...	14 8	15 —	17 8	17 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 14	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 8	Abu
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	28 —	...	...	13 8	13 4	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	27 8	22 12	33 —	31 —	...	...	10 8	10 4	Bundi
...	...	...	...	28 12	25 8	36 —	33 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	22 4	18 8	23 13	27 10	7 14	7 14	10 4	10 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	19 9	19 12	32 5	32 6	...	...	11 8	11 12	Tonk
...	...	18 13	18 13	19 2 and 24 10	20 1 and 24 10	25 5	27 8	18 13	18 13	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	25 10	25 —	20 10	19 2	...	21 14	23 2	23 2	10 15	10 15	Karauli
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 8½	19 8½	...	...	15 7½	15 15	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	...	20 8	...	20 8	...	23 14	...	18 —	...	12 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	20 4	18 8	26 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 6	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 7	17 8	17 7	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 —	22 8	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 10	14 6	18 12	17 10	9 6	9 6	14 —	14 —	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	14 13	14 6	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	17 —	15 8	26 —	28 —	10 —	9 8	10 12	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	13 8	13 6	19 15	19 3½	...	...	14 7	14 9½	10 14½	11 14	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	21 —	25 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	21 8	21 8	20 11	20 4	25 8	24 12	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	22 —	22 —	20 6	21 8	22 8	24 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujarat
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	23 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelum

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—*continued (The figures*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	15 4	14 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	24 —	23 —	22 —
Delhi	16 —	15 12	20 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Rohtak	15 8	15 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 8
Karnál	17 —	17 —	24 8	24 8	...	...	9 0	9 —	25 8	25 —	19 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 8	16 12	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	18 —	18 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 8	26 —	19 —	19 —
Jelandhar	19 —	18 8	24 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	18 8	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	19 —
Siálkot	14 4	15 4	21 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	25 —	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	12 15	12 11	14 1	12 8	...	...	8 7	7 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kángra	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	14 8	14 8	21 12	20 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	31 8	31 8	22 4	20 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 12	18 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	24 —	25 —	24 —	23 —
Jhang	17 8	17 8	21 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	28 —	27 —	21 —	20 —
Multan	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	25 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	16 4	17 —	20 —	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	22 —	...
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 5	14 10	20 9	21 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 5	22 14	23 2	23 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	13 —	13 4	17 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 4	21 6	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshávar	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	6 5	6 5	9 9	10 —	29 —	29 —	19 —	19 —
Kohát	13 1	13 1	17 14	17 14	5 10	5 12	10 6	10 6	25 8	25 8	21 11	22 5
Bannu	13 14	13 10	21 14	21 14	11 14	12 8	13 2	13 12	20 —	20 —	20 10	20 10
Dera Ismail Khan	13 2	14 12	17 6½	17 8½	5 4	5 5½	7 8	7 13½	21 —	20 —	20 —	18 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Kárachi	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 12	12 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 —	15 12
Shikárpur	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 14	24 —	24 4
Quetta	11 4 to 11 13	11 4 to 11 13	13 —	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnagiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 2	11 6	...	...	12 9	12 9
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	12 14	12 14	13 4	13 4
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 14	9 6	...	...	12 8	10 9	13 7	11 9	22 3	21 4	19 8	19 8
Belgaum	10 2	9 10	...	...	13 2	12 10	13 10	13 2	22 13	21 13	23 6	20 8
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	9 9	9 3	11 10	11 10	18 6	18 6	18 12	18 1
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	26 13	23 4	23 4	20 9
Bijapur	8 9	7 4	...	...	9 6	10 5	10 5	11 4	26 13	22 5	25 —	23 4
Poona	9 8	8 5	...	...	8 12	7 8	9 13	8 9	17 4	17 4	15 4	15 4
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 9	20 10	19 4	20 8	19 —
Násik	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 8	...	...	19 10	16 13
Dhulia	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 5	7 8	11 6	11 6	22 12	21 —	19 15	18 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 6	11 14	...	...	8 8	8 9	11 7	12 —	18 1	17 6	17 6	17 6
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8
Kaira	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	17 —
Baroda	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	17 —	16 —	17 —	16 —
Ahmedabad	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 8	18 8	15 —	18 —	16 —
Godhra	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 5	12 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 8	17 8	16 —	16 —	14 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	12 4	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 4	16 4	14 —	13 4	13 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 5	12 5	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 4	10 4	21 15	20 4	...	...
Khondwa	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 7	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 3	10 12	10 10	21 6	18 5	...	...
Batul	13 4	12 8	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 13	9 10	25 2	25 2	...	...
Chindwara	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	8 —	10 —	8 15	20 9	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardah	11 —	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	20 —	22 13	...	...

state the number of seers of (80 tolahs) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunag (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 12	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	18 —	13 —	18 —	18 8	26 —	26 —	11 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	25 —	24 8	11 —	12 —	10 12	10 8	Rohtak
30 —	26 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	25 8	26 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	21 8	21 8	27 8	27 8	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 4	Ludhiána
...	...	19 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	30 —	28 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiarpur
...	...	.	...	20 —	19 —	24 —	25 —	.	...	13 —	13 —	Gurdaspur
...	...	18 —	19 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	..	..	...	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	.	...	13 12	13 12	Sialkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 1	14 1	22 8	21 9	8 —	8 —	8 15	8 15	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra
												Northern
...	...	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 8	23 —	22 12	13 12	11 4	13 8	13 4	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
21 —	20 —	14 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	Shahpur
33 —	32 —	33 —	32 —	17 —	18 —	25 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	12 4	12 —	Jhang
...	...	22 —	22 —	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	.	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 —	22 12	23 —	22 8	...	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomary
...	..	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	..	14 8	15 10	...	...	..	...	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	18 —	18 —	15 4	15 —	19 8	19 8	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	24 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	15 5	16 9	20 6	21 11		.	17 14	17 14	Kohat
...	...	6 4	6 4	18 12	17 7	26 6	25 15	10 —	10 —	21 4	21 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	17 2	18 11	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	.	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	16 12	17 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	..	...	...	13 —	13 6	14 —	14 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
18 —	16 8	...	...	11 9	10 9	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
14 2	14 2	...	...	13 1	13 1	..	.	10 2	10 2	13 —	13 —	Ratnagiri
..	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	..	...	7 —	7	11 14	11 14	Alibág
10 2	10 2	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Bombay
...	...	..	..	13 5	13 5	...	..	8 11	8 8	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
16 14	16 14	...	...	13 12	11 7	..	...	9 8	9 8	13 9	13 9	Dharwar
26 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	9 14	9 14	Belgaum
..	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 10	12 4	Satara
...	...	...	...	14 6	13 15	...	..	12 4	11 13	11 8	11 12	Sholapur
...	..	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	1[illegible] 2	10 1	11 13	14 4	Bijapur
11 —	11 —	..	...	14 6	14 6	...	..	9 11	9 11	11 2	11 2	Poona
												Khandesh
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	..	11 14	11 14	12 6	11 11	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 9	12 9	Nasik
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	..	...	10 —	10 7	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
..	...	...	...	12 13	13 7	...	..	9 4	9 13	12 —	12 —	Surat
..	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira
18 —	...	...	.	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 5	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	9 12	9 11	12 8	12 8	Godhra
...	...	..	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	..	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	75 —	75 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 5	10 5	Nimar
...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	13 —	17 6	...	...	10 5	12 —	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	16 15	13 13	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	11 —	13 1	10 10	10 10	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—*concluded* *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	13 11	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	19 8	19 8	...	...
Saugor	13 —	13 —	...	..	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	..	...	...
Damoh	14 1	12 10	...	...	8 15	8 13	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8	...	..	7 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	16 —	18 10	...	...	7 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...
Chánda	12 10	11 —	...	..	9 12	9 1	11 —	10 2	22 13	17 9	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	16 —	16 —
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 4	6 1	8 10	9 1	21 9	26 —	..	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	19 3	21 5	15 3	17 7
Ellichpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	12 —
Amraoti	13 —	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	24 —	23 —	19 —	17 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 6	6 8	10 8	10 13	5 13	5 14	10 2	10 4	18 12	17 7	20 13	19 13
Bolaram	6 8	6 9	...	...	5 7	5 8	10 2	10 2	17 13	17 8	...	..
Chadarghát	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 7½	4 15	8 8	7 10½	19 11	17 8	24 —	18 9
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 14	..	...	...	...
S. Canara	[illegible]	...	...	..	...	...	12 14	13 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	20 14	26 8	23 5	25 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	9 14	22 13	22 13	21 14	21 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	24 8	20 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	27 8	25 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	15 13	18 13	26 18	26 18
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	...	24 10	22 5
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 6	29 5	23 10	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	19 11	18 11	..	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	20 —	20 —	20 14	20 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	13 3	...	...	20 5	20 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	15 5	...	...	28 14	30 2
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 11	22 13	22 13	23 5	23 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 11	21 6	23 13	16 2	16 14
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 3	23 5	22 8	13 2	21 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 7	9 7	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 4	11 4	29 13	23 2	...	7
Bangalore	9 11	8 5	9 2	8 4	9 3	8 10	10 14	10 1	23 13	22 13	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 7	8 —	7 11	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 1	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 15	13 10	29 6	29 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 6	6 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 8	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 15	12 7	12 7

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee:

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga, (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus, indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	...	...	12 13	12 13	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	21 13	20 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 4	Seoni
...	...	...	...	14 12	12 8	...	...	10 —	8 12	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	16 13	14 13	...	...	12 1	12 1	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Bilásput
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 11	11 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	Akloa
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
16 1	18 2	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	14 15	15 5	8 13	8 15	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Boláram
...	...	...	...	14 4	12 14	...	...	10 12	10 15	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 1[illegible]	S. Canara
												South, central—
30 13	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
15 8	24 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central—
27 2	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
27 8	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 2	Anantapur
25 8	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[illegible] 3	12 3	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 10	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam
23 14	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
28 10	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
23 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
19 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
18 10	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
26 2	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
25 14	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
25 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly
24 3	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
24 2	24 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 4	11 4	Mysore
27 —	28 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	5 4	12 1	12 1	Bangalore
16 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan
30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
32 9	31 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
29 8	29 8	...	...	18 8	29 8	...	...	7 5	7 —	11 —	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 69 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th January 1903:—

No. 5 of 1903.—George Gibbs, electrical engineer, c/o Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Park Row Building, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in signalling systems for electric railways.*

No. 6 of 1903.—Peter Cooper Hewitt, scientist, of 11, Lexington Avenue, New York, United States of America. *Improvements in the method of and means for obtaining unidirectional current from a single-phase or poly-phase alternating current source.*

No. 7 of 1903.—Patrick James Pringle, cloth manufacturer, of 15a, Bath street, Leith, Scotland, and Russell Kennedy, merchant, of 72, Fenchurch street, London, E. C. *An improved tent applicable to military and other purposes.*

No. 8 of 1903.—Arthur James Hefferan, engineer, of No. 97, Circular Garden Reach road, in the town of Calcutta, Bengal. *An improved fire bar.*

No. 9 of 1903.—Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in interlocking frames for keys controlling the operation of points and signals.*

No. 10 of 1903.—Harry Howlett Young, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, of 10, Inglis road, Colchester, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in converting circular into reciprocating motion.*

No. 11 of 1903.—Walter Beresford, engineer, of 139, Dale street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, and John Heron Eccles, colliery agent, of 10, Victoria street, Liverpool, aforesaid. *Improvements in or connected with automatic weighing machines.*

No. 12 of 1903.—James Channon, baking powder manufacturer, of "Pakenham" Hornsby near Sydney in the state of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in seal locks specially applicable for strap buckles as of mail bags.*

No. 13 of 1903.—Winfield Scott Proskey, engineer, of Ocala, county of Marion and state of Florida, United States of America. *Improvements relating to hydrocarbon incandescent lamps.*

No. 14 of 1903.—David Decimus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon. *Improvements in the construction and sinking of artesian or tube wells.*

No. 15 of 1903.—George Perfect, planter, of Bahranghat, Barabanki, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. *Improvements in sugarcane mills.*

No. 16 of 1903.—Joseph Hemingway, engineer, residing at No. 20, Mazagon road, Bombay. *An automatic railway-wheel tapper.*

No. 17 of 1903.—Sydney Solomon Lawrence, ophthalmic optician, of 67 and 69, Chancery lane, in the county of London, England, and the proprietor of the firm of Lawrence and Mayo, of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. *Improvements in cases for binocular or monocular field-glasses and other instruments.*

No. 70 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List. *Means for securing safe working or facing points and signals on railways to be called "Double action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals."* (From 9 January 1903 to 9 January 1904.)

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *Improved process and apparatus for vulcanising wood.* (From 1 August 1903 to 1 August 1904.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus.* (From 14 April 1903 to 14 April 1904.)

No. 332 of 1893.—Marshall Burns Lloyd. *Improvements in machines for making coiled wire fabric.* (From 9 January 1903 to 9 January 1904.)

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (From 31 January 1903 to 31 January 1904.)

No. 321 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air.* (From 18 January 1903 to 18 January 1904.)

No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited. *Improvements in electric primers for firing guns.* (From 5 February 1903 to 5 February 1904.)

No. 187 of 1896.—James Burgess Readman. *Improvements in apparatus for obtaining cyanides.* (From 5 January 1903 to 5 January 1904.)

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.* (From 17 February 1903 to 17 February 1904.)

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Manufacturer of soluble cellulose and of products therefrom.* (From 17 February 1903 to 17 February 1904.)

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 5 February 1903 to 5 February 1904.)

No. 305 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for applying aqueous vapor or moist air or gases to substances especially applicable for softening, limping or withering tea leaf, moistening or ordering tobacco leaf, or for similar treatment of other analogous substances.* (From 9 February 1903 to 9 February 1904.)

No. 306 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for the drying or other treatment of tea leaf, tobacco leaf, grain, malt, fruits and other substances.* (From 9 February 1903 to 9 February 1904.)

No. 307 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying or partially drying or otherwise treating tea leaf, tobacco leaf, coffee, grain, malt, wool and other substances.* (From 9 February 1903 to 9 February 1904.)

No. 308 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in pneumatic apparatus for elevating or conveying tobacco leaf, tea leaf, wood or other chips or cuttings or other materials.* (From 9 February 1903 to 9 February 1904.)

No. 376 of 1897.—Joseph Desmaroux. *An improved apparatus for sterilizing water.* (From 14 February 1903 to 14 February 1904.)

No. 464 of 1897.—Charles Grey Hill and Rudolph Weiss. *Improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus.* (From 25 January 1903 to 25 January 1904.)

No. 199 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the distributing mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904.)

No. 200 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the ejector mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904.)

No. 207 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904.)

No. 208 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the mould wheel controlling mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904.)

No. 206 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the pump stops of linotype machines.* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904.)

No. 212 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in linotype matrices.* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904.)

No. 399 of 1898.—Dr. Carl Ritter Auer Von Welsbach. *Improvements in incandescence electric lamps and processes for the production thereof.* (From 17 February 1903 to 17 February 1904.)

No. 119 of 1899.—Handel Beech. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically causing a flow of water or other fluid by the fusion of a suitable joint or connection for fire extinguishing and like purposes.* (From 25 September 1903 to 25 September 1904.)

No. 71 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive right of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 462 of 1897.—Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe. *Improvements in apparatus for cooling tea leaf in the course of manufacture.* (Specification filed 17 September 1898.)

No. 7 of 1898.—Theodore Wright. *Improvements in ventilating apparatus.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 69 of 1898.—Cooverji Muncherji Mistry. *A double-acting gully trap, made of earthenware, or other material, applied to drainage works.* (Specification filed 26 September 1898.)

No. 74 of 1898.—Robert James Moser and Henry William Phipps. *Improvements in coin-freed delivery machines.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 76 of 1898.—John Laskey Dobell. *Improvements in or connected with electric batteries.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 78 of 1898.—Frederick Hugh Smith. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 79 of 1898.—Heinrich Ludwig Verwohlt. *Improvements in and relating to machines for the treatment of Liberia coffee beans and the like.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 105 of 1898.—Clifford Beckett. *A skip for concreting wells.* (Specification filed 17 September 1898.)

No. 155 of 1898.—Hedley Livingstone Waddell Button. *An improved nail.* (Specification filed 19 September 1898.)

No. 170 of 1898.—B. K. Finnimore. *A trough urinal.* (Specification filed 21 September 1898.)

No. 171 of 1898.—Edward Abram Le Gros. *A bicycle rest.* (Specification filed 26 September 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 137 of 1897.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited. *Improvements in valves.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 138 of 1897.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited. *Improvements relating to the securing of metal rims or felloes to the spokes of vehicle wheels.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 97 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *An automatic vat opener.* (Specification filed 21 September 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 315 of 1890.—Samuel Bagster Boulton, Thomas Burt Haywood and Harold Edwin Boulton. *Improvements in apparatus for mixing, incorporating or effecting the circulation of liquids and semi-liquids in vessels.* (Specification filed 29 September 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of filing of the specification.
The sum of R100 for the above invention.

No. 230 of 1889.—William Anderson. *Improvements in apparatus for purifying water.* (Specification filed 26 September 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*j*) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification.
The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,88,40,000	11,47,7[illegible],615	13,36,12,615	4,25,61,446	5,13,68,888	...	...	9,39,30,334
Allahabad	...	1,95,77,420	1,95,77,420	2,15,03,296	4,65,330	...	...	2,19,6[illegible],626
Lahore	...	2,61,56,030	2,61,56,030	57,72,940	14,24,880	...	...	71,97,820
Bombay	42,93,440	9,59,60,745	10,02,54,185	4,23,78,488	2,97,33,561	...	...	7,21,12,049
Karachi	...	97,58,950	97,58,950	25,16,840	20,71,155	...	...	45,87,995
Madras	34,36,230	3,71,43,740	4,05,7[illegible],970	93,37,370	65,60,025	...	...	1,58,97,395
Calicut	...	17,33,050	17,33,050	4,20,150	43,065	...	...	4,63,215
Rangoon	...	1,14,45,235	1,14,45,235	2,73,97,195	5,51,160	...	...	2,79,48,355
	2,65,69,670	31,65,47,785	34,31,17,455					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,21,720					
TOTAL R			34,15,95,735	15,18,87,725	9,22,18,064	...	...	24,41,05,789
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								25,10,000
NET TOTAL R								24,15,95,789
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								34,15,95,735

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	1,19,07,325	12,06,69,630	13,25,76,955	4,29,15,395	5,24,26,974*	...	...	9,53,42,369
Allahabad .	...	1,83,63,200	1,83,63,200	2,12,01,041	4,37,310	...	...	2,10,38,351
Lahore .	...	2,51,41,550	2,51,41,550	50,94,850	13,94,235	...	...	64,89,035
Bombay .	55,04,175	9,38,21,630	9,93,25,805	3,54,48,545	3,20,92,724	...	...	6,75,41,269
Karachi .	...	95,09,535	95,09,535	39,72,980	20,69,835	...	...	60,42,815
Madras .	30,47,680	3,59,90,610	3,90,38,490	77,20,115	64,94,355	...	.	1,42,14,470
Calicut .	...	17,23,905	17,23,995	4,22,375	42,195	...	...	4,64,570
Rangoon .	...	1,17,70,525	1,17,70,525	2,52,91,545	5,25,435	..	...	2,58,16,980
	2,04,59,180	31,69,90,675	33,74,49,855					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			...					
Total R .			33,74,49,855	14,20,66,846	9,54,83,063	...	...	23,75,49,909
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								1,00,000
Net Total R .								23,74,49,909
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R .								33,74,49,855

* Rupees 3,75,000 (£25,000) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 29th December 1902.

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1903.

No. 247.—Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th January, 1903.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	87,38,825	11,97,46,055	12,84,84,880	4,39,19,390	5,23,45,929	...	...	9,62,65,319
Allahabad	...	1,83,08,220	1,83,08,220	2,10,95,876	4,33,545	..	...	2,15,29,421
Lahore	...	2,57,21,100	2,57,21,100	37,19,850	13,94,565	...	...	51,14,415
Bombay	35,99,930	9,14,14,865	9,50,14,795	2,98,53,520	3,31,10,264	...	...	6,29,63,784
Karachi	...	95,37,970	95,37,970	38,90,275	20,63,220	...	...	59,53,495
Madras	24,05,665	3,73,25,845	3,97,31,510	67,83,080	82,27,095	.	...	1,50,10,175
Calicut	...	17,32,090	17,32,090	4,22,375	42,195	...	...	4,64,570
Rangoon	...	1,21,07,895	1,21,07,895	2,21,13,525	5,46,690	...	...	2,26,60,215
	1,47,44,420	31,58,94,040	33,06,38,460					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			8,77,120					
TOTAL R			32,97,61,340	13,17,97,891	9,81,63,503	...	..	22,99,61,394
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								2,00,000
NET TOTAL R								22,97,61,394
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								32,97,61,340

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 10th January 1903.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Assistant Engineer H. E. Monk, for 12 months.

W. CHANDLER,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.

ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, for maps of Assam only.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co.

LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing & Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.

MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.

RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton & Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. Punjab.
12. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid.*
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1902.

Title.	Date of Survey.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Colored.	Remarks.
					R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.							
Sheet No. 130 S. E.	...	1″= 4 M.	1	27 × 20	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1894.
" " 105 N. E.	...	1″= 4 M.	1	27″ × 20″	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1896.
" " 21 N. E.	...	1″= 4 M	1	27″ × 20″	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1897.
Sheets Nos. 32 N. E. and 90 N. W.	...	1″= 4 M	2	27″ × 20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 14 each.	With additions to 1898.
Sheets Nos. 32 N. E. and 35 S. E.	...	1″= 4 M	2	27″ × 20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 14 each.	With additions to 1899.
Sheet Nos., 37 S. W., 38 S. E., and 126 N. E.	...	1″= 4 M.	3	27″ × 20″ each	0 12 each	0 14 each	With additions to 1900.
Sheets Nos. 32 S. W., 35 N. E., 51 N. W., 52 S. W., 71 N. E, and 91 S. W.	...	1″= 4 M.	6	27″ × 20″ each.	0 12 each	0 14 each.	With additions to 1901.
Sheet No. 42 N. E.	...	1″= 4 M.	1	27″ × 20″	0 12	0 14	Do. do. Preliminary Edition.
GENERAL MAPS.							
INDIA (with hills)	...	1″=64 M.	4	24″ × 24″ each	4 8 per set	6 0 per set	Engraved. With additions to railways to 1902.
Do. (do.)	...	1″=128 M.	1	31″ × 27″	1 12	2 0	

Maps of the Survey of India —continued.

Title.	Date of Survey.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted.		Remarks.
					Uncolored.	Colored.	
					R a.	R a.	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Assam (Skeleton) . . .	...	1"=16 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 12 per set.	2 0 per set.	2nd Edition.
Central Provinces and Berar	...	1"=32 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	1 0	With additions to 1901.
Upper Burma (Skeleton) . .	...	1"=16 M.	2	40"×27" each.	3 0 per set.	3 8 per set.	3rd Edition.
STANDARD MAPS.							
Assam—							
Sheet No. 40	1884—86 & 1892—98	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	Preliminary Edition.
Sheets Nos. 164 and 165 .	1899—01	1"= 1 M.	2	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Bengal—							
Sheet No. 79 . . .	1894—96 & 1900-01	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 81 . . .	1892—96	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 82 . . .	1893—98	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 83 . . .	1893—99	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 110 . . .	1893—96	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 112 . . .	1892—95 & 1898	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 127 . . .	1862-63	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 128 . . .	1860—62	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	2 8	1 12	
Bombay—							
Sheet No. 97 . . .	1866—69	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
" " 146 . . .	1888-89	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With additions to railwa to 1898.
" " 137 . . .	1881-82	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 182 . . .	1883-84 & 1866-87	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 183 . .	1883-84 1890-91	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	Corrected up to February 1898.
" " 194 . . .	1875—77 & 1879-80	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 196 . . .	1877-78 & 1879-80	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 199 . . .	1873-74	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With corrections up to June 1902.
" " 206 . . .	1892-93	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections up to March 1902.
" " 295 . . .	1876—78	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 296 . . .	1875-76	1"= 1 M	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 138 N. E. and 138 S. E.	1880-81	2"= 1 M.	2	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	Corrected up to February 1898.

Maps of the Survey of India—continued.

TITLE.	Date of Survey.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Colored.	REMARKS.
STANDARD MAPS—contd.					R a.	R a.	
BOMBAY AND MADRAS—							
Sheet No. 337 (Bombay Survey)—24 (Madras Survey) .	1882-83 & 1893-94	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
BURMA—							
Sheet No. 109 . . .	1891-92 95-96 & 97-98	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
" " 193 . . .	1892-93& 1899-00	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	Preliminary Edition.
" " 239 . . .	1899-00	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 236, 437, 506, 507, 508, and 509 . . .	1900-01	1"= 1 M.	6	40"×27" each	1 8 each	1 12 each	
Sheet No. 288 . . .	1895—97	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 439 . .	1897-98 & 1900-01	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 469, 529, and 530 .	1891—93	1"= 1 M	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	Preliminary Edition.
" " 207 N. W.—4	1889-90	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 208 N. E.—3 and 208 S. E.—1 . . .	1887-88	4"= 1 M.	2	40"×27" each	1 8 each	1 12 each	
Sheet No. 209 S. W.—2 . .	1885-86 & 1887-88	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
" " 209 S. W.—4 .	1885-86	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA—							
Sheet No. 228 . . .	1865-66 & 67	4"= 1 M	1	40"×27"	1 [illegible]	1 12	2nd Edition with additions and corrections to July 1882.
CHINA FIELD FORCE—							
Sheets Nos. 15 and 17 . .	1900-01	1"= 2 M.	2	40"×27" each	1 8 each	1 12 each	
MADRAS—							
Sheet No. 53 . . .	1884-85	1"= 1 M	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With addition and correction to February 1890.
" " 81 and part of 54 .	1884-85	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With addition and correction to February 1890.
" " 108 . . .	1883-84	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With addition and correction to February 1898.
" " 138 . . .	1876—78	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With addition and correction to May 1901.
" " 139 . . .	1877—80	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With addition and correction to May 1901.
" " 172 and part of 204	1885-86	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	With addition and correction to July 1899.
PUNJAB—							
Sheet No. 314 . . .	1886-87 & 88-89	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—							
Sheet No. 175 . . .	1883—87 & 1900-01	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
" " 182 . . .	1879—84 & 86-87	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India—continued.

TITLE.	Date of Survey.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
					Uncolored.	Colored.	
					R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—concld.							
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—contd.							
Sheet No. 183 . . .	1880 83	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
" " 196 . . .	1879—84	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to roads and railways, up to April 1900.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH AND BENGAL—							
Sheet No. 203 (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh)—27 (Bengal) .	1886—88 & 95—99	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
Sheet No. 207 (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh)—30—(Bengal) . . .	1883—87 & 93-94	1″= 1 M	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
Sheet No. 215 (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh)—53—(Bengal) . . .	1884—87 & 92—96	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 216 (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh)—54—(Bengal) . . .	1883-84 & 93—96	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER—							
Sheet No. 23 N. E. .	1894-95 & 1897—00	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
" " 23 S. E. . .	1894-95 & 1897—00	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	4th Edition.
" " 30 S. E. . .	1897—00	1″= 4 M	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
" " 31 S. E. . .	1898—00	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 28 S. W., 28 S. E., 29 N. W., 29 N. E., 29 S. W., 29 S. E., and 39 S.W.	1899-00	1″= 4 M.	7	40″×27″ each	1 8 each	1 12 each	
Sheets Nos. 30 S. W., 37 N. E., 38 N. W., 38 S. W., 44 N. W., 44 N. E. 44 S. W., and 44 S. E. . . .	1898-99	1″= 4 M.	8	40″×27″ each	1 8 each	1 12 each	
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER—							
Sheet No. 20 N. W. . .	1899-00	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.							
DISTRICT AMRAOTI (with hills) .	...	1″= 8 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	0 8	Engraved.
" BALLIA	...	1″= 8 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" BETUL (with hills) .	...	1″= 8 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" DARRANG (do.) .	...	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×13″	0 6	0 8	Engraved.
" GAYA . .	...	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×13″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" MIDNAPUR . .	...	1″= 8 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" MYMENSINGH . .	...	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×14″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" PILIBHIT . . .	...	1″= 8 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" PURI	...	1″= 8 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" RANGPUR . . .	...	1″= 8 M	1	17″×13″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.
" 24-PARGANAHS AND PART OF THE SOONDURBUNS .	...	1″= 8 M	1	17″×14″	0 6	0 8	Engraved. Corrected up to 1901.

Maps of the Survey of India —concluded.

TITLE.	Date of Survey.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
					Uncolored.	Colored.	
					R a.	R a.	
INDEX MAPS.							
Index to the Standard Sheets of Central India and Rajputana, Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 . .	...	...	2	17"×13" each.	...	0 4 each	With additions and corrections up to 1901.
Index to the Standard Sheets of the Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province	...	...	1	17" × 14"	...	0 4	With additions to 1901.
STATISTICAL MAPS.							
Railway System of India . .	...	1"= 80 M.	1	40" × 27"	...	2 0	Corrected up to 30th April 1902.
Maps published at the Dera Office.							
STANDARD MAPS.							
PUNJAB—							
Sheet No. 286 N. E. . .	1892—94	2" = 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
" " 286 S. E. . .	1892-93	2" = 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
" " 287 N. E. . .	1893-94	2" = 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
" " 313 S. W. . .	1886—89 & 1896-97	2" — 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
" " 307 N. W.—2. .	1892-93 & 1899—01	4" — 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
" " 313 S. W.—9 . .	1896-97	4" — 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
" " 313 S. E.—3 . .	1895-96	4" — 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
" " 331 S. W.—4 .	1893-94	4" — 1 M.	1	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
SIND—							
Sheets Nos. 87 S. W. and 87 S. E.	1896-97	2" — 1 M	2	42" × 28" each	1 8 each	1 12 each	
Sheets Nos. 71 N. W., 71 N. E., 71 S. W., 71 S. E., 90 N. W., 90 N. E., 90 S. W., 90 S. E., 91 N. E., 91 S. W., 91 S. E., 108 S. W. and 109 N. W.	1898-99	2" — 1 M.	13	42" × 28" each	1 8 each	1 12 each	

J. M. FLEMING, Major, S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA,
Calcutta, 1st October, 1902.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Walter Henry Bell, late a Guard in the East Indian Railway.	Dinapore . . .	19th November 1902.	District Judge, Patna, 17th December 1902.	No Will. The widow has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. John Copeland, late a Guard in the East Indian Railway.	Ditto . . .	1st November 1902 .	District Judge, Patna, 17th December 1902.	No Will. No application.
Mr. John Marnie, late of the Shamnagar Jute Mills.	Presidency General Hospital.	10th December 1902 .	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 16th December 1902.	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not.
Miss R. Smyth, late of No. 87-1 Ripon Street.	Ditto . . .	9th December 1902 .	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 16th December 1902.	Ditto.
Mrs. Stella Roppa, late of No. 7 Khairoo Lane.	Ditto . .	12th December 1902.	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 16th December 1902.	Ditto.
Mrs. S. Nowaski, late of No. 7 Moulvi Lane.	Ditto . . .	14th December 1902.	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 19th December 1902.	Ditto.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 15th January 1903.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1903.

No. 46.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 24, dated the 25th of July 1902, it is notified that Mr. R. L. D. Gompartz, Director, class III, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of 14 days' furlough, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd of January 1903.

The 14th January 1903.

No. 48.—The following reversion and temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st of January 1903:—

Names.	From	To
Mr. B. C. Wernicke	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.
Mr. J. G. Barrie	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.

A. B. LARKINS,
for Director General of Telegraphs.

The 14th January, 1903.

No. 47.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December, 1902.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bhimtal Boer Camp	United Provinces	22nd December	Closed.
Bombay Ballard Pier	Bombay	12th "	Opened.
Delhi Central India Chief's Camp.	Punjab	3rd "	Ditto.
Delhi District Staff Camp	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Delhi Maidens' Hotel	Ditto	15th "	Ditto.
Delhi-Rajputana Chiefs' Camp.	Ditto	15th "	Ditto.
Durbar Viceroy's Camp	Ditto	10th "	Ditto.
Jubbulpore-Meloniganj	Central Provinces	27th "	Ditto.
Kakool Boer Camp	North-West Frontier Province	8th "	Closed.
Meerut Artillery Lines	Punjab	3rd "	Ditto.
Pardhari	Bombay	15th "	Ditto.
Spinkai Kach	North-West Frontier Province	14th "	Opened.
Tatarkandi	Eastern Bengal	1st "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following change in the names of Government Telegraph Offices is notified:—
"Dakshinbhag" instead of "Gankhul."

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Adamwahan Bridge	North Western Railway	22nd December	Closed
Golbathan	Eastern Bengal Railway	2nd "	Opened.
Jamsar	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Jatrapur	Eastern Bengal Railway	8th September	Closed.
Kanspur Gagauli	East Indian Railway	11th December	Opened.
Khesano	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	8th "	Ditto.
Mysore Camp	Kolar-Goldfields Railway	17th "	Closed.
Teni	East Indian Railway	11th "	Opened.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified:—
"Bela Tal" I. M. instead of "Jaitpur" I. M.
"Bodwad" G. I. P. instead of "Nargaon" G. I. P.
"Kadiampatti" M. instead of "Shervaroy Hills" M.

M. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER I BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th January 1903.

No. 56.—Consequent on the deputation on special duty with the Boundary Mission of Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab and Officiating

Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, the following changes are made among the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge : —

(1) Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Jhob, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

(2) Lala Rattan Chand, Sarishtadar in the office of the Political Agent in Zhob is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Jhob.

No. 62.—Consequent on the deputation on special duty with the Boundary Mission of Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, and Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, the following promotions are made in the graded list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1902 :—

(1) Lala Bhag Mal, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, to be sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade.

(2) Kazi Abdulla Jan, Sarishtadar in the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and as Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.

By order,

L. H. B. HAWORTH, Captain,
Third Assistant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th January, 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,36,982	15	10	1,82,93.642	4	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,12,56,659	4	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				8,75.26,687	8	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				9,60,224	15	10
Sundries				13,72,283	14	8
RUPEES				13,99,02,838	11	1

ASSETS.	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				1,36,67,088	0	0
Other authorised Investments				56,54,890	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,98,51,368	7	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,86,80,833	0	6
Bills discounted and purchased				2,29,44,236	9	0
Balances with other Banks				20,18,806	6	2
Bullion				1,237	11	6
Dead Stock				8 39,303	6	9
Stamps				12,573	7	2
Sundries				10,27,341	4	5
				9,56,97,678	5	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,70 56,117	15	2	4,42,05,160	5	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,71,49,042	6	7			
RUPEES				13,99,02,838	11	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 8,20,110 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,54,965 0 0
R 9,75 075 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th January, 1903.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·87.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M. A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Jitendralal . . . Private Student.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1. Ray, Brajasundar . . . . Presidency College.
2. Mukhopadhyay, Radhakumud . . Ditto.
3. Chandra, George . . . Ditto.
4. { Gokal Chand . . . . Ditto.
   { Basu, Sasadhar . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
6. Ray, Satischandra . . . . Presidency College.
7. Bandyopadhyay, Narendranath . . Ditto.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1. Sen, Jogeschandra . . . Presidency College.
2. { Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh . . . Private Student.
   { Majumdar, Bisseswar . . . . General Assembly's Institution.
4. Chakrabarti, Surendranath . . Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.
5. Dam, Krishnasundar . . . . Presidency College.
6. Maitra, Mahimaranjan . . . . Ditto.
7. ,, Krishnakamal . . . Ditto.
8. Majumdar, Raikisor . . . . Ditto.
9. Ray, Satyaranjan . . . . Ditto.
10. Rakshit, Rameschandra . . . Ditto.
11. Ghosh, Atulchandra . . . . Private Student.
12. Mukhopadhyay, Paresnath . . . Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

GROUP A.

CLASS II.

Goswami, Kalikrishna . . . Private Student.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1. Chattopadhyay, Jibanchandra Sanskrit College.
2. Maganlal Ganpatram Shastri . Ditto.
3. Dhar, Mukundalal . . Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

GROUP B.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1. Bandyopadhyay, Bhabeschandra . . Sanskrit College.
2. Chakrabarti, Banamali . . . . Ditto.

PERSIAN.

CLASS I.

Syed Ata Hussain . Private Student.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Naseeruddin Ahmad	Private Student.
2.	Md. Raza Karim	Patna College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Basu, Jyotishchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Pramathanath	Private Student.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Chaudhuri, Surendranath	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
2.	Sengupta, Upendranath	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1.	Guha, Lalitchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Sengupta, Nareschandra	Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Bandyopadhyay, Niharranjan	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
2. {	,, Purendusundar	Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Asutosh	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
4.	,, Jogindranath	Private Student.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Chattopadhyay, Benimadhab	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
2.	Sen, Srischandra	Ditto.
3.	,, Jogindranarayan	Ditto.
4. {	Bandyopadhyay, Gokulchandra	Ditto.
	Mitra, Charuchandra	Ditto.
6.	Sanyal, Hemchandra	Ditto.
7.	Sen, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
.	Ray, Manindranath	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP A.

CLASS II.

Ray, Chintaharan	General Assembly's Institution.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Taraphdar, Surendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
2.	Kundu, Ratikanta	Ditto.
3.	Sengupta, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
4.	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
5.	Dasgupta, Nibaranchandra	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP B.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Sengupta, Hemchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Bankimdas	Ditto.
3.	,, Nagendranath	Ditto.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath	Private Student.
2.	Ghosh, Rajendrachandra	Patna College.
3.	Pal, Purnachandra	Bangabasi College.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Dasgupta, Srimantakumar	Presidency College.
2.	Datta, Bidhubhushan	Ditto.
	De, Hridaykrishna	Ditto.

PHYSICS, B.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Anadinath . . . . Private Student.

PHYSICS, C.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1.	Basu, Anukulchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Datta, Saratkumar	Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1.	Bandyopadhyay, Sasankasekhar	Presidency College.
2.	Gupta, Harendranath	Ditto.
3.	Mitra, Phanindranath	Ditto.
4.	Sen, Indubhusan	Ditto.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1.	Maitra, Jatindrachandra	Presidency College.
2.	Chattopadhyay, Ramtaran	Ditto.

K. C. BANURJI,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 15th January, 1903.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1903.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, appointed Babu Satis Chandra Mitra, an Attorney of this Court, to be Assistant Master and Referee of the said Court, with effect from the 16th instant.

W. R. FINK,
Registrar.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 19th December, 1902.

No. 253.—Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Officiating Superintendent of the Nurpur Beat in the *Cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 4th January 1903.

No. 254.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Inspector, 2nd grade, of the Khewrah Beat in the *Cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Officiating Superintendent.

The 14th January, 1903.

No. 271.—The nine months' leave on medical certificate combined with three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, by Notification, No. 270½, dated 25th January 1902, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by a period of two months' leave on medical certificate.

No. 272.—Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent of the Sultanpure (Oudh) Circle in the Upper Division of the Internal Branch, is granted furlough for three months in continuation of and in combination with the three months' privilege leave sanctioned in Notification No. 70, dated 18th June 1902.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1903.

No. 1.—Lieutenant C. F. Birney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Moorshedabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1903.

No. 84-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 1st January 1903, in consequence of the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Chhotalal Motiram Vyas, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade:—

Mr. Erachsha Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade;

Mr. S. P. Vas, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade;

Mr. Erach Kharsetji Lalkaka, temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be permanent in that gade.

2. With effect from the same date Mr. Rastamji Dorabji Romer, B.A., Officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Officiating Director-General of Post Office of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th January, 1903.

No. 1.—Captain H. M. Cruddas, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Mardan on the forenoon of the 27th of December, 1902, relieving Major A. J. Macnab I. M. S.

No. 3.—Captain D. H. F. Cowin, I. M. S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Rohat District on the afternoon of the 24th of December 1902, relieving Captain H M. Cruddas

No. 5.—Captain H. M. Cruddas, I. M. S., made over charge of duties of Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Captain D. H. F Cowin, I. M. S., on the afternoon of the 24th December 1902.

By Order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

No. 2134-A. I. F.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated 23rd December 1902.

READ—

Revenue Report by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works of the Swát River Canal for the triennial period 1899-1900 to 1901-1902.

RESOLUTION.—The irrigated area during the first two years of the triennium under review was the highest on record. During the year 1901-1902, one of extreme drought when water in all the rivers was low owing to the complete failure of winter rains, very satisfactory results were also attained, the area irrigated being only about 8,000 acres less than that of 1900-1901, the highest on record.

2. There are certain questions as to extension of the Canal across the Mokam Nallah and the measures to be taken to prevent waterlogging which are under discussion

3. The tract irrigated by the Canal still suffers from an insufficiency of settled population to provide tenants for the lands As population increases and settles on the soil, cultivation will doubtless improve, and greater economy of the use of the water will be possible.

4. The question of complete transfer of the Kábul River Canal to the Irrigation Department is under consideration, and it is hoped will be effected during the course of the next year.

5. The Chief Commissioner would record his appreciation of the able management of the Department by Mr. G M R. Field, Chief Engineer, who was in charge during the year and his cordial thanks to him for his ready advice and assistance in irrigation matters.

By order of the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner,

J. BENTON,

Offg. Secy. for Irrigation N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Peshawar, the 13th January 1903.

No. 17-J.—The following list of days to be observed as local holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province during the year 1903, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information in continuation of Judicial Department Notification No. 16-J., dated the 11th December 1902:—

List of days to be observed as local holidays by the various Civil Courts during the year 1903.

District.	Names of holidays.	Month and date.	Number of days.
Peshawar	Jhanda Fair	26th January	1
	Chitta Gumbat Fair	4th January	1
	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
		TOTAL	3
Hazara	Takia Dhamtaur Fair	13th April	1
		TOTAL	1
Kohat	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
	Pitr Mokhsh Amawas Fair	In October	1
		TOTAL	2
Dera Ismail Khan	Manghi Fair	12th January	1
	Sambat Fair	30th March	1
	Gop-Ashtmi Fair	28th October	1
		TOTAL	3
Bannu	Horse Show	14th March	1
		TOTAL	1

NOTE 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the District Judge will fix it in consultation with the Divisional Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2.—With the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner and Local Government (but not otherwise), any day not specified in the list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3.—The number of local holidays allowed for each district will not ordinarily exceed three days in each year.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers. R	General public. R	Postage extra. Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ ,,	5	6	6
¼ ,,	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17-8.
½ ,, R8-8, ,, R8-14.
¼ ,, R4-4, ,, R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 13th December 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottábad	7,680	..	...	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	14	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	6	7	13	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	96	30	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	1	3	4	6	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	37	56	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	91,070	36	31	67	52	22	30	...	12	...	24	3	2	...	11	3	8	11	38	30	5
6	Kohât	Kohât	30,590	11	11	22	20	8	12	...	2	..	11	...	.	...	7	3	3	6	38	34	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	14,171	4	8	12	13	5	8	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	7	2	5	7	44	48	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	7	1	8	8	4	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	1	4	80	80	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,575	12	14	26	17	6	11	...	..	...	7	2	3	...	5	1	6	7	43	28	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	.	1	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	6	29	10
		TOTAL	206,150	79	76	155	128	57	71	...	14	...	66	7	6	...	35	15	24	39	39	32	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 13th December, 1902.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns 155 births were registered (79 males and 76 females), giving a birth-rate of 39 per mille of population; 128 deaths were registered (57 males and 71 females), giving a death-rate of 32 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 9th January 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 20th December, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,680	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	14	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	50	13	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	9	5	14	9	4	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	104	67	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	3	4	7	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	3	65	56	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91,070	31	24	55	46	21	25	...	6	...	28	...	7	...	5	5	2	7	31	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,590	5	8	13	20	10	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	8	3	4	7	22	34	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	14,171	5	3	8	7	2	5	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	29	26	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	30	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,575	14	17	31	20	11	9	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	6	8	4	12	51	33	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	10
		TOTAL	206,150	75	68	143	113	54	59	...	6	...	67	4	8	...	28	20	17	37	36	29	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 20th December 1902.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns, 143 births were registered (75 males and 68 females), giving a birth-rate of 36 per mille of population; 113 deaths were registered (54 males and 59 females) giving a death rate of 29 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 12th January 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1902.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of November 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Death-rate per mille per annum.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of Small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazára	560,204	1,218	1,070	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	Peshâwar	784,630	2,289	1,912	35	30	...	...	...	19	9	29	45	1	1	104	...	...	...
3	Kohát	217,693	676	624	38	35	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	5	...	...	...
4	Bannu	231,365	813	778	43	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	252,217	939	745	45	36	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,046,109	5,935	5,129	35	30	...	...	...	20	9	33	49	1	1	113	...	...	...
	Total in previous month	...	5,502	4,019	32	23	...	...	...	8	6	16	15	1	2	43	...	...	...
	Total in same month of past year	...	6,389	4,220	38	25	...	...	...	9	10	22	12	1	2	56	...	...	...

Districts.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Suicide. Total.	Wounding. Males	Wounding. Females.	Wounding. Total.	Accidents. Males.	Accidents. Females.	Accidents. Total.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Snake-bite. Females.	Snake-bite. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths. Females.	Total Deaths. Total.	Number.
2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
Hazára	367	433	800	8	9	17	8	5	13	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	5	8	...	...	...	106	122	228	495	575	1,070	1
Peshâwar	822	766	1,588	11	5	16	5	12	17	...	...	...	7	1	8	14	1	15	...		.	85	78	164	994	918	1,912	2
Kohát	276	262	538	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	39	34	73	322	302	624	3
Bannu	305	325	630	6	3	9	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	75	53	128	394	384	778	4
Dera Ismail Khan.	296	272	568	15	9	24	8	14	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	67	61	128	388	357	745	5
TOTAL	2,066	2,058	4,124	41	26	67	24	32	56	...	...	...	14	3	17	21	10	31	...	...	...	373	348	721	2,593	2,536	5,129	
Total in previous month	1,538	1,594	3,132	42	38	80	41	34	75	...	...	...	11	2	13	18	2	20	3	...	3	354	294	645	2,032	1,987	4,019	
Total in same month of past year	1,565	1,592	3,157	18	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	32	13	10	23	2	...	2	498	422	920	2,155	2,065	4,220	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five births were registered in the province during the month of November, 1902, giving a birth-rate of 35 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 3,216 were boys and 2,719 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the province during the month of November, 1902, was 5,129 against 4,019 in the previous month, and 4,220 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 30, 23 and 25 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small-pox 113 deaths were registered against 48 in the previous month and 56 in the corresponding month of the past year. There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 4,124 deaths were registered against 3,132 in the previous month; and 3,157 in the corresponding month of the past year; dysentery and diarrhœa, 67 against 80; respiratory disease, 55 against 75 suicide, *nil* against *nil*; wounding, 17 against 13; accidents 31 against 20; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts *nil* against 3; and from all other causes, 721 against 648 in the past month and 920 in the corresponding month of the past year.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 10th January 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of November 1902.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Other Classes.			Total.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	32	39	71	571	576	1,147	...	...	...	603	615	1,218	26	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	40	34	74	1,273	939	2,212	...	3	3	1,313	976	2,289	35	2
3	Kohát	...	...	...	4	3	7	369	300	669	...	...	...	373	303	6[illegible]6	38	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	52	36	88	390	335	725	...	...	...	442	371	813	43	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	62	52	114	423	402	825	...	...	...	435	454	939	45	5
	Total	...	...	...	190	164	354	3,026	2,552	5,578	...	3	3	3,216	2,719	5,935	35	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 10th January 1903.

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

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Mr. B. Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
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*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Central Provinces Census Report and Tables, 1901. Parts I and II. F'cap. Board. R14 or 21*s*. (R1-2*a*.).

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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1902.

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*"The books are obtainable from the Reporter on Economic Products, Indian Museum, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta."

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Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
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Al-Muquddasi. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 2 @ 12*a*.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. Paper cover. R3
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Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As. 4.
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Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto, Paper cover. R2.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January, 1903, at 4-45 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 58 and to fill by election under Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Offg. Secretary.

NOTICE.

Mr. Robert Jardine Paterson has been authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th January 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been very little rain over the greater part of India during the week under review. At the beginning of the week a very shallow depression was shown over the East Satpuras and the Central India Plateau, and Saugor and Jubbulpore each reported showers of 0·25 inch on the 9th, and Sutna a shower of 0·09 inch on the 10th. During the 11th another very shallow depression appeared over Bengal. A light shower giving 0·10 inch of rain occurred at Chaibassa on this day, while on the 12th rain was reported from Sibsagar and Tezpur, on the 13th from Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Gaya, Benares, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh, Sutna and Saugor, on the 14th from Silchar, Barisal, Saugor Island, Jessore, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Burdwan, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh, and Balasore, and on the 15th from Saugor Island, False Point and Sibsagar. Most of these showers were very light, seldom exceeding 0·10 inch in amount, but Silchar reported nearly 2 inches on the morning of the 14th.

The weather has been feebly unsettled over Persia and Baluchistan during the week, Chaman reporting light showers on the 9th and 10th, and Jask moderate showers on the 14th and 15th. At Aden also the weather has been unsettled and rain was received on the 10th and 11th. In Kashmir on the other hand, the weather has been exceptionally fine, and practically no snow has fallen.

The following table shows that rain has been received during the week in the Delta of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the East Gangetic Plain and the Baluchistan divisions, and in the Cuttack, Ranchi, Jubbulpore and Jhansi sub-divisions, the average actual amount ranging from 0·40 inch in the Narayanganj sub-division to 0·02 inch in the Baluchistan division. The rainfall has been slightly heavier than usual in the Delta of Bengal and the Burdwan, Cuttack and Ranchi sub-divisions; except in the above divisions and sub-divisions the weather has been rainless during the week.

There has been no important change in the seasonal condition, but as pointed out last week, the seasonal deficiency in North-West India is becoming large. Thus in the Simla sub-division since the 28th November 1902, only 0·19 inch of rain has been received instead of the normal 2·46 inches, in the Ludhiana sub-division only 0·04 inch instead of 1·52 inches, in the Cawnpore sub-division only 0·02 inch instead of 0·70 inch, in the Lahore sub-division only 0·04 inch instead of 0·91 inch, in the North-West Dry division only 0·01 inch instead of 0·57 inch and in the Jhansi sub-division only 0·15 inch instead of 0·86 inch.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 15th January, 1903.			Rainfall data from 28th November to 15th January 1903.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inches.	Inches			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . .	...	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·79	0·45	+ 0·34	+ 76	+ 88
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . .	...	0	0·05	− 0·05	1·49	0·44	+ 1·05	+ 239	+ 282
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . .	...	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·08	0·51	− 0·43	− 84	− 84
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj .	0·40	0·04	+ 0·36	0·46	0·55	− 0·09	− 16	− 88
	Calcutta .	0·05	0·03	+ 0·02	0·51	0·27	+ 0·24	+ 89	+ 92
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·15	0·16	− 0·01	0·17	0·70	− 0·53	− 70	− 90
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur .	0	0·05	− 0·05	0	0·27	− 0·27	− 100	− 100
	Darbhanga .	0	0·07	− 0·07	0	0·28	− 0·28	− 100	− 100
	Bahraich .	0	0·12	− 0·12	0	0·70	− 0·70	− 100	− 100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	Burdwan .	0·14	0·02	+ 0·12	0·22	0·17	+ 0·05	+ [illegible]9	− 47
	Patna . .	0·03	0·12	− 0·09	0·03	0·39	− 0·36	− 94	− 100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla . .	0	0·71	− 0·71	0·19	2·46	− 2·27	− 92	− 89
	Ludhiana .	0	0·38	− 0·38	0·04	1·52	− 1·48	− 97	− 90
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	Cawnpore .	0	0·18	− 0·18	0·02	0·70	− 0·68	− 97	− 96
	Lahore .	0	0·23	− 0·23	0·04	0·91	− 0·87	− 96	− 94
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) .	...	0	0·15	− 0·15	0·01	0·57	− 0·56	− 98	− 98
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . .	...	0·02	0·47	− 0·45	0·70	1·77	− 1·07	− 60	− 48
12. East Coast North . . .	Waltair .	0	0·02	− 0·02	1·75	1·30	+ 0·45	+ 35	+ 37
	Cuttack .	0·14	0·01	+ 0·13	2·02	0·40	+ 1·62	+ 405	+ 332
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi .	0·16	0·02	+ 0·14	0·52	0·26	+ 0·26	+ 100	+ 50
	Raipur .	0	0	0	0·16	0·44	− 0·28	− 64	− 64
	Jubbulpore .	0·06	0·11	− 0·05	1·44	0·80	+ 0·64	+ 80	+ 100
14. Central India Plateau . .	Jhansi . .	0·11	0·24	− 0·13	0·15	0·86	− 0·71	− 83	− 94
	Jaipur . .	0	0·09	− 0·09	0·05	0·45	− 0·40	− 89	− 86
	Indore .	0	0·04	− 0·04	0·47	0·33	+ 0·14	+ 42	+ 62
15. West Coast	Calicut . .	0	0·14	− 0·14	5·86	2·74	+ 3·12	+ 114	+ 125
	Bombay .	0	0·01	− 0·01	2·42	0·15	+ 2·27	+ 1513	+ 1629
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	0·48	0·07	+ 0·41	+ 586	+ 586
	Rajkot . .	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·33	0·10	+ 0·23	+ 230	+ 267
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . .	...	0	0·02	− 0·02	1·05	0·73	+ 0·32	+ 44	+ 45
18. Deccan	Bellary . .	0	0	0	0·83	0·67	+ 0·16	+ 24	+ 24
	Bijapur .	0	0	0	4·09	0·30	+ 3·79	+ 1203	+ 1203
	Hyderabad .	0	0	0	0·50	0·12	+ 0·38	+ 317	+ 317
19. South India	Mysore .	0	0·01	− 0·01	1·99	0·44	+ 1·55	+ 352	+ 303
	Madura .	0	0·06	− 0·06	7·64	3·14	+ 4·50	+ 143	+ 148
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	0	0·39	− 0·39	18·38	11·25	+ 7·10	+ 63	+ 69

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 15th January, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th January, 1903.

Madras.—The rain was good during the week in Cuddapah, the Carnatic, North Arcot and Tanjore; *nil* in the Circars, parts of the Deccan and the West Coast Districts; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Anantapur, and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have generally fallen.

Bombay.—There was moderate rain during the week in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, and Sholapur; and slight falls in parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum. More rain is needed in parts of Sukkur, Larkana and the Upper Sindh Frontier. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts, rats or insects in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Nasik; by frost in parts of Hyderabad and the Upper Sindh Frontier; by cloudy weather in parts of Nasik, Bijapur, Surat, and Dharwar; and by the recent rainfall in parts of Broach, Poona, Sholapur, and Khandesh. They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Karachi, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Threshing is almost over in Thana and Colaba, and is progressing in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Dharwar. The spring sowings have been completed in Sukkur, Ratnagiri, and Baroda, and continue in parts of Surat. Cotton is in good condition in Dharwar and Wadhwan, and is slightly injured in parts of Surat, Broach, Bijapur, and Dharwar by rain or cloudy weather. Picking is completed in Khandesh, and continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Belgaum, and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in one district, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of the principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1902 remains substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food grains in pounds per rupee at head-quarters were:—Ahmedabad thirty-eight; Bijapur fifty-three.

The daily average numbers on relief were:-British Districts-in poor-houses 83; on village relief 1,472; total 1,555.

Bengal—No rain. The prospects of the standing spring crops are generally good, but rain is needed in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Jessore, Pabna, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas and Singhbhum. Harvesting and threshing of winter rice are going on. Poppy is doing well. There is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in twelve, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—A sprinkling of rain is reported in ten districts but more is now generally required. Irrigation is being actively carried on and the pressing of sugarcane continues. The crops in thirteen districts are reported to have been injured by frost. Prospects are otherwise good and the poppy crop is said to be doing well. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices have a tendency to rise.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Umballa, and Mooltan. Pressing of sugacane continues in some districts. The til (sesamum) and cotton crops are being gathered in Mooltan. The spring crops are being irrigated in Lahore. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain in Hissar and Lahore. The sugarcane crop has suffered from frost in Jullundur and Sialkot. Crops are being damaged by eaterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Locusts appeared in parts of Mianwali and measures were taken for their destruction. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are being overworked in some districts. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mianwali, and Mooltan. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Amritsar and Sialkot. The price of wheat is slightly rising in Jullundur, Lahore, and Mooltan, and is falling in Amritsar. The prices of other food grains remain generally unchanged.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. The condition of the crops is average or middling, but rain is badly wanted everywhere and certain crops are beginning to wither. The stock of food grains is sufficient. Fodder is procurable but is scarce and dear. The canals are still running well in Peshawar. Prices are rising in Peshawar and are steady in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—Rainfall *nil*. Reaping of the main wet weather paddy is completed in six and nearly completed in eight districts. Threshing and winnowing are going on. Sowing for and transplanting of dry weather paddy have commenced in Mandalay, Shwebo, and Upper Chindwin. Cultivation of island crops is progressing in Pakokku. The condition of the standing crops remains almost the same as reported last week, but in Mandalay the paddy in the Mogaung tract has failed owing to the absence of later rains, and dry crops in upland tracts are also withering for want of rain and dew. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Katha; considerably in Pegu; largely in Pakokku; and has risen considerably in Amherst; elsewhere it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cloudy and light showers have fallen in most districts. In parts of Wardha the fall amounted to 68 cents. The harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are practically completed, but the picking of cotton and *juar* (Giant millet) still continues in a few districts. The spring crops are generally in good condition, but damage by frost is reported from Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Bhandara, and Balaghat. Some damage by the cloudy weather especially to linseed is reported from Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur, and Betul; and insects are damaging *tur* (Cajan pea) and gram in Chanda. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fluctuated. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—Wheat 17; gram 22; rice 17½; and *juar* 30. The highest are:—wheat 10; gram 11¼; rice 8¾; and *juar* 18. In Raipur the numbers on relief works were as follows:—Relief works—(Public Works Department), adults 9,751; children 1,568; total 11,319. In poor-houses—adults 31; children 15; total 46. On gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved)—adults 3,026; children 1,260; total 4,286. Total on all forms of relief 15,651. The number of Public Works Department Camps open is 11.

Assam.—Light rain has fallen in Upper and Central Assam. Rain is wanted for mustard in Cachar and for the standing crops in Sylhet. Harvesting of late rice; pruning of tea; pressing of sugarcane; and gathering of mustard and pulse are in progress. The outturn of late rice and sugarcane is generally fair, except in Nowgong and parts of Kamrup; of pulse poor in Nowgong; elsewhere outturn is fair to good. Prospects of mustard are good in Sylhet; fair in Darrang and Sibsagar; but poor in other districts. Fodder is scarce in places. The water supply is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—Common rice Silchar 15; Sylhet and Tezpur 14; Gauhati 13; Dhubri, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 12; and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The rice harvest and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool and cloudy. Cotton picking and cutting of *jowar* are nearing completion. The winter crops are doing well except gram which has been damaged by insects in parts of the Basim and Ellichpur districts. Land is being prepared for monsoon crops in the Basim district. The fodder and water-supply are ample. The price of *jowar* shows a tendency to rise.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall 27 cents. The harvest of late autumn crops continues. The early rice harvest is nearing completion in parts. Insects are doing damage in parts to the spring and oil seed crops, while the recent cold has also injured the standing spring crops. The winter rice sowings continue over a limited area. Prices—wheat 7¼, rice 8¾, and *jowar* 25⅝ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—There was a slight sprinkling of rain in Jhallawar, Alwar, and Ajmer. There is no change in agricultural operations, the standing crops, and harvests. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grains in seers per rupee was—Kotah 36; the highest price—Sirohi 14¼. The number on gratuitous relief in Marwar is 654.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The crops are generally good but have been slightly damaged by frost in parts of Gwalior and Baghelkhand; and by hail, cold and insects in parts of Dhar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and low in Malwa. Average prices—26 to 38-13 in Gwalior; 42-6 in Bhopal; 22 to 28 in Bundelkhand; 31 in Malwa;

32 to 40 in Bhopawar; and 8¼ to 36 in Indore. Opium is good in Gwalior and fair in Bhopal. Operations are in progress in Bhopawar and Indore. The crop has been slightly injured by hail in Dhar.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and severely cold. Prices are more above normal. Rice is selling at 13 seers per rupee. JAMMU.—No rain. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 13 to 23 seers and maize 21 to 32 seers per rupee. The standing crops are withering for want of rain which is badly needed. Fodder is growing scarce.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and very cold. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	422	4,034	4,456	...	1,555	1,555	− 2,901
Central Provinces	7,398	4,462	11,860	11,319	4,332	15,651	+ 3,791
Total British Provinces	7,820	8,496	16,316	11,319	5,887	17,206	+ 890
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	601	601	...	654	654	+ 53
Total Native States	...	601	601	...	654	654	+ 53
GRAND TOTAL	7,820	9,097	16,917	11,319	6,541	17,860	+ 943

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 13th December 1902.			For the week ending the 20th December 1902			For the week ending the 27th December 1902			For the week ending the 3rd January 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,967	...	2,046	2,046	...	2,036	2,036	...	2,066	2,066	...	1,859	1,859
2	Sholapur	720,977	598	2,572	3,170	921	2,621	3,542	518	1,438	1,956	422	1,086	1,508
3	Bijapur	735,435	...	1,012	1,612	...	1,521	1,521	...	1,464	1,464	...	1,089	1,089
	TOTAL BOMBAY	2,252,379	598	8,862	9,460	921	7,352	8,273	518	4,968	5,486	422	4,034	4,456
	Central Provinces													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	520	2,550	3,070	3,034	3,576	6,610	5,533	4,847	10,380	7,398	4,462	11,860
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	520	2,550	3,070	3,034	3,576	6,610	5,533	4,847	10,380	7,398	4,462	11,860
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	3,695,157	1,118	11,412	12,530	3,955	10,928	14,883	6,051	[illegible]815	15,866	7,820	8,496	16,316
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	...	630	630	...	632	632	...	639	639	...	601	601
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	630	630	...	632	632	...	639	639	...	601	601
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,329,196	197	785	982	3	203	206	...	157	157	...	...	..
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	2,329,196	197	850	1,047	3	268	271	...	157	157	...	...	...
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	4,264,761	197	1,480	1,677	3	900	903	...	796	796	...	601	601
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	7,959,918	1,315	12,892	14,207	3,958	11,828	15,786	6,051	10,611	16,662	7,820	9,097	16,917

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1901.	During official year 1901-02.	1901.	1902.	Last 10 days of December, 1901.	Last 11 days of December, 1902.	1901.	1902.	31st December, 1901.	31st December, 1902.			31st December, 1901.	31st December, 1902.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	710	728	1,873	1,960	20,09,476	21,91,000	1,073	1,118	3,46,04,238	3,17,40,000	...	28,64,238	5,27,03,134	4,93,21,000	...	33,82,134
Bengal Central	210	193	139	139	19,850	26,600	143	191	7,57,910	6,92,000	...	65,910	10,83,445	1,02,000	...	81,445
Bengal-Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	143	162	1,607	1,608	5,12,591	5,02,000	319	312	60,13,108	62,40,000	2,26,892	...	93,96,693	99,13,000	5,16,307	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	416	527	1,569	1,568	17,60,784	17,48,000	1,122	1,115	1,69,61,395	1,65,95,000	...	3,66,395	2,94,42,486	2,84,42,000	...	10,00,486
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	168	204	872	871	3,35,991	4,52,000	385	519	38,15,177	39,75,000	1,59,823	...	64,08,556	70,20,000	6,11,444	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	234	250	21	21	9,698	8,000	462	381	1,30,586	1,37,000	6,414	...	2,05,849	2,00,000	...	5,849
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	252	163	3,128	3,158	11,72,504	13,54,000	375	429	2,05,56,420	2,03,60,000	...	1,96,420	3,17,68,771	3,12,67,000	...	5,01,771
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	218	232	1,115	1,115	4,00,801	5,06,000	359	454	63,16,109	61,80,000	...	1,36,109	1,00,69,302	98,93,000	...	1,76,302
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	425	382	854	891	5,96,052	6,01,000	698	674	94,50,437	97,78,000	3,27,563	...	1,27,69,507	1,35,18,000	7,48,493	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	533	674	461	461	4,37,685	4,94,000	949	1,072	64,46,336	65,85,000	1,38,664	...	1,18,67,252	1,11,99,000	...	6,68,252
Madras	253	234	873	889	3,03,331	3,91,000	416	440	56,58,528	57,25,000	66,472	...	85,16,509	89,15,000	3,98,491	...
" North-East line	172	183	494	495	2,03,475	1,78,000	412	360	22,26,132	19,47,000	...	2,79,132	34,19,790	32,81,000	...	1,38,790
Hardwar-Dehra	127	137	32	32	5,407	6,700	169	209	1,06,116	1,18,000	11,884	...	1,65,424	1,89,000	23,576	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	263	305	1,785	1,784	8,23,127	7,79,000	461	437	1,22,23,070	1,05,50,000	...	16,73,070	2,08,19,961	1,80,13,000	...	28,06,961
Pálanpur-Deesa	39	44	17	17	766	700	45	41	17,375	12,800	...	4,575	29,119	23,000	...	6,119
South Indian	192	193	1,034	1,124	4,11,681	3,46,000	398	308	51,64,287	51,97,000	32,713	...	78,64,587	79,16,000	51,413	...
Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	...	...	...	19	...	2,200	...	116	...	40,000	40,000	...	...	(a) 46,700	46,700	...
Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	10,041	9,100	186	128	1,48,970	1,57,000	8,030	...	2,30,715	2,38,000	7,285	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	91	101	1,165	1,165	1,57,161	1,79,000	135	154	27,62,029	31,50,000	3,87,971	...	45,34,628	53,37,000	8,02,372	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	92	91	296	296	34,544	46,700	117	158	7,10,715	8,45,000	1,34,285	...	10,66,917	12,79,000	2,12,083	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	132	165	1,262	1,261	2,93,383	2,99,000	232	237	42,92,687	42,27,000	...	65,687	72,39,486	74,27,000	1,87,514	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	109	126	200	200	63,139	64,200	316	321	5,66,642	5,84,000	17,358	...	9,83,341	10,31,000	47,659	...
Assam-Bengal	69	69	589	589	81,189	93,600	138	159	10,45,176	10,68,000	22,824	...	15,65,974	15,46,000	...	19,974
Burma	173	201	1,178	1,178	3,36,280	4,12,000	285	350	52,86,545	54,05,000	1,18,455	...	81,82,852	84,81,000	2,98,148	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	73	65	59	59	6,523	12,400	111	210	1,11,588	1,39,000	27,412	...	1,49,699	1,86,000	36,301	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	71	74	124	124	16,831	12,400	135	100	1,14,595	2,16,000	1,405	...	3,21,447	3,54,000	32,553	...
Special gauge.																
Jorhát	65	57	30	30	1,921	2,500	64	83	45,615	49,000	3,385	...	65,658	68,600	2,942	...
TOTAL	269	294	20,831	21,125	1,00,64,231	1,07,17,100	483	507	14,56,31,786	14,17,11,800	...	39,19,986	23,08,71,102	22,61,06,300	...	47,64,802

All other Railways.

Gauge	Railway																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	230	216	162	162	42,859	65,400	265	404	9,69,913	9,93,000	22,087	...	14,21,035	14,53,000	31,965	...
	Tarkessur	250	284	22	22	6,441	7,900	293	359	1,44,497	1,49,000	4,503	...	2,41,765	2,45,000	3,235	...
	South Behar	126	126	79	79	11,758	12,000	148	152	2,58,436	2,36,000	...	22,436	3,79,727	3,63,000	...	16,727
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	148	135	425	425	63,462	60,100	149	141	16,41,516	8,31,000	...	8,10,516	24,62,030	13,70,000	...	10,92,030
	Rajpura-Bhátinda	143	154	107	107	14,109	18,400	132	172	3,97,434	3,72,000	...	25,434	7,10,889	6,46,000	...	64,889
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	69	64	79	79	6,806	8,700	86	110	1,41,313	1,40,000	...	1,313	(b) 2,02,297	2,77,000	74,703	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	219	237	334	334	1,43,806	1,67,000	431	500	18,95,984	20,35,000	1,39,016	...	29,86,538	31,89,000	2,02,462	...
	Tapti Valley	75	93	155	155	28,735	29,800	185	192	3,02,501	2,92,000	...	10,501	4,35,648	4,88,000	52,352	...
	Petlád Cambay	61	84	32	33	3,332	3,200	104	97	51,366	50,900	...	466	85,377	94,300	8,923	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	51	73	34	34	2,569	3,300	76	97	43,034	50,500	7,466	...	83,497	1,07,000	23,503	...
	Bina-Goona-Báráu	28	33	148	148	7,168	16,200	48	110	1,07,561	1,20,000	21,439	...	1,87,574	1,95,000	7,426	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	70	91	114	114	17,107	13,300	150	117	2,07,838	1,98,000	...	9,838	3,65,089	3,88,000	22,911	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	443	414	10	10	4,961	3,700	496	370	1,13,711	1,05,000	...	8,711	1,60,617	1,61,000	383	...
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	131	66	66	11,472	11,800	174	179	2,41,602	2,52,000	10,398	...	3,85,945	4,17,000	31,055	...
	Sagaulie-Raxaul	37	41	18	18	968	900	54	50	17,359	14,000	...	3,359	27,589	23,900	...	3,689
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	64	62	53	53	5,494	7,100	104	134	88,870	1,07,000	18,130	...	1,21,936	1,51,000	29,064	...
	Bengal-Dooars	205	168	36	36	15,243	11,800	423	328	1,93,630	1,69,000	...	24,630	2,51,016	2,11,000	...	40,016
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	69	50	75	78	6,572	6,800	87	87	1,32,880	1,54,000	21,120	...	1,64,040	2,17,000	52,960	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	219	224	78	78	20,381	24,700	261	317	4,40,986	4,50,000	9,014	...	6,89,961	6,70,000	...	19,961
	Nilgiri	254	288	17	17	9,910	4,000	583	235	1,11,611	1,38,000	26,389	...	1,84,298	2,40,000	55,702	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	...	...	...	65	...	9,300	...	143	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	...	...	(c)1,39,000	1,39,000	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	50	62	55	55	4,969	3,800	90	70	71,330	07,200	...	4,130	1,24,960	1,23,000	...	1,960
	The Gaekwar's Railway	62	79	93	122	10,299	11,300	111	92	1,50,078	1,71,000	20,922	...	2,75,957	2,80,000	4,043	...
	Kolhápur	57	79	29	29	2,034	3,000	70	103	43,693	54,200	10,507	...	81,068	1,01,000	19,932	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (in ldg. M. Nanjangud)	63	63	67	67	6,272	6,400	94	96	1,09,020	1,32,000	22,980	...	1,68,008	1,98,000	29,992	...
	Birur-Shimoga	34	33	38	38	1,461	1,600	38	42	32,901	28,000	...	4,901	48,414	46,800	...	1,614
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	92	113	392	392	69,027	82,000	176	209	9,32,539	8,50,000	...	82,539	15,72,199	16,34,000	61,801	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	72	87	334	334	57,319	47,800	172	143	6,21,779	5,66,000	...	55,779	11,19,311	9,76,000	...	1,43,311
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	65	69	46	46	4,900	4,600	106	100	77,919	59,500	...	18,419	1,25,883	1,05,000	...	20,883
	Jamnagar	43	46	54	54	6,273	3,300	116	61	60,718	57,800	...	2,918	98,288	99,500	1,212	...
	Dhrángadrá	31	41	21	21	1,518	1,400	72	67	16,817	15,800	...	1,017	32,794	26,900	...	5,894
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	60	62	611	700	64,238	57,500	105	82	9,53,225	8,09,000	...	1,44,225	13,94,761	13,27,000	...	67,761
	Udaipur-Chitor	61	64	67	67	5,785	7,000	86	104	1,07,548	93,700	...	13,848	1,59,584	1,52,000	...	7,584
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	311	299	51	51	26,620	29,000	522	570	4,12,464	4,14,000	1,536	...	6,39,044	6,70,000	30,956	...
	Cooch Behar	57	74	34	34	3,273	6,600	96	194	50,499	66,300	15,801	...	1,01,930	1,02,000	70	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	65	79	79	6,701	8,800	85	111	1,06,200	85,000	...	21,200	1,97,847	1,55,000	...	42,847
	Rajpipla	18	23	37	37	872	1,100	24	30	17,787	15,500	...	2,287	34,804	29,000	...	5,804
	Morvi	62	69	94	94	11,011	6,900	117	73	1,51,995	1,27,000	...	24,995	2,58,631	2,22,000	...	36,631
	Bársi	100	152	22	22	4,622	900	210	41	55,901	34,700	...	21,201	1,11,592	86,700	...	24,892
	TOTAL	105	111	4,168	4,355	7,10,347	7,68,400	170	176	1,14,74,455	1,06,44,100	...	8,30,355	1,80,91,943	1,73,79,100	...	7,12,843
	GRAND TOTAL	142	264	24,999	25,480	1,07,74,578	1,14,85,500	431	451	15,71,06,241	15,23,55,900	...	47,50,341	24,89,63,045	24,34,85,400	...	54,77,645

(a) From 1st June to 31st December 1902. (b) From 10th April to 31st December 1901. (c) From 2nd June to 31st December 1902.

CALCUTTA, the 16th January 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Nine months, April to December, of									
	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88	2,47	2,34	2,01	2,37	2,56
Liquors:										
Spirit	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39	46,39	47,76	47,10	47,36	51,21
Other liquors	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43	4,66	4,29	4,28	4,31	4,84
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	6,27	5,50	5,56	4,22	4,85	5,60	6,02	6,10	6,48
Chemical products and preparations	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01	1,96	1,88	2,32	2,41	2,27
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02	33,56	36,53	34,44	37,58	39,39
" white	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68	12,33	13,61	13,60	20,56	12,06
" coloured	—	11	17,75	16,07	9,91	13,98	18,25	14,63	17,88	16,71
Other goods	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29	1,31	2,21	2,02	2,91	2,14
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85	2,70	2,75	3,20	3,34	3,57
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14	3,05	2,99	2,30	2,89	2,97
Glass and glassware	—	2,33	2,64	2,87	2,07	2,28	2,91	2,71	3,48	3,48
Hardware and cutlery	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37	5,36	6,07	6,86	6,62	7,32
Metals:										
Copper	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71	3,95	1,27	2,78	2,24	5,27
Iron and steel	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98	2,49	2,39	3,14	4,08	3,81
Silver	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51	24,84	17,77	8,95	21,05	29,58
Tin	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83	69	32	72	83	95
Other metals	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11	2,02	1,70	2,31	3,24	4,80
Oils. Petroleum	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56	33,03	29,26	33,79	40,05	40,11
Paints and colours	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21	1,32	1,48	1,58	1,68	1,66
Paper	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39	1,66	1,88	1,88	2,31	2,34
Provisions	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42	6,26	6,80	7,92	8,04	7,54
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	9,28	10,88	9,42	7,38	7,76	6,68	9,38	8,66	8,06
Spices	—	2,86	2,49	[illegible]	3,17	3,33	3,62	3,55	3,42	3,36
Stationery	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91	92	1,03	1,03	1,15	1,14
Sugar: duty at 5 per cent							13,12	21,21	20,77	19,47
Sugar: additional duty	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83	13,30	5,65	13,26	21,51	16,40
Sugar: further additional duty							—	—	—	3,26
Tea	—	2,70	1,68	2,16	85	70	61	1,01	69	70
Umbrellas	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13	80	90	92	65	63
Wood and timber	—	79	1,12	94	87	60	87	84	1,16	1,26
Woollen goods	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35	6,01	7,68	8,66	8,68	5,82
Imports by post	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11	1,29	1,38	1,53	1,89	2,35
All other articles	18	17,42	28,06	17,72	18,10	17,63	17,29	18,00	19,43	20,64
TOTAL	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68	2,63,50	2,68,89	2,83,95	3,29,34	3,34,15
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33	62,68	54,49	51,18	54,73	71,76
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01	3,26,18	3,23,38	3,35,13	3,84,07	4,05,91
TOTAL NET REVENUE	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88	3,19,96	3,17,39	3,27,82	3,77,68	3,97,25
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal: Import	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43	98,49	1,08,15	1,12,81	1,20,48	1,20,57
Bengal: Export	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08	12,73	12,82	14,13	9,57	9,53
Bombay: Import	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96	1,00,79	92,86	92,12	1,18,49	1,25,40
Bombay: Export	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05	2,63	1,89	2,20	1,78	2,66
Sind: Import	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95	15,89	19,33	24,78	31,67	29,42
Sind: Export	40	53	48	38	53	1,10	80	64	1,60	99
Madras: Import	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27	20,71	22,82	23,75	29,26	28,43
Madras: Export	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95	3,50	4,95	1,89	4,58	5,56
Burma: Import	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87	23,20	21,20	24,72	24,69	23,67
Burma: Export	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79	40,92	32,57	30,78	35,56	51,02

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

January 16, 1903

E. N. BAKER

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 10th January 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	306	251
		Dhollera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	153	115
		Broach Port	" " "	...	...
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	5	5
		Kaira "	" "	372	219
		Mahikantha State	" "	8	5
		Palanpur "	" "	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "	30	24
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	84	84
		Bulsar Port	" "	5	3
		Surat District	" "	70	56
		Bandra Port	" "	1	2
		Utan "		...	...
		Kelva "		...	...
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "		6	2
		Bassein "	B, B. & C. I.	4	4
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	18	12
		Thana "	"	6	6
		Umbergaon Port	"	1	1
		Kon Port	"	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	25	20
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	256	221
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	914	694
		Nasik "	G. I P. & N. G.	636(b)	550(b)
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	333	316
		Poona District	" "	219	200
		Satara "	S. M.	1,232	922
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	60	27
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	531	407
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Revdanda "		...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	70	44
		Ratnagiri Port		4	4
Madras Presidency.		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri istrict		1	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	935	699
		Hubli Town	"	128(a)	125(a)
		Dharwar District	"	2,413(a)	1,753(a)
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	19	12
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	228	152

(a) Figures for two weeks.
(b) Figures for week ending 3rd January 1903.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—contd.	Sind.	Karachi District	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	"	27	25
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot "		71	40
		Aundh State		53	41
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		95(b)	83(b)
		Bhor State		5	4
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	55	36
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	96(b)	73(b)
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,530(b)	1,099(b)
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		2	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	1
		Kodinar Port		2	...
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	" "	27	10
		Baroda State	" "	163	191
		Dharampur "		...	...
		Jath "		...	...
		Cambay "	B., B. & C. I.	48	40
		Bijapur "		17(b)	11(b)
			Total	11,265	8,591
Madras Presidency.	......	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	279(a)	222(a)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	10*	8*
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	330†	281†
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	51‡	43‡
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	27§	23§
		South Arcot "	" "	...	...
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. "	17*	18*
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	2	1
		Chingleput		...	...
			Total	716	596

* Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
† " 17 " seizures " 9 " deaths.
‡ " 4 " " " 4 " "
§ Including 7 imported seizures and 11 imported deaths.
(a) " 15 " " " 7 " "
(b) Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	...	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	30	29
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	...	...
		Hooghly District	E. I.	...	1
		Midnapur „	B. N.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Monghyr Town	E. I.	178	158
		Monghyr District	„	97(a)	86
		Sonthal Parganas District	„	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	895	813
		Patna City	E. I.	295	295
		Patna District	„	56	56
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	103	90
		Darbhanga Town	„	31	24
		Darbhanga District	„	158	139
		Shahabad „	E. I.	238	192
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau „	„	..	...
			Total	2,081	1,883
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	138	138
		Allahabad District	„	215	215
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	15	14
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	572	553
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	8	2
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	„	4	3
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	„	44	32
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	...	...
		Ballia „	B. & N. W.	143	143
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„	80	80
		Ghazipur „	E. I., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„	10	7
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O. & R.	20‡	19‡
		Fyzabad „	„	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh „	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	80*	65*
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	11	5
		Gorakhpur District	„	131	126
		Basti „	„	21	16
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	35†	33†
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
		Hardwar		...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	...	...
		Aligarh „	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur District	O. & R. & N. W.	95§	95§
		Bulandshahr „		...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	87	87
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	10	8
		Hardoi	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I.	77	71
		Agra City	„ G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
			Total	1,796	1,712
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	...
		Jullundur District	„	433	209
		Hoshiarpur „		435	226
		Ferozepur „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	39	25
	Lahore	Gujranwala „	N. W.	682	405
		Amritsar City	„	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	606	407
		Gurdaspur „	„	81	48
		Lahore „	„	429	238
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat „	„	6	4
		Sialkot „	„	...	...
		Jhang „	„	23	16

* Including 55 seizures and 44 deaths of previous week.
† „ 35 seizures and 33 deaths of previous week.
‡ Including 2 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week.
§ Including 44 seizures and 44 deaths of previous week.
(a) One of these imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	34	35
		Ludhiana „	N. W. and E. I.	29	14
		Umballa Cantonment	„	...	...
		Umballa City	„ and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	„	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	108	96
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	32	14
		Maler Kotla „	N. W.	...	...
		Jhind „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	13	4
			Total	2,950	1,736
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	3	1
		Nimar District	„	7(a)	11(a)
		Hoshangabad Town	„	...	...
		Narshingpur District		1‖	1‖
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	16	9
		Nagpur District	„ „	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	2(b)	2
	Jubbalpore	Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	206	164
		Jubbalpore District	„ „	3‖	...
		Damoh District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
			Total	238	188
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	131	89
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	„ „	83	66
		Bangalore District	„ „	261	193
		Mysore City	„	41	28
		Mysore District	„	234	186
		Kolar „	Madras and S. M.	53	35
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	59	37
		Tumkur District	S. M.	16	12
		Shimoga „	„	104	73
		Chitaldrug „	„	4	2
		Kadur „	„	55	41
		Hassan „	„	64	46
			Total	1,105	808
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	19†	13†
		Aurangabad „	N. G. S.	343†	311†
		Oosmanabad „	G. I. P. & Barsi	139†	120†
		Raichur „	„ & Madras	...	...
		Parbhani „	„	1§	1§
			Total	502	445
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	15	11
		Akola District	G. I. P.	134	110
		Buldana „	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	72	74
		Wun „		...	...
			Total	221	195
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	„ „	...	...
		Marwar State	„ „ & J. B.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Central India.	...	Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	„ „	10‡	10‡
		Rutlam City	„ „	13(c)	8(c)
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
			Total	23	18
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		...	...
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	20,897	16,172

(a) Including 5 imported seizures and 11 imported deaths.
(b) „ 1 „ seizure.
(c) From 21st to 29th December 1902.

† From 30th December 1902 to 5th January 1903.
‡ From 2nd to 8th January 1903.
§ Imported. From 30th December 1902 to 5th January 1903.
‖ Imported.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF KHORASAN AND SEISTAN FOR 1901-1902.

INTRODUCTION.

Since the last Meshed Trade report was written in 1900, there has been a great and important change in the system of Customs Administration in Persia which has made it possible to present, for the first time since the establishment of a British Consulate-General at Meshed, a report on the trade of Khorasan and Seistan based to some extent on accurate statistics. Previous to 1900 the Customs of the two provinces were farmed out to contractors who, if they kept reliable records of their transactions, could hardly have been expected to make them available to the public through the medium of a Consular Trade report and the statistics which they supplied were recognized to be of such little value that Meshed Trade reports have frequently been prefaced with the warning that they had been prepared from information obtained from unreliable sources. It will be remembered that one of the conditions of the Russian loan to Persia in 1900 of 22,500,000 roubles, for which the Customs revenue was security, was that the administration of the Customs should be brought under European control. Accordingly, in the early part of 1900 the Custom-houses throughout the kingdom were, with a few exceptions, handed over to a body of specially selected Belgian Customs officers, and the administration of the Customs has since remained in their hands. No report on the Trade of Khorasan and Seistan during 1901-1902 could consequently be regarded as complete without some reference to the effect generally which the change of system in administering the Customs has had. The reference is, however, necessarily brief for two reasons: firstly, because there is no space in a Consular Trade report for a lengthy dissertation on the relative advantages of the two systems, and secondly, because the new system has not been working long enough for it to be possible to say how it has definitely affected trade. The gain in revenue to the State for instance may be safely assumed to have been considerable. The exact figures are not availabe, but as it is known that the value of the imports and exports passing through the Custom-houses under Monsieur Castaigne's orders in 1901-1902 was £768,972, and that 5 per cent. duty was leviable on this amount, there can be little doubt that the sum credited to Government was substantial. In other respects also improvements have been made. A better class of subordinate Customs official is employed, peculation is, as far as possible, suppressed and a proper system of accounts has been introduced.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The tabular statements showing the value of the imports and exports of Khorasan and Seistan during 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 (from March 21st to March 21st) which are given with this report have, with the exception of the statement showing the imports by the Bandar Abbas, Bushire-Yezd and Tabriz routes, been prepared from statistics courteously made available to the Consulate-General by Monsieur Castaigne, Director General of Customs in Khorasan and Seistan. For a Trade report, however, to be of any real value it should be possible to compare the trade of the year under report with the trade of previous years. In the present instance a comparison of the trade of 1901-1902 with that of the preceding year, which was the first of the new Customs management, would be likely to be misleading, as the statistics for 1900-1901 have not admittedly the same claims to accuracy as the statistics for 1901-1902. A comparison of the trade of 1901-1902 with the trade of years previous to 1900-1901 would, either owing to the unreliable nature of the information on which former Meshed Trade reports have been based, or in consequence of the reports dealing with only a part of the trade of the two provinces, be valueless.

There are only three countries which can be described as having serious trade interests in Khorasan and Seistan: they are Russia, Great Britain and Afghanistan. The statistics of foreign trade supplied by the Customs authorities are accurate as far as they go, but they give an altogether erroneous idea of the real value of British and British Indian trade with Khorasan and Seistan. A glance at these statistics would give the impression that British and British Indian trade had dwindled to a shadow of its former self. This is, however, by no means true. The customs statistics give £768,972 as the value of the imports and exports which passed through the custom houses of Khorasan and Seistan during 1901-1902. This figure may be said to represent practically the entire trade of Russia, Afghanistan and British India by the Seistan route with the two provinces. The British share of this total is only £34,570. The Seistan route, however, though showing signs of increased propularity, is not as yet the principal artery for British and British Indian trade with Khorasan and Seistan. The route which appears to be still the most used is the route from Bandar Abbas. The statistics of British and British Indian trade by this route and by the Bushire-Yezd and Tabriz routes which have appeared in former Meshed trade reports have been supplied by the Meshed customs farmer who, by arrangement with the Bandar Abbas, Bushire, and Tabriz Customs farmers, was in a position to state what proportion of the imports and exports declared at these three places appertained to the trade of Khorasan and Seistan. These imports and exports are, however, now declared in the usual way, and are not known to be Khorasan and Seistan exports and imports. The Meshed Customs authorities have consequently no means of arriving at their value. The export trade with British possessions by these routes is insignificant, but an attempt has been

made to arrive at the approximate value of the imports by ascertaining from British firms and Persian merchants trading with British possessions who use these routes, the approximate value of the goods which have been imported by them during 1901-1902, and by embodying the result in the tabular statements already referred to. It may safely be said that the value of British imports by these routes is considerably higher than the estimate of its value arrived at in this rough way, but taking the values of British and British Indian trade as given in the tabular statements, *viz.* :—

Viâ Seistan route	£34,570	(imports and exports)
„ Bandar Abbas route	£59,329	(imports only)
„ Bushire route	£26,484	„
„ Tabriz route	£18,060	„

it is clear that the total value of the trade during 1901-1902 was at the lowest estimate £138,443, which, in view of the enormous difficulties which British traders have to contend with in getting their goods to Khorasan where the best trade centres are situated, is far from being a contemptible figure. The share of Russia of the trade of 1901-1902, accounted for by the customs statistics was £646,398 and of Afghanistan £88,004. The favourable geographical position of Russia and the bounty system followed by her Government are the chief causes of the preponderance of Russian trade in Khorasan. To what lengths this bounty system is carried may be judged from the fact that the price of Russian sugar in Ashkabad is double the price for which it sells in Khorasan. Russian trade preponderance is, however, confined to Khorasan, as practically the entire foreign trade of Seistan is in British hands.

BRITISH AND BRITISH INDIAN IMPORTS.

Tea.

The value of British and British Indian imports during 1901-1902 was £131,775. Chief among British and British Indian Imports to Khorasan and Seistan is tea. This is and should continue to be as safe a British monopoly as sugar is a Russian monopoly. There is said to have been a large accumulation of Indian tea in Meshed at the end of 1900-1901 and the tea trade during 1901-1902 is described as not having been as brisk in consequence as in recent years, the taste for tea is strongly developed even among the poorer classes of Persians, and there is always likely to be a strong and steady demand for it in Khorasan and Seistan. The value of the tea imported by the Bandar Abbas, Bushire and Seistan routes, was £50,267, but a considerable proportion of the tea brought by the two former routes is said to have been Chinese tea for exportation to Trans-Caspia and Turkistan.

Indigo.

Although much of the indigo which is imported into Khorasan and Seistan also finds its way to the Russian provinces above mentioned, the quantity which has hitherto remained was sufficient to make the local trade one of great importance. The local demand is said, however, to have decreased latterly in consequence of the increasingly heavy importation of Russian prints and chintzes of all colours which, owing to the bounty given by the Russian Government on their exportation to Persia, are being sold at very low rates. These prints and chintzes are penetrating to the remotest parts of the provinces and their cheapness is making it most difficult for local dyeing to be carried on at a profit. The Trans-Caspian and Turkistan demand during 1901-1902, on the other hand, shows no signs of declining, the reason being that the price of the Russian prints and chintzes which are sold so cheaply in Persia is not as yet sufficiently low in these provinces to seriously affect the local dyer's business. The value of the indigo imported into Khorasan and Seistan in 1901-1902 was £18,402.

Piece-goods or textile fabrics.

In view of the great demand which the figures for Russian imports under this head clearly show to be existing in Khorasan and Seistan, the value of British woollen and cotton piece-goods imported during 1901-1902, *viz.*, £34,418 is disappointingly low. Merchants dealing in these goods explain, however, that the bounty system enables the Russian traders to sell Russian cotton piece-goods so cheaply that they regard it as only a question of time for the British article to be driven from the Khorasan markets. The prospects in the woollen piece-goods trade are said to be somewhat better, and a fair business was done in these goods during 1901-1902. The high rate of camel hire on the Bandar Abbas route made profit making in both lines of business more difficult than usual.

Yarn.

The same causes which militated against success in the cotton piece-goods trade injuriously affected the yarn trade during 1901-1902. It is, moreover, to be feared that the demand for this article will never regain its former proportions. The Russian bounty-fed manufacturer has again stepped in and captured a branch of trade which has been hitherto practically a British monopoly. He has manufactured a striped print which so closely resembles a cloth formerly much in use among the Turkomans and Kurds and which was locally made from dyed Indian yarn, and sells it at so cheap a rate, that it has completely supplanted the latter. The local yarn cloth industry has in consequence ceased to exist, and with it a large part of the demand for Indian yarn. The value of the yarn imported during the year was £7,200.

Copper.

Copper is being found in such large quantities in the neighbourhood of Nishapur that the importation of copper from India is said to have ceased to be profitable.

Spices.

There was a large accumulation of stocks of these articles at the end of 1900-1901 owing to excessive importation during that year, and low prices ruled accordingly during the year under review. Business was slack in consequence. The value of spices imported from India in 1901-1902 was £1,996.

Haberdashery and ironmongery.

Haberdashery and ironmongery appear under one head in the customs statistics. The quantity of British iron articles, however, imported is not great and the bulk of the importation

was haberdashery, the term including thread, needles, pins, handkerchiefs, towels, socks, and scarves.

RUSSIAN IMPORTS.

The value of Russian imports during 1901-1902 was £341,447.

Sugar. Sugar is Russia's chief import. It is an article which, owing to the Persian's love of sweetmeats and to the extraordinary quantity which he is in the habit of using to sweeten his tea, finds an excellent market throughout the country. The value of Russian sugar imported into Khorasan and Seistan during 1901-1902 was £144,625, or more than 40 per cent. of Russia's total importation.

Textile fabrics. Second in importance to sugar among Russian imports are "textile fabrics." There was a heavy importation of these articles in 1901-1902, the value of cotton piece-goods alone reaching £115,799. The bounty given by the Russian Government on the exportation of cotton goods to Persia has enabled the Russian manufacturers to capture the Khorasan markets for these goods and is enabling them to retain possession of these markets. It is considered doubtful, however, by persons competent to judge, whether the Russian cotton goods could seriously compete with English cotton piece-goods in Khorasan, if the Russian Government were to abandon their bounty system.

Kerosine oil. This is an article for which there is a steady demand and on the sale of which excellent profits are realized. The oil is brought from Ashkabad by fourgons in strong metal cases which are sold with the oil to the retail dealers and which make an excellent receptacle for the oil in the latter's shops. This branch of trade is another Russian monopoly. The value of kerosine oil imported during 1901-1902 was £14,618.

Paper. The paper on sale in the Khorasan bazars is chiefly Russian paper. It is inferior in quality but cheap in price and consequently finds favour with the Persians.

Haberdashery and ironmongery. There was a fairly heavy importation of Russian haberdashery during 1901-1902. Under the term ironmonergy, nails are included. There is a heavy demand for this article in Khorasan which is mainly supplied by Russia. The Russian nail cannot compare either in finish or durability with the British article, but owing to the distance of the Khorasan markets from British possessions, nails of British manufacture are rarely seen in Khorasan.

Metals. There is a considerable demand in Khorasan for iron and steel which is mainly supplied from Russia. The value of these metals imported from Russia in 1901-1902 was £8,010.

Glassware. There is a fair demand for this article which is also mainly supplied from Russia. The demand in 1901-1902 is said to have been normal.

Matches. Nearly £5,130 worth of Russian matches was imported during 1901-1902. The matches are of inferior manufacture, but cheap in price.

Rice. The rice which figures in the customs returns as a Russian import is not grown in Russia, but comes from the neighbourhood of Resht, whence it is sent *viâ* the Caspian to Ashkabad to be exported to Eastern Persia.

AFGAN IMPORTS.

The value of Afghan imports into Khorasan and Seistan in 1901-1902 was £69,759.

The bulk of the wool which is the chief Afghan import brought into Khorasan is sold to Russian Armenians who export it to Russia, whence much of it is said to be again exported to France and the United States. The value of the Afghan wool imported in 1901-1902 was £29,156 or more than 40 per cent. of the total importation.

"Ghi" or clarified butter and rice are other important Afghan imports.

The value of the former article imported in 1901-1902 was £14,100, of the latter £5,737.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

The value of the exports sent to India by the Seistan route in 1901-1902 was £6,668. The export trade with British possessions by the other routes to the south is described as being equally insignificant. Silk piece-goods, horses and "ghi" are the principal exports by the Seistan route. The two former are sent chiefly from Khorasan and the latter from Seistan, but there is not a heavy exportation under these heads. The chances of a lucrative export trade between Khorasan and India seem as remote as ever. Attempts have recently been made to sell Khorasan wool in India, but they were not attended with success and have been abandoned.

Raw cotton and hides are two other important exports, but merchants are of opinion that these aricles are never under present conditions likely to repay exportation to India.

RUSSSIAN EXPORTS.

Russia absorbs over 90 per cent. of the export trade of Khorasan and Seistan. Raw cotton, raw wool, hides and skins, dried fruits, live stock, shawls, carpets, opium and certain coloured Persian cotton cloths, which the Russian manufacturers have not as yet succeeded in copying, are all largely exported to Russia and find a good market there.

The proximity of Russia gives her so commanding a position in the Khorasan export trade that she has little reason to fear that it can ever be wrested from her.

Indigo and tea figure in the Customs statistics among Khorasan exports. The indigo is Indian indigo and, as the demand for it in Trans-Caspia and Turkistan is said to be very considerable, the Customs figures probably only represent an infinitesimal part of the real exportation from Khorasan to these provinces. The tea is said to be chiefly Chinese green tea imported by the Bandar Abbas route into Meshed and sent thence to Trans-Caspia and Turkistan.

Afghan Exports.

The export trade of Khorasan and Seistan with Afghanistan is unimportant. Textile fabrics figure as the chief, and indeed the only important export, in the Customs Statistics, but these goods were of foreign manufacture, chiefly Russian, which were imported into Meshed and sent from there to the province of Herat.

Cost of Carriage.

The average cost of carriage during 1901-1902 by the two most important routes from the South to Meshed was—

viâ the Seistan route (from Quetta) . . . 265 krans* per Meshed Kharwar of 650 lbs.

viâ the Bandar Abbas route (from Bandar Abbas) 340 krans per Meshed Kharwar of 650 lbs.

Prices.

A table of the prices of the principal imports and exports is given at the end of the report.

Exchange.

Mr. M. Ferguson, the Manager of the Meshed Branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia, has been kind enough to write the following note on the exchange which ruled in Meshed during 1901-1902 :—

" During the year, March 1901—March 1902, the exchange in Meshed kept very much lower than in any other part of Persia. The average rates for the different changes were—

Demand bills on London 5 ½ krans per pound sterling.
" " Bombay 30½ rupees per krans 100.
" " Russia 535 krans per roubles 100.

Nothing occurred to influence the exchange abnormally which varied according to the seasons of demand between krans 49 and krans 51 per pound sterling."

Statistics of foreign trade supplied by the Customs Department, 1901-1902.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
India *viâ* Seistan route	27,902	6,668	34 570
Russia	341,447	304,951	646,398
Afghanistan	69,759	18,245	88,004
Total .	439,108	329,864	768,972

Statistics of foreign trade obtained from other sources, 1901-1902.

	Imports.	
Great Britain and India—	£	
viâ Bandar Abbas route	59,329	
viâ Bushire-Yezd route	26.484	
viâ Tabriz route	18,060	
Total .	103,873	

Total value of foreign trade during 1901-1902.

	£
Great Britain and India	138,443
Russia	646,398
Afghanistan	88,004
Total .	872,845

* A kran was roughly equal to 5*d*. of English money.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan and Seistan from India *viâ* the Seistan route during the year 1901-1902.

[For other statistics of British and British Indian import trade see pages 12 and 13.]

Description of merchandise.	Value.		REMARKS.
	Tumans.	£	
Tea	45,057	9,011	The Seistan Custom Houses were under direct European management for only nine months of the year under report.
Dyes—			
Indigo	41,132	8,226	
Other dyes	160	32	
Textile Fabrics—			
Bleached and unbleached Cotton piece-goods	766	153	
Other cotton piece-goods	21,371	4,274	
Woollen piece-goods	1,028	206	
Silk piece-goods	774	155	
Cotton thread	11	2	
Other threads	3½	1	
Spices	2,780	556	
Glassware	7,540	1,508	
Beverages—			
Fruit drinks	11	2	
Candles	574	115	
Coffee	307	61	
Preserved provisions	565	113	
Drugs	752	150	
Wearing apparel	1,224	245	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	12,435	2,487	
Metals—			
Iron and steel in bars	479	96	
Other metals	22	4	
Furniture	253	51	
Watches	82	16	
Skins, raw	372	74	
Other skins	606	121	
Porcelain and earthenware	416	83	
Sugar, loaf	318	64	
Tobacco	412	83	
Miscellaneous	62	13	
TOTAL	139,512	27,902	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan and Seistan to India *viâ* the Seistan route during the year 1901-1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		REMARKS.
	Tumans.	£	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Pistachios } Almonds }	220	44	The Seistan Customs Houses were under direct European management for only nine months of the year under report.
Other dried fruits	308	62	
Textile Fabrics—			
Silk piece-goods	10,231	2,046	
Carpets, woollen	669	134	
Other woollen goods	10	2	
Drugs	2,534	507	
Live stock—			
Horses and colts	12,464	2,493	
Mules	8[illegible]9	162	
Butter and other edible fats	5,196	1,039	
Fruit drinks	408	81	
Gum	194	39	
Glassware	11	2	
Miscellaneous	288	57	
TOTAL	33,342	6,668	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan and Seistan from Russia during the year 1901-1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		REMARKS.
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar—			
Loaf	592,110	118,422	
Crystallised	131,017	26,203	
Candles	10,696	2,139	
Oils—			
Kerosine	73,089	14,618	
Other oils	187	37	
Textile fabrics—			
Flaxen cloth	13,819	2,764	
Bleached and unbleached } Cotton piece-goods }	16,319	3,264	
Other cotton piece goods	562,677	112,535	
Silk piece-goods	19,892	3,978	
Carpets, woollen	1,742	348	
Other woollen piece-goods	12,443	2,488	
Other piece-goods, not specified	13,000	2,600	

Return of articles imported into Khorasan and Seistan from Russia during the year 1901-1902—*concld.*

Description of merchandise.	Value. Tumans.	Value. £	Remarks.
Metals—			
Iron, steel in bars	26,238	5,248	
Other metals	13,810	2,762	
Glassware	21,652	4,330	
Paper	9,641	1,928	
Dyes—			
Cochineal	1,140	228	
Other dyes	857	171	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	38,930	7,786	
Cotton thread	1,780	356	
Other threads	17,826	3,565	
Tobacco	8 970	1,794	
Tea	4,613	925	
Matches	25,636	5,127	
Skins, raw	3,164	633	
Other skins	10,370	2,074	
Starch	94	19	
Live stock—			
Donkeys	278	56	
Horses and colts	2,921	584	
Camels	4,291	858	
Butter and other edible fats	974	195	
Timber	632	126	
Beverages—			
Wines	633	127	
Spirits	1,135	227	
Beers	1,103	221	
Mineral waters and lemonade, etc.	1,303	261	
Preserved provisions	33	7	
Rope and twine	448	89	
Drugs	5,020	1,004	
Packing materials	302	60	
Oranges and lemons, etc.	253	51	
Grain and seeds—			
Rice	21,235	4,247	
Other grains	4,245	849	
Wearing apparel	6,750	1,350	
Musical and mechanical instruments	2,732	546	
Minerals	224	45	
Furniture	4,196	839	
Watches	234	47	
Porcelain and earthenware	6,179	1,236	
Fish, fresh and salted	345	69	
Soap	442	88	
Silk, raw	1,658	332	
Carriages	2,050	410	
Spices	2,243	448	
Miscellaneous	3,664	733	
TOTAL	1,707,235	341,447	

NOTE - 5 Tumans—1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan and Seistan to Russian territory during the year 1901—1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		REMARKS.
	Tumans.	£	
Wool, raw	172,488	34,498	
Cotton, raw	371,648	74,330	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Dates	1,600	320	
Almond and pistachios	5,828	1,166	
Raisins	102,415	20 483	
Fresh fruits	3,035	607	
Other dried fruits	46,772	9,354	
Textile fabrics—			
Kirman shawls	82,898	16,579	
Carpets, woollen	78,000	15 600	
Other woollen piece-goods	9,368	1,873	
Unbleached cotton piece-goods	1.296	2 9	
Other cotton goods	104,256	20,851	
Silk piece-goods	50,643	10,129	
Other piece-goods	998	199	
Tobacco	761	152	
Skins, raw	132,330	26,466	
Other skins	30,350	6.070	
Sugar candied	13,416	2,683	
Live-stock—			
Cattle	39,566	7,913	
Sheep	10,038	2,008	
Not specified	1,003	201	
Butter and other edible fats	18	3	
Timber	191	38	
Beverages—			
Fruit drinks	34	7	
Intestines	3,133	627	
Preserved provisions	184	37	
Rope and twine	253	51	
Drugs	1,059	212	
Spices	2,215	443	
Packing materials	3	1	
Cotton thread	1,702	340	
Other threads	2,401	480	
Gum	70	14	
Grain and seeds	3,826	765	
Wearing apparel	1,859	372	
Oils	1,431	286	
Musical and mechanical instruments	57	11	
Turquoises	2,975	595	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	9,113	1,823	
Metals	2,088	418	
Opium	33,406	6,681	
Porcelain and earthenware	307	61	
Dyes—			
Indigo	1,760	352	
Other dyes	9,590	1,918	
Silk, raw	1,020	204	
Tea	170,312	34,062	
Glassware	3	1	
Miscellaneous	17,038	3,408	
TOTAL	1,524,757	304,951	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan and Seistan from Afghanistan during the year 1901-1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Textile fabrics—			
Bleached and unbleached cotton piece-goods	271	54	
Other cotton piece-goods	256	51	
Carpets, woollen	5,456	1,091	
Other woollen goods	6,088	1,218	
Other textile fabrics not specified	1,899	380	
Skins, raw	8,202	1,640	
Other skins	8,176	1,635	
Starch	135	27	
Live-stock—			
Horses and colts	167	33	
Camels	942	188	
Donkeys	8	2	
Sheep	10,195	2,039	
Butter and other edible fats	70,500	14,100	
Fruit drinks	3	1	
Intestines	340	68	
Preserved provisions	2,182	436	
Rope and twine	214	43	
Drugs	3,704	741	
Spices	6,733	1,347	
Packing materials	3,152	630	
Cotton thread	474	95	
Other threads	92	18	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Almonds and pistachios	16,484	3,297	
Raisins	2,198	440	
Other fresh fruits	7	1	
Other dried fruits	849	170	
Grain and seeds—			
Wheat	370	74	
Rice	28,683	5,737	
Other grains	4,075	815	
Wearing apparel	5,921	1,184	
Oils	591	118	
Minerals	101	20	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	4,097	819	
Metals	93	19	
Opium	4,323	865	
Paper	16	3	
Tobacco	1,535	307	
Dyes	802	161	
Cotton	1,942	388	
Wool	145,778	29,156	
Glassware	100	20	
Miscellaneous	1,639	328	
TOTAL	348,793	69,759	

NOTE.—5 Tumans=1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan and Seistan to Afghanistan during the year 1901-1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		REMARKS.
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar—			
Candied	1,262	252	
Crystallised	990	198	
Candles	161	32	
Live stock—			
Not specified	8	2	
Timber	18	4	
Fruit drinks	1	} 1	
Rope and twine	2		
Drugs	601	120	
Spices	2,619	524	
Cotton thread	720	144	
Other threads	3,003	601	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Dates	67	14	
Oranges and lemons	4	1	
Other dried fruits	38	8	
Grain and seeds—			
Wheat	38	8	
Wearing apparel	812	162	
Kerosine oil	135	27	
Musical and mechanical instruments	40	8	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	2,576	515	
Metals—			
Iron and steel in bars	762	152	
Other metals	598	120	
Furniture	13	3	
Paper	529	106	
Skins	902	180	
Porcelain and earthenware	133	27	
Dyes—			
Indigo	356	71	
Other dyes	1,492	298	
Wool	150	30	
Textile fabrics—			
Unbleached cotton piece-goods	4,850	970	
Other cotton piece-goods	58,717	11,743	
Woollen goods	1,682	336	
Silk piece-goods	3,108	622	
Tea	4,010	802	
Glassware	12	2	
Miscellaneous	814	163	
TOTAL	91,223	18,245	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan from India *viâ* Bandar Abbas during the year 1901-1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Passed to Russian Territory.	
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	Persian currency.	Sterling.
	Tumans.	£	Tumans.	£
Tea, green	71,460	14,292	18,000	3,600
Tea, black	32,400	6,480		
Indigo	50,880	10,176		
Hides and skins	6,480	1,296		
Copper, sheets	10,800	2,160		
Brass, sheets	2,400	480		
Piece-goods	58,625	11,725		
Cotton yarn	6,000	1,200		
Spices	7,200	1,440		
Miscellaneous	50,400	10,080		
TOTAL	296,645	59,329	18,000	3,600

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan from India *viâ* Bushire and Yezd during the year 1901-1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Black tea	29,970	5,994	
Green tea	72,450	14,490	
Cotton yarn	30,000	6,000	
TOTAL	132,420	26,484	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS FOR 1901-1902 OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan *viâ* Turkey, Tabriz and Tehran during the year 1901-1902.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Piece-goods	90,300	18,060	
TOTAL	90,300	18,060	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1900-1901.

	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
India *viâ* Seistan route	1,925	2,919	4,844
Russia	260,844	359,931	620,775
Afghanistan	31,652	23,287	54,939
England	......	840	840
China	......	20,585	20,585
TOTAL	294,421	407,562	701,983

I.

STATISTICS FOR 1900-1901 SUPPLIED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT (TABLES NOS. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII AND VIII).

Return of articles imported into Khorasan and Seistan from India *viâ* the Seistan route during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		REMARKS.
	Tumans.	£	
Drugs	45	9	The Customs Houses in Seistan were farmed out by the Belgian Director-General of Customs to a contractor in 1900-1901.
Skins	446	89	
Dyes, indigo	9,125	1,825	
Dried fruits	11	2	
TOTAL	9,627	1,925	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

II.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan and Seistan to India *viâ* the Seistan route during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		REMARKS.
	Tumans.	£	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Almonds	16	3	The Custom Houses in Seistan were farmed out by the Belgian Director-General of Customs to a contractor in 1900-1901.
Pistachios	1,288	258	
Textile Fabrics—			
Cotton piece-goods	252	50	
Silk piece-goods	6,275	1,255	
Live-stock—			
Horses and cattle	4,312	862	
Mules	1,690	338	
Drugs	766	153	
TOTAL	14,599	2,919	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

III.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan and Seistan from Russia during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value. Tumans.	Value. £	REMARKS.
Sugar—			
Loaf	535,158	107,032	
Crystallised	96,258	19,252	
Confectionery	36	7	
Candles	11,415	2,283	
Oils—			
Kerosine	74,233	14,847	
Other oils	68	14	
Textile Fabrics—			
Flaxen cloth	23,730	4,746	
Bleached and unbleached cotton piece-goods	10,941	2,188	
Other cotton piece-goods	340,585	68,117	
Silk piece-goods	7,491	1,498	
Carpets, woollen	2,529	506	
Other woollen goods	6,749	1,350	
Other piece-goods not specified	2,381	476	
Metals—			
Iron and steel in bars	35,422	7,084	
Other metals	20,593	4,119	
Glassware	35,634	7,127	
Paper	5,616	1,123	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	6,381	1,276	
Matches	2,864	573	
Cotton yarn	1,111	222	
Other yarn	2,249	449	
Tobacco	11,726	2,345	
Tea	4,804	961	
Skins, raw	250	50	
Other skins	8,742	1,748	
Live-stock—			
Camels	2,962	592	
Butter and other edible fats	311	62	
Timber, manufactured	119	24	
Beverages—			
Wines	491	98	
Spirits	935	187	
Beers	610	122	
Mineral waters and lemonade, etc.	968	194	
Preserved provisions	20	4	
Rope and twine	436	87	
Drugs	1,130	226	
Packing materials	277	55	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Oranges and Lemons	136	27	
Grain and seeds—			
Other grains	2,780	556	
Wearing apparel	5,726	1,145	
Musical and mechanical instruments	3,322	665	
Minerals	489	98	
Furniture	2,042	408	
Watches	693	139	
Porcelain and earthenware	11,717	2,343	
Fish, fresh and salted	308	61	
Soap	507	101	
Silk, raw	360	72	
Carriages	412	82	
Dyes—			
Cochineal	1,925	385	
Other dyes	416	83	
Gold and silver thread	5,558	1,112	
Miscellaneous	12,617	2,523	
TOTAL	1,304,228	260,844	

NOTE 5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

IV.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan to Russian territory during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans	£	
Wool, raw	313,852	62,770	
Cotton, raw	811,592	162,318	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Dates	134	27	
Pistachios	378	76	
Almonds	14,706	2,941	
Raisins	14,740	2,948	
Fresh fruits	2,254	451	
Other dried fruits	23,704	4,741	
Textile Fabrics—			
Kirmani shawls	39,762	7,952	
Other shawls	24,057	4,811	
Carpets, woollen	104,275	20,855	
Textile Fabrics—			
Other woollen goods	1,250	250	
Bleached and unbleached cotton goods	5,888	1,178	
Other cotton goods	72,715	14,543	
Silk piece-goods	17,700	3,540	
Other piece-goods	197	39	
Tobacco	2,311	462	
Skins, raw	145,031	29,006	
Leather of all kinds	11,351	2,270	
Sugar—			
Candied	1,464	293	
Confectionery	165	33	
Live-stock—			
Camels	2,700	540	
Cattle	8,597	1,719	
Sheep	2,144	429	
Not specified	10	2	
Timber—			
For building	12	2	
Manufactured	520	104	
Beverages—			
Fruit drinks	41	8	
Intestines	1,167	233	
Preserved provisions	422	88	
Rope and twine	31	6	
Drugs	1,352	270	
Spices	4,569	914	
Packing materials	205	41	
Cotton thread	1,006	201	
Other woollen thread	50	10	
Other silk thread	1,056	211	
Gum	1,397	279	
Grain and seeds—			
Wheat and rice	42	8	
Other grain not specified	3,438	688	
Wearing apparel	5,161	1,032	
Oils	638	128	
Musical and mechanical instruments	196	39	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	1,825	365	
Metals	1,322	265	
Opium	180	36	

Return of articles exported from Khorasan to Russian territory during 1900-1901—*concld.*

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Earthenware	728	146	
Starch and other edible flours	40	8	
Charcoal	76	15	
Dyes—			
Indigo	3,587	717	
Other dyes	13,914	2,783	
Silk, raw	1,803	361	
Minerals	38	8	
Tea	125,985	25,197	
Glassware	80	16	
Wax	2	1	
Precious and other stones—			
Turquoises	2,100	420	
Other stones	359	72	
Miscellaneous	5,342	1,069	
TOTAL	1,799,656	359,931	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

V.

Return of articles imported into Khorasan and Seistan from Afghanistan during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Textile fabrics—			
Bleached and unbleached cotton piece-goods	500	100	
Carpets, woollen	6,455	1,291	
Other woollen goods	4,135	827	
Other textile fabrics not specified	590	118	
Skins, raw	7,739	1,548	
Other skins	17,468	3,493	
Starch	...	...	
Butter and other edible fats	10,350	2,070	
Intestines	112	22	
Drugs	8,797	1,759	
Spices	118	24	
Packing materials	821	164	
Cotton thread	118	24	
Silk thread	188	38	
Fresh and dried fruits—			
Almonds	79	16	
Pistachios	1,942	388	
Raisins	3	1	
Other dried fruits	80	16	
Grain and seeds—			
Rice	28,956	5,791	
Other grain	2,969	594	
Wearing apparel	3,905	781	
Oils	236	47	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	1,145	229	
Metals	2	...	
Opium	3,410	682	
Tobacco	1,150	230	
Dyes	385	77	
Cotton, raw	92	18	
Wool, raw	56,225	11,245	
Glassware	...	...	
Silk, raw	85	17	
Soap	9	2	
Wood manufactured	142	28	
Gum	27	5	
Miscellaneous	34	7	
TOTAL	158,267	31,652	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

VI.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan and Seistan to Afghanistan during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar—			
Loaf	16,733	3,747	
Candied	5,065	1,013	
Crystallised	4,735	947	
Confectionery	103	22	
Candles	251	50	
Timber, manufactured	41	8	
Fruit drinks	20	4	
Drugs	195	39	
Spices	1,275	255	
Fresh and dried fruits	180	36	
Grain and seeds—			
Wheat	5	1	
Wearing apparel	10	2	
Kerosine oil	153	31	
Haberdashery and ironmongery	1,240	248	
Metals—			
Iron and steel in bars	1,301	260	
Other metals	541	108	
Paper	51	10	
Skins and leather	500	100	
Porcelain and earthenware	341	68	
Stoneware	17	3	
Dyes—			
Indigo	264	52	
Other dyes	23	5	
Wool, raw	484	97	
Textile fabrics—			
Bleached and unbleached piece-goods	2,611	522	
Other cotton piece-goods	45,330	9,066	
Woollen goods	17,700	3,540	
Shawls	6,913	1,383	
Packing materials	899	179	
Tea	5,775	1,155	
Cochineal	100	20	
Glassware	511	102	
Silk thread	210	42	
Silk, raw	320	66	
Tobacco	20	4	
Matches	60	12	
Miscellaneous	450	90	
TOTAL	116,437	23,287	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

VII.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan to England during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Opium	4,200	840	
TOTAL	4,200	840	

NOTE.—5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

VIII.

Return of articles exported from Khorasan to China during 1900-1901.

Description of merchandise.	Value.		Remarks.
	Tumans.	£	
Opium	102,928	20,585	
Total .	102,928	20,585	

Note.—5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

List of Prices.

The list of prices of the principal imports and exports ruling in 1901-1902 is not procurable. The following note gives the prices ruling in Meshed at the present moment *viz.* in November 1902 of some of the principal imports and exports and has been prepared by Mr. T. J. Greensill who is canvassing for trade in Khorasan and Seistan. The Kran has decreased in value since March 1902 and the present rate of exchange is approximately 57 Krans to the pound sterling. The present value of the Kran then is nearer four pence than five pence, the approximate value in 1901-1902. A tuman equals ten Krans. With regard to weights the Meshed "man," the usual measure of weight in Khorasan, equals 6½ English pounds. The Khawar equals 100 Meshed Mans or 650 pounds.

Imported into Meshed from India.

Tea.

There are several kinds of both black and green tea sold here but the most in demand are the following:—

1. *Black tea.*—Fine Pekoe leaf wiry and even with few tips, known here as "Kalami," present rate 20 krans per Meshed "man" (the Meshed tea "man" is now fixed at 7 lbs. or correctly 14¼ "mans" to the 100 lbs.) with a credit of fifteen months equivalent to 17 krans cash. Leafy kinds are not much in demand, but some would sell at 20 krans carrying 20 to 5 months' credit equivalent to 15 to 16 krans cash.

2. *Green tea.*—Gunpowder-bold even leaf coloured greenish, known here as "Sabz," present rate 21 krans per Meshed "man" (7 lbs.) with four months' credit, equivalent to about 20 krans cash. For natural unfaced or faced there is no demand, but coloured after the China style, in India known as Bombay tea, would find ready sale if not too expensive. Heavy soap-stoned greens are rejected at once.

3. *White or Silver tipped tea.*—Known here as "Lamsa," is really a mixed tea, consisting of about 15 per cent. silver tips and about 85 per cent. uneven Orange Pekoe and Pekoe leaf and comes chiefly from Java usually packed in 5 lb. lead-lined wooden boxes and sells here at 40 krans per "man" (7 lbs.) with twelve months' credit which is equivalent to about 35 krans cash. Those with more white tips fetch slightly better rates, but the demand is very limited.

At present Nos. 1 and 2 would find ready sale for fairly large quantities. No. 3 would find buyers but for a small consignment.

Indigo.

Bengal Indigo—For which there is little demand, sells at 80 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.) with fifteen months' credit.

Punjab Indigo.—Comes from Multan and Khairpur and sells according to quality at 30, 24, 20 and 17 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.) bearing 20, 15, 15 and 10 months' credit respectively.

Sheeting

British and Indian, 17 to 20 krans per piece of 24 yards.

Longcloth, bleached.—Known in Persia as "juddai" or "jaddagi" or "chilwari," Prima Brand and No. 7 in demand in Persia owing to their cheapness and at present selling Prima at 35 krans, and No. 7 at 32 krans per piece of 40 to 42 yards.

Longcloth, unbleached.—Known in Persia as "Mitkál" or "Náshur." Those of 24 yards per piece selling at 19 to 21 krans and those of 37 and 38 yards per piece selling at 28 to 32 krans.

Other piece-goods.—Broad cloths, serges, cashmeres and flannels, etc., etc., colours black or sombre preferred. Some striped trouserings are also used, but very little checks. Rates 8 to 25 krans per yard, according to quality, find fairly ready sale but the more expensive kinds sell slowly.

Cotton Yarn and Twist.—There is more demand for twist than for yarn.

Yarn.—The Persians call it "yakla." White No. 20, weighing 9 lbs. 20 krans per bundle. Coloured yarn No. 20 bundle weighing 4½ lbs. at 16 krans per bundle.

Twist.—Called by the Persian "Dulla." Only white selling at 28 to 32 krans per No. 30 bundle weighing 9 lbs. in great demand at present.

Coffee.—(Persian "Kahvah.") Berries preferred to ground, and sold at 10 to 13 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Pepper.—(Persian "Filfil"—Indian "Kali mirch.") Rate 17 to 18 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Spices.

Cinnamon.—(Persian and Indian "Dárchin.") Rate 16 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Cloves.—(Persian "Karanfal"—Indian "Loung.") Rate 12 to 15 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Cardamoms.—(Persian "Hail"—Indian "Ilaichi.") Rate 50 to 80 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.) according to quality.

Nutmeg.—(Persian "Janz-buya"—Indian "jaifal.") Rate 80 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Ginger.—(Persian "Zanjabil"—Indian "Sonth or Sund.") Rate 10 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Turmeric.—(Persian "Zard-chuba"—Indian "Haldi.") Rate 7 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

IMPORTED INTO MESHED FROM RUSSIA.

Sugar.—(Persian "Shakar"—Indian "Chini.") Present rate $3\frac{7}{10}$ krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Sugar, loaf.—(Persian and Indian "Kand.") Present rate $4\frac{3}{10}$ krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Candles.—(Persian "Sham"—Indian "Batti.") One case of 80 packets (each packet weighs about 14 ounces and contains 4 to 10 candles) sells for 15 to 16 tumans or about 2 krans a packet.

Kerosine oil.—(Persian "Naft.") Present rate approximately about 25 Tumans per Kharwar or 2½ krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Piece-goods.

Unbleached Longcloth.—Persian "Mitkál.") Rate ¾ to 1 kran per Persian "Zar" (41 inches.)

Muslin.—(Indian "Khasa.") Rate ½ to ¾ kran per "Zar" (41 inches.)

Chintzes.—(Persian and Indian "Chit.") Rate ½ to 1 kran per "Zar" (41 inches.)

Broadcloth.—(Persian "Máhút"—Indian "Banát.") Rate 8 to 25 krans per "Zar" (41 inches.)

Iron.—20 to 25 Tumans per Kharwar or 2 to 2½ krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Iron Sheets.—30 Tumans per Kharwar (100 "mans") or 3 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Steel.—30 to 35 Tumans per Kharwar (100 "mans") or 3 to 3½ krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Matches.—(Safety) 26 to 27 krans per case of 1,000 match boxes or under 1½ púls each.

EXPORTED TO CHINA FROM MESHED.

Opium.—(Persian "Taryák"—Indian "Afyún") "Lula" or stick 15 to 20 Tumans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

"Chuna" or cakes, 15 Tumans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

"Shira" or unprepared, 10 to 12 Tumans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

EXPORTED TO RUSSIA FROM MESHED.

Wool.—"Paizi" or autumn crop, 65 to 70 Tumans per Kharwar or 6½ to 7 krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

"Bahari" or spring crop, at 55 to 58 Tumans per Kharwar (100 "mans") or 5½ to 5 $\frac{8}{10}$ krans per Meshed "man" (6½ lbs.)

Skins.

Goat,	30 to 40	Tumans per 100 or	3 to 4	krans each.			
Sheep,	20 to 25	"	"	"	" 2 to 2½	"	"
Lamb,	15 to 20	"	"	"	" 1½ to 2	"	"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF SEISTAN AND KAIN FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

1. The figures contained in this, the first Trade Report that has been compiled since the establishment of a British Vice-Consulate in Seistan, were obtained, with the exception of those for Kain, from the records of the Persian Customs Department through the kindness of their Belgian Director in Seistan.

Owing, however, to the fact that for 3 months of the year (April, May, July) the Customs Department in Seistan was not under direct European supervision, the records were only systematically kept for 9 out of the 12 months under report.

The figures furnished from Birjand must be regarded as only approximately correct. The same facilities for obtaining statistical information were not forthcoming there as in Seistan, and the returns, though prepared from the most reliable sources available, are wanting in detail and accuracy.

The records of the Customs Department being kept in the Persian currency the figures in this report have been converted into the Indian and English currency at the average rate of exchange for the year, *viz.*:—

Krans 350 = R100; R15 = £1.

2. It is necessary to preface this report with the remark that Seistan can in no way be considered a large trading centre. It can, at present, support a small local import and export trade only. The inhabitants, being mostly of the agricultural class, cheapness, rather than quality, is looked for, and ready money is very scarce. Birjand, the capital of the Kainat, has a much larger import and export market, and a wealthier trading community.

Seistan derives its importance commercially from the fact that it is the chief distributing centre for the larger and more opulent markets of the Kainat, Khorasan, and the Afghan frontier towns; and from the fact that it is the main Customs Bureau of Entrance for Eastern Persia.

3. There are but two main trade routes from India by which goods are imported into Seistan and Kain, *viz.*—

(1) The Quetta-Nushki route
(2) The Persian Gulf route *viâ* Bunder Abbas.

Calculated on the statistics* contained in this report 51 per cent. of the total import and export trade of Seistan and Kain, for the year 1901-1902, passed by the Bunder Abbas route, while 49 per cent. passed by the Quetta-Nushki route, thus giving a slight balance of 2 per cent in favour of the Bunder Abbas route. But it must be remembered that the Birjand figures are not reliable, are founded on native sources of information and, therefore, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated. In any case the percentage in favour of the Bunder Abbas route is very slight. It may be attributed to two main causes; force of habit, and the new Customs Regulations. It is not easy to get an Asiatic out of a groove. The Persian of Seistan and Kain has for years been using the Bunder Abbas route, and, though he loves novelty in almost every other respect, when it comes to leaving a beaten track and his own country, to enter a strange one he hesitates to take the step. The Bunder Abbas route does not take him out of his native land.

The new Customs organization and the strict control exercised thereby over the movements of traders were resented by the Persian trading community generally who were unable to understand what they regarded as an innovation. By using the Bunder Abbas route the Persian trader avoids having any direct monetary dealings with the officials of the Customs Department; for his business transactions with Bunder Abbas are conducted through the medium of a broker who includes all customs charges in his bill. Although this plan must cost the Persian trader dearer, yet he would apparently prefer it. If he would use the Nushki route he must pass through the Customs house here and pay cash before he can start.

Again, the Persian merchants who trade by the Bunder Abbas route generally own their own camel transport. An idea, which it seems difficult to disabuse their minds of still exists among them, that if they went to Quetta their animals must be impressed for Government service elsewhere, and this idea probably acts as a deterrent with many.

As regards facilities for travelling, the two routes cannot, as far as I am aware, be compared. The Nushki route is now provided with rest-houses and, I understand, with good wells at every stage; while it is now possible to travel on it with the utmost safety. The Bunder Abbas route cannot, it is understood, yet claim these advantages.

As regards cost of transport on the two routes, which are about the same in length, camel hire from Quetta to Seistan during the year averaged R5 per Indian maund (80 lbs.). From Seistan to Birjand camel hire averaged R2-8 per Indian maund. This makes a total of R7-8 per Indian maund from Quetta to Birjand. From Bunder Abbas to Birjand the cost of transport averaged about R5-8 per Indian maund, so that the latter route would appear to hold a slight advantage as regards cost of transport.

*Not published.

But it must be remembered that no fixed rate exists either here or in Birjand, and the cost of transport is invariably a matter of bargaining.

The use of the Birjand route is confined almost entirely to Persian traders but the experience of the past year should prove a deterrent to many; for over 500 camels are said to have succumbed to the hardships of this route during the past trading season. It is hoped that with patience and as they gradually become accustomed to the benefits of a well organised Customs Department, the Persian merchant will be more ready to patronise the Quetta-Nushki route.

British Indian merchants in Seistan and Kain used the Nushki route only; they readily fell in with the new Customs regulations.

Imports.—The import trade of Seistan consists of (1) merchandise from India, (2) Merchandise from Meshed (mostly Russian goods), (3) merchandise from Afghanistan.

Of the total imports into Seistan 90 per cent. comes from India, 7 per cent. from Meshed and 3 per cent. from Afghanistan. Again, of the total imports to Seistan 40 per cent. (of which about ¾ were Indian goods) remained in Seistan, while 30 per cent. passed through for the Khorasan markets.

70 per cent comes by the Nushki route.
20 per cent. " " Bunder Abbas.

The import trade of Seistan is confined to articles of low price. Only the local officials and a few headmen of villages have money to spend on expensive articles. The latter command a better sale in Birjand. Barter still exists in Seistan and business transactions on a large scale do not exist among local merchants. More business appears to be done with Afghan merchants than with the Seistanis themselves. The system of long credit, prevalent all over Persia, is also demanded here.

A system of trade, known as "dast-farosh", is very popular here among British Indian merchants. It is a system of hawking on a superior scale. A certain amount of merchandise is entrusted to a village trader, who visits all the neighbouring villages in turn and receives a commission on his sales. Even the hawker's wife enters into the arrangement and in this way a great deal of merchandise which would not otherwise find a sale reaches the "anderun" or female apartments of local notables.

An attempt has been made in the accompanying tables to classify the Indian imports according to their selling capacity in Seistan, and it is hoped that they will form a useful guide to intending Indian or other traders desirous of coming to Seistan. The following remarks are now offered on the different imports:—

Cotton and Woollen Goods.—Of these, Turkey Reds, Longcloth (known as "jadgi" and of three kinds), coloured Cotton Prints, nainsook, enamel ware, coloured handkerchiefs, command an extensive and ready sale.

Of coloured cotton prints, that known as "gagarah" (yellow flowers on a red ground) is sold as fast as it can be imported.

A good deal of Russian coloured prints is sold in Seistan. Its colour is said to be more permanent and it is certainly popular. The Indian prints however, easily hold their own and the Seistani buys the Russian print probably more from force of habit than anything else. The Seistani has not yet had time to test the Indian article properly. If our prints could be made a little stouter in quality and of a more permanent colour, they would command an enormous sale. The prices of the English and Russian prints are about the same.

Handkerchiefs.—These command an enormous sale, provided they are not less than 1 yard square and are coloured.

Enamel-ware.—All kinds are in demand except articles of household furniture. Enamel drinking mugs, if of small size, command no sale whatever. Oval shaped large flat dishes are much sought after.

Tea.—Both black and green tea command a sale. About ⅛th of the tea imported was Black. Black tea is consumed locally and green is exported to Afghan territory. White tipped tea called "Lumsai" is the favourite.

Indigo.—Only the chief quality is used in Seistan. Although it is universally used, our merchants find very little sale for it, and have given up importing it to a large extent for local use. The reason is that the Seistani dyers, who own their own transport, generally, go themselves to Sukkur or Multan to fetch it. As often as not they evade the customs by using the Afghan route and can thus easily undersell our merchants on their return to Seistan.

Sugar.—Loaf Sugar is in universal demand. Three kinds are imported, *viz.*, French, Austrian and Russian. The first named comes almost entirely from India *viâ* Bunder Abbas; the Austrian *viâ* Quetta and the Russian from Meshed. The French sugar is the more popular. Crystallized sugar from India is also in demand. Sugar Candy (Kuja misri) commands a fair sale. It is used a great deal by opium smokers and sweet-meat makers.

Stationery.—Cheap quality only in demand. German make of different colour is preferred.

Spices.—Black pepper, cinnamon, and "haldi" (turmeric) more than other spices.

Leather goods.—Black shoes of cheap quality, ammunition boots. No demand for English saddlery.

Metals.—Iron in rods about ½ inch square is extensively used for making horse shoes.

Matches.—Swedish and Japanese sulphur matches command a very extensive sale.

Tobacco.—Egyptian cigarettes of cheap quality sell better than American and English Cigarettes, tobacco and papers command a good sale.

Miscellaneous.—Matches, (cheap quality only), Oilman stores, Snuff, Cutlery, Lungis, Candles, Bone Buttons, old uniforms and clothes, Indian Rice, American oil—all these command only a moderate sale; Russian kerosine oil from Meshed is universally used. It sells here at 9 krans (Rs. 2-9) per Seistani man (=13 lbs.).

The total value of Russian goods imported into Seistan was Rs. 22,143 or about £1,476.

Exports.—The chief exports of Seistan produce are;—Ghi, Wool, Feathers, Assafœtida, Melon seeds, Cotton.

From the statistics of the Customs Department 91 % of the total exports went to India by the Nushki route. Of these exports only 30 % were local produce and of this local produce 90 % was Ghi (clarified butter.)

The other (non-local) exports (70 %) merely passed through Seistan from Meshed and other places and consisted mainly of horses, mules, silks.

A small quantity of Russian mole-skin cloth called "Chikan Mahout" was exported to India, being taken there by camel men and not by local traders.

Ghi.—The main industry of Seistan is the manufacture of Ghi. It is produced locally in the following districts:—(1) Miankangi and Seistan proper (2) Lower Seistan (3) Naizar. It is also imported from the region South of Seistan and the Sarhad, and from Afghan territory.

Miankangi lies to the North and East of Seistan; Lower Seistan to the South-East; and the Naizar North-West of Seistan.

It is estimated that the total amount of Ghi capable of being produced locally is 32,863 Indian maunds or about 1,174 tons. This estimate is based on the total number of sheep and cows in Seistan, which again has been calculated from the amount of grazing tax paid annually to the local Government. This is exclusive of the Ghi imported into Seistan, which is estimated at about 536 tons.

The price of Ghi varies according to the time of year it is bought. The most favourable time to buy is in May. Money is advanced freely here by local traders for the purchase of Ghi months before-hand. The buying price of Ghi for the year under report was from 8 to 12 krans (Rs. 2-1 to Rs. 3-7 per Seistani man, =13 lbs.) or about 3*d* to 4*d* per lb.

Ghi is exported to Quetta, Bunder Abbas, Kirman and Kain.

Wool. The months of April and October are the best for buying wool. In April the flocks leave Seistan for the hills; in October they return. The amount of wool capable of being produced in Seistan is estimated at 1,339 tons. This is based on the number of sheep (said to be 404,000) which pay grazing tax annually. The price of wool locally varies from 9*s.* 4*d.* to 37*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. The Seistan wind fills the local wool with a great quantity of dirt, and it is said to require a lot of cleaning.

Feathers. The Seistani feathers are much sought after and command a good price in Meshed and other parts of Persia. The trade is in the hands of certain Sayads who lease the Naizar, or reed swamps, to the North-West of Seistan which in the winter months abound in wild fowl. There are two qualities, *viz.*, the picked and unpicked. The latter quality contains much dirt and large and small feathers are mixed together. The former consists of down and the finer feathers.

Melon seeds.—These are exported in large quantities to Kirman.

Openings for trade in Seistan. As stated above there is not much opening for trade on a large scale in Seistan itself. The small Indian trader, however, does a lucrative business. There are already six Indian Merchants in Seistan. A year ago there was but one. Three of these merchants have already acquired land and built their own shops. All, except two, act as Agents for their head firms in Meshed and Birjand. One merchant has built a line of six shops with a travellers' caravansarai attached, on the best site in Seistan. These shops will be available for hire. A firm of Shikarpuri Hindus also exists and is doing a prosperous trade. They have built their own shop, and a small guest house. The above facts are brought to notice to show that every facility exists for the Indian trader—no matter what his caste may be—to come to Seistan. He has nothing to fear from the desert country now bridged over by the Nushki route, and when he reaches Seistan he will find a community of his fellow and caste country-men to give him a welcome. The idea that Seistan is a place to be avoided on account of its lack of civilised institutions is one which has no doubt acted hitherto as a deterrent to Indian traders.

It is hoped that the above remarks may tend to disabuse their minds of this idea.

The Indian trader, however, at present works at a slight disadvantage in Seistan. In spite of the excellent organisation of the Customs Department, the Seistani trader seems to be able to evade the Customs cordon on the Afghan-Seistan border to the North-East of Seistan and to pass by a shorter route through Afghan territory to Nushki. He returns by the same way. The Indian merchant passing by the prescribed route pays import and export dues. In addition to this the Seistani generally owns his own transport and has no cost of transport to pay. There

is every hope, however, that, with the rapid development of the Customs organisation, the Seistani trader will soon find himself deprived of the advantage above referred to.

Facilities for transport into the interior from Seistan: — It is difficult to get camel transport in Seistan, and mules do not exist.

The local camel, obtainable in small numbers only, is the small Baluch type which carries an average weight of 3½ Indian maunds (280 lbs.)

Caravans from India, therefore, destined for Khorasan should, if possible, engage Quetta camels for the through journey and not rely on a change of transport in Seistan. The latter also if procurable, would mean adjusting the 5-maund load of the Indian camel to suit the smaller and inferior Baluchi animal. In the Kainat it is easier to get transport. It is also easier to obtain transport in the spring and autumn than in the summer and winter for the Khorasan market.

Climate.—The climate of Seistan is dry and healthy. The heat in the summer is often terrific, but is generally tempered by the Seistan wind which blows for 120 days. The hot weather lasts from May till the middle of September. The hottest months are generally May and September. The admirable qualities of the drinking water of Seistan which comes from the Helmund River are renowned. Good drinking water can also generally be found 10 feet below the surface of the ground.

In the winter the climate is bracing and cold. Last winter the thermometer once fell to zero; but this is said to be exceptional. Yet among the ruined towns in the vicinity traces of ancient ice pits are to be seen.

Wages.—The Seistani is a very good labourer. Before the advent of European Consulates in Seistan, no fixed scale of wages existed. The scale of wages now obtaining is—

For Labourers—Adults . . .	6 Shahis or about 3*d*. per day
For Masons and skilled workmen . .	2 to 4 krans or about 9*d*. to 1-6*d* per day.

Boys are paid somewhat less.

Brickmakers charge from 1¼ to 2 krans per 1,000 for sun-dried bricks, or about 7*d*. to 9*d*. per 1,000. Building with sun-dried bricks is cheap and in summer a labourer works from 8 to 9 hours a day.

Land can be purchased without difficulty. The present price is 5 krans (Re. 1-1-0) per Persian zueh (about 41 inches).

Agriculture.—Land in Seistan is the property of the Crown. The local Governor appoints Katkhudas or headmen of villages who pay certain sums of money for the appointment. The land of each village is divided into "pagaos." The land which can be ploughed by two oxen in a year is called a "pagao." The distribution of "pagaos" among the villagers rests with the Katkhuda.

The following crops are produced in Seistan: Wheat, Barley, Mash (a kind of Dal), Jowari (maize), Cotton, Opium, Tobacco, Melons.

Wheat, Barley and Opium are sown from about the end of August to October. Barley and Opium are reaped about the beginning of April and Wheat about the end of that month. Cotton is sown in the beginning of June and reaped in the beginning of September.

The out-put of wheat, barley is about 2 to 1.

The surplus grain is exported to the following places: Kain, Sarhad, Narmashir and Kirman. The other local crops are generally consumed locally with the exception of Melon seeds which command a good price in Kirman.

The "threshing-floor" is divided as under:—

Government share	⅓
Cultivator's „	⅔

The cultivator has to give a certain amount of his share to the following:—

The Headman of the village, Patwari, crop-watchers, corn thresher, Governor's Agent, Ironsmith, Carpenters, etc.

The approximate revenue of Seistan for the past year is said to have been 65,000 tomans or about £10,762.

Average price Current for the past year.

	R	as.			
Barley	0	10	(10*d*.) per maund	(8 lbs.)	
Wheat	0	15	(1*s*-3*d*.) „	(„)	
Flour	1	8	(2*s*.) „	(„)	*i.e.* about 1½*d*. for lbs.

	R	a.	p.	
Fowls	0	2	4	(2*d*. to 4*d*.) each.
Sheep	3	8	0	to [illegible] 8 0 (4*s* [illegible]*d*. to 7*s* 4*d*.) each.

Trades and Manufactures.—Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Weavers, Potters, Shoemakers, Numdah hat-makers, Dyers, Mat-makers, etc., are to be found in Seistan; but their work is of a somewhat crude type.

Weavers are of two kinds, *viz.*, Carpet weavers, who are generally Baluchi women, and coarse cloth weavers who are Seistanis proper. The number of carpets made in Seistan annually is stated to be about 6,000. They are of a much coarser quality than the Birjand and Meshed carpets.

There are very few permanent shoe-makers in Seistan. Those to be found are generally itinerant Kainis.

The Persian Customs Department.—The Persian Customs Department in Seistan came under European supervision in May of the year under report. The new fixed tariff, an *ad valorem* duty of 5% on all imports and exports did not find favour with the Seistani traders, with whom anything in the way of supervision and organisation was something entirely new, while the payment of an import as well as an export duty was regarded as a distinct injustice. To a certain extent this feeling prevented many local Seistani traders from going to Quetta. Our Indian merchants very soon fell in with the new arrangements. All custom dues have to be paid and original invoices produced in Seistan at the capital Nasratabad. No verification or payment of dues is demanded before reaching the capital. Caravans are escorted from the first Customs post on leaving British territory as far as the capital.

The importation of the following is strictly forbidden :—

Firearms, Ammunition, Aniline dyes, Books or photographs of an obscene nature.

There are as yet no Russian traders in Seistan, though a few Agents for the sale of Russian prints, cloths, sugar and ironware exist. It will be seen from the accompanying tables that about 7 per cent. of the goods imported into Seistan for local consumption were Russian manufactures, while Indian goods imported came to about 80 per cent.

Birjand Imports.—Of the Indian merchandise imported into Birjand, 60 per cent. reached there by the Bunder Abbas route, while only 11½ per cent. came by the Nuskhi route, 15½ per cent. came from Meshed (mostly Russian prints, kerosine oil, mole-skin), and 9 per cent. from Afghanistan.

Birjand Exports.—Of the merchandise exported from Birjand about 80 per cent. went to Meshed (mostly carpets, Indian cotton cloth) 19 per cent. went to India and about 1 per cent. to Afghanistan. During the year under report the import and export trade with Afghanistan is said to have very greatly fallen off. This is said to have been due to the unwillingness of the Afghan traders to adopt the new customs organisation.

9 per cent. *viâ* Nushki.
10 per cent. *viâ* Bunder Abbas.

Ghi is produced in small quantities in the Kainat, mainly in the following places—Julga-i-Tabbas, Awaz, Dorch, and Lanoh. By far the greater amount is said to be produced from the Governor of Birjand's own sheep.

The price of Ghi in Birjand was, for the year under report, Rs. 20 per Indian maund (80lbs.) or about 4*d*. per lb.

Wool.—No wool is allowed to be exported from Kain, it being all reserved for the local Carpet manufacture.

Kandil.—This is a local product which is said to command an excellent sale in Karachi. It is a kind of pitch or resinous gum much used for ships.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1903

No. 49.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1903, which are not declared* by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

(1) the office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,
(2) the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

I.—Muhammadan holidays.

Id-uz-zuha . . . . On the 11th March ; but if the moon be visible on the 28th February, then on the 10th March.

* *Vide* Bengal Government's Notification No. 5505-Mis., dated the 1st December 1902.

Muharram	On the 8th and 9th April; but if the moon be visible on the 31st March, then on the 9th and 10th April.
Fatiha-e-Duázdaham	On the 9th June; but if the moon be visible on the 29th May, then on the 10th June.

II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas . . .	September 26th, 27th (Sunday), October 2nd, 3rd, 4th (Sunday), and 5th.

III—Other holidays.

Celebration in Calcutta of the Coronation festivities	January 26th.
The third, fourth and fifth days following Christmas	28th, 29th, and 30th December.

MEDICAL.

The 16th January 1903.

No. 25.—The services of Lieutenant I. L. MacInnes, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 28.—Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 16th January 1903.

No. 41.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Fera, the 13th January 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine against Alexandria reduced to 48 hours for all ships and suppressed against other Egyptian ports except for pilgrim ships for which 48 is maintained on Red Sea littoral. Quarantine from Yambo to Lith and from Loheiya to Moka suppressed, but maintained from Lith to Loheiya.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th January 1903.

No. 23.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr, Assistant Commissioner, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

POLICE.

The 15th January 1903.

No. 13.—The services of Mr. H. A. Kelso, an Inspector of Police in Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1903.

No. 30—2-2.—The Government of India have received intimation from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Government of Cape Colony has passed an Act similar to the "Immigration Restriction Act, 1901," issued by the Commonwealth of Australia, extracts from which were published in Resolution No. 13—38-2, dated 9th May 1902. The Act will come into force from the 30th January 1903.

2. Copies of the Act have not yet been received, but it is understood that under it immigrants will be required to write satisfactorily an application in some European language, and its effect will no doubt be practically to exclude from the Colony Indians of the labouring and petty trading classes. The Governor General in Council requests all Local Governments and Administrations to take steps to make the information generally known, and to warn intending emigrants at the port of embarkation of the risks they incur in proceeding to the Colony.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 16th January 1903.

No. 44—7-2.—Mr. J. Grundy, Inspector of Mines in India, returned from leave on the 18th December 1902, and assumed charge of his appointment in the afternoon of the same date.

No. 49—64-7.—In consequence of the return from leave of Mr. J. Grundy, Inspector of Mines in India, Mr. R. R. Simpson, Officiating Inspector of Mines, reverted to the Geological Survey Department and resumed charge of his appointment of Coal Specialist on the forenoon of the 20th December 1902.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 13th January, 1903.

No. 33-G.—Mr. J. B. Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days, with effect from the 21st January 1903, and is also granted furlough for eight months under Articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 15th January, 1903.

No. 45-G.—Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, was posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Peshin, from the 1st to the 17th November 1902, both days inclusive.

No. 47-G.—With reference to notification No. 1182-G., dated the 17th July 1896, Mr. Charles F. Meyer, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, vacated his office.

The 16th January, 1903.

No. 58-G.—With reference to notification No. 328-G., dated the 28th February 1902, Mr. J. H. Harperink, acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 61-G.—With reference to notification No. 636-G., dated the 15th April 1902, Mr. Richard Focke, Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 64-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Major C. Archer, Indian Army, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 10th December 1902—

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Army, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major A. McConaghey, Indian Army, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain S. B. A. Patterson, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. C. L. S. Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and with effect from the 14th December 1902—

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Army, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain S. B. A. Patterson, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain C. B. Winter, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 15th December 1902—

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain H. A. K. Gough, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the deputation of Mr. E. H. Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 18th December 1902—

Major S. H. Godfrey, Indian Army, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major R. B. Berkeley, Indian Army, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Army, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain H A. K. Gough, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

No. 66-G.—Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 17th December 1902.

Lieutenant Anderson is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 69-G.—Lieutenant R. A. Lyall, Indian Army, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 11th January 1903.

Lieutenant Lyall is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1903.

No. 120-*P*.—Mr. A. Newmarch is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, with effect from the 24th of December 1902, or until further orders.

No. 124-*P*.—Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Officiating Deputy Comptroller General, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd of January 1903.

No. 136-*P*.—Mr. Jagat Prasad, Probationer, is transferred to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 9th of January 1903.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 16th January 1903.

No. 206-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable on instruments referred to in clause (*b*), Article 41, Schedule I of the said Act, shall be reduced to two annas for every sum secured not exceeding R100, and two annas for every R100 or part thereof secured in excess of R100.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

No. 208-*S. R.*

The 16th January 1903.

Comparative statement for the half-year ended the 30th September 1902, showing the estimated number of Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, computed on the Enumeration made during the second week of August 1902, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year ended the 30th September 1901.

CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.	Half-year ended 30th September 1901 computed on enumeration made during second week of August 1901.	Half-year ended 30th September 1902 computed on enumeration made during second week of August 1902.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) during half-year ended 30th September 1902 as compared with half-year ended 30th September 1901.	REMARKS.
Letters—Unregistered	119,274,570	121,547,764	+1·91	
Letters—Registered	5,478,598	5,429,036	—·90	
Postcards	112,309,716	120,379,868	+7·10	
Registered Parcels	1,071,686	1,190,145	+11·05	
Unregistered Parcels	332,576	479,065	+44·23	
Registered Newspapers	15,641,702	15,481,579	—1·02	
Book and Pattern Packets—Unregistered	13,924,359	15,242,843	+9·46	
Do. do. Registered	299,587	328,187	+9·54	
TOTAL	268,422,854	280,079,087	+4·34	

E. N. BAKER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th January 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain F. P. James, 5th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Military Acccuntant, 3rd class, on probation, 24th August 1901.

Captain R. H. E. Pennell, 20th Madras Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, 10th August 1902.

Captain R. deS. Dudgeon, 25th Bombay Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, 9th October 1902.

No. 30.— Rai Sahib Bhuggobutty Churn Chatterjee is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 28th May 1902, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 31.—Major B. Holloway, Indian Army, 2nd Madras Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for one year under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 22nd year commenced 22nd October 1902.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 32.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 19th December 1902, pages 8758 and 8760.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 19th December 1902.

* * * * * * * * * *

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

* * * * * * * * * *

28th Battalion. The date of the relinquishing of the command of the Battalion by Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Turner, Major, Indian Staff Corps, is 27th October 1902, and not as previously stated.

* * * * * * * * * *

34th Battalion, Temporary Major W. W. Chitty, Captain, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes the appointment of Second in Command Dated 27th October 1902.

* * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Robert Alexander Gilchrist. Dated 26th November 1902.

James Aloysius Miley, C.S.I. Dated 1st December 1902.

Unattached List for Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant F. S. Lindesay, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 6th November 1902.

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd December 1902, page 8844.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 23rd December 1902.

* * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel S. B. Beatson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst employed in that appointment. Dated 26th June 1902.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 33.—The promotion of Second Lieutenant James Lillie Costello to the rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G. O. No. 455 of 1902, is antedated to the 27th October 1900.

No. 34.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

14th January 1903.

Alfred Joseph Caruana.
Brevet-Major John Mary Camilleri.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

23rd December 1902.

John Leared Furney.
William Maxwell Fenning.
William Cotter Williamson Hawkes.
Cuthbert Prissick.

1st January 1903.

Stephen Hector Jacob.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

28th October 1902.

Horace Johnstone Goad.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D., *vice* Colonel G. C. Hall, retired. Dated 1st November, 1902.

Colonel O'Brien's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 12th November 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 35.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Raffin to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Sexton to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor John James Headwards, Head Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Thomas Oakley Drake, Deputy Examiner, Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor William Goodman, Head Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Joseph Callow, Head Overseer, Gun Powder Factory, Ishapur, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Robert Rhubottom to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

with effect from the 22nd October 1902, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Edwin Berry, retired.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 36.—The undermentioned Native Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st October 1902 :—

No. 1071, Jiwa Ram Sharma.

No. 1072, Saiyid Ahmad (E).

No. 1073, John William Comfort.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Command.

No. 37.—No. 189, second class Hospital Assistant Narayen Moreshwar, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the first class, with effect from the 6th September 1902.

No. 38.—The undermentioned third class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

No 235, Manuel Banyan No. 237, Suleman Gulab	9th August 1902.
No. 213, Tukaram Khanderao No. 238, Raojee Dajee Gholap	20th October 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

31st Punjab Infantry.

No. 39.—In G. G. O. No. 665, *for* "Mangal Singh" *read* "Ram Singh" and in G. G. O. No. 902, *for* "Ram Sing" *read* "Mangal Singh."

24th Madras Infantry.

No. 40.—In G. G. O. No. 837 of 1902, *for* "with effect from date of joining" *read* "with effect from the 21st June 1902."

No. 41.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse).

Kote Dafadar Nihal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kushi Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902.

1st Brahman Infantry.

Jemadar Bunyad Pande to be Subadar, and Colour Havildar Sahaedin Misr to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakim Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1902.

Jemadar Sarab-jit Pande to be Subadar, and Colour Havildar Lachhman Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Sri Dat Tewari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1902.

13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry.

Jemadar Gopal Singh to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Arjun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jwala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902.

1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Lachman Chaudhari to be Subadar, and Havildar Deb Singh Mahar to be Jemadar, *vice* Guman Sing Khati, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th November 1902.

Jemadar Hyatu Topal to be Subadar, and Havildar Jagtu Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Nain Sing Rawat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th November 1902.

43rd Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Tanu Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahiman Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Major Sawan Thapa from the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th May 1902.

14th Madras Infantry.

Subadar Ata Muhammad from the 2nd Sikh Infantry to be Subadar Major, and Havildar Birbal from the 2nd Sikh Infantry to be Jemadar, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from date of joining.

24th Madras Infantry.

Havildar Major Hari Singh from the 1st Uganda Rifles to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st June 1902.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Havildar Vittul Rao Gujar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gangaram Kadam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

Jemadar Aba Nikam to be Subadar, and Colour Havildar Eshwant Bhosle to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurdat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd November 1902.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 42.—Major Thomas Roger Arundel Gayer Montgomery, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 5th Obtober 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 43.—Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Whitbread, Deputy Assistant Commissary, miscellaneous list, India, office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th February 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, on leave, with effect from the 3rd January 1903.

No. 2.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 7th November 1902:—

To be Assistant Engineers.

Arthur Barry Collings.
William Arthur Williams.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for 12 months, with effect from the 3rd January 1903, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 4.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th December 1902 :—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer B. R. M. Brebner.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1903.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 20th December 1902 and 16th January 1903.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
35th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	2nd Lieutenant Evelyn Antoine Pelham Pelham-Papillon.	29th December 1902.	Camp Hiriyur, Chitaldroog.	...	...
Royal Artillery .	Major Creighton Wood	31st December 1902.	Karachi .	...	...
7th Bombay Lancers.	Major Westropp Joseph Peyton.	4th January 1903.	Fort Sandeman.	...	...
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant Robert Carew Ivens.	9th January 1903.	Delhi . .	Intestate .	...
Indian Medical Service.	Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Cole Dane, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	10th January 1903.	Karachi .	...	...
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Lieutenant Joseph Chambers Hastings, M.B.	Ditto . .	Kamptee .	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1903.

No. 6.—Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th September 1902, and until further orders.

The 13th January 1903.

No. 7.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent, class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to the 31st March 1903, in extension of that previously granted and referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 452 (Railways), dated the 4th December 1902.

No. 8.—Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, Storekeeper, class II, grade 1 (sub. *pro tem.*), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for two months, in extension of that previously granted and referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 448 (Railways), dated the 2nd December 1902.

The 14th January 1903.

No. 9.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to R1,78,023, for the construction of a broad gauge surface siding from Ait, on the Indian Midland Railway, to Kunch, a distance of 8·85 miles, as an integral part of the Indian Midland Railway.

The 16th January 1903.

No. 12.—Mr. J. A. F. Young, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is, on return to Government service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 13.—Mr. G. Richards, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is, on return to Government service, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

No. 14.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment in the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1903.

No. 5.—Mr. Sidney Preston, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, is granted an extension of one day's furlough in continuation of the combined leave—privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days combined with furlough for 9 months and 24 days—sanctioned by the Government of the Punjab in Notification No. 2088-E.I, dated the 8th November 1901.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th January 1903.

No. 10.—Messrs. Ernest Leslie Glass and Ambika Prasad, qualified students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, with effect from the 2nd and 20th November 1902, respectively, and posted to the Punjab.

The 15th January 1903.

No. 11.—Mr R. G. Kennedy, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Roads and Buildings Branch, *vice* Mr. W. A. Inglis, who has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. B. Horn.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1903.

No. 104.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 49, dated the 15th January 1903, the Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1903, which are not declared* by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

(1) the office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,
(2) the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

* *Vide* Bengal Government's Notification No. 5505-Mis., dated the 1st December 1902.

1.—Muhammadan holidays.

Id-uz-zuha	On the 11th March; but if the moon be visible on the 28th February, then on the 10th March.

Muharram	On the 8th and 9th April; but if the moon be visible on the 31st March, then on the 9th and 10th April.
Fatiha-e-Duázdaham	On the 9th June; but if the moon be visible on the 29th May, then on the 10th June.
Id-ul-Fitr	On the 21st December; but if the moon be visible on the 21st December, then on the 22nd December.

II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas	September 26th, 27th (Sunday), October 2nd, 3rd, 4th (Sunday), and 5th.

III—Other holidays.

Celebration in Calcutta of the Coronation festivities	January 27th.
The third, fourth and fifth days following Christmas	28th, 29th, and 30th December.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th January 1903.

No. 30.—The services of Mr. C. H. Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 13th November 1902.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd January 1903.

No. 69.—The services of Captain H. Kirkpatrick, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 22nd January 1903.

No. 84.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Garhakota in the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Allahabad and Cawnpore Districts of the United Provinces are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Patharia, Aslana and Ganeshganj on the Indian Midland Railway shall be sold from the 1st February to the 13th March 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Allahabad and Cawnpore Districts of the United Provinces to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the fair at Garhakota.

The 23rd January 1903.

No. 102.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 21st January 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Seven days' quarantine on arrivals from Alexandria and against pilgrim ships from other Egyptian ports.

PORT BLAIR.

The 22nd January 1903.

No. 38.—Mr. A. Brown, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days with special leave for four months and thirteen days in continuation, with effect from the 17th December 1902.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 63.—The services of Captain H. deV. Harvest, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 11.—The Reverend P. G. Bruce Austin, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Ajmer, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he took over charge of his duties there.

EDUCATION.

The 20th January 1903.

No. 27.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), the Governor General in Council hereby directs that the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh in Bengal shall be available for the reception of youthful offenders directed to be sent to a Reformatory School by any Court or Magistrate in Assam.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 40.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade (State Railways), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as Military Assistant Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1903.

No. 109—3-2.—Lieutenant C. M. Browne, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th January 1903.

GENERAL.

The 19th January 1903.

No. 72—24-2.—Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough up to and including the 14th August 1904, with effect from the 2nd February 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests during the absence on leave of Mr. R. C. Wroughton or until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 32-F.—160-3.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 156-F.—41-2, dated 30th January 1901, the services of Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Deputy

Conservator of Forests, on special duty as Forest Entomologist, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 5th January 1903.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th January 1903.

No. 86-*G*.—Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 97-*G*.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (Officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 21st January 1903, and during the absence, on combined privilege leave and furlough, of Mr. J. B. Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

The 23rd January 1903.

No. 106-*G*.—Mr. J. Roberts, Registrar of the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st February 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year two months and seven days, under articles 277, 291 and 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 108-*G*.—Mr. J. Scott, a Superintendent in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Department, with effect from the 1st February 1903, and during the absence on combined privilege leave and furlough of Mr. J. Roberts, or until further orders.

No. 109-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 113-*G*.—The following promotions and appointment are made among Agency Surgeons under the Foreign Department with effect from the dates specified :—

Consequent on the delocalisation of the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Quetta (which was formerly a localised appointment of the first class), and with effect from the 25th October 1902—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Officiating Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

Consequent on the services of the late Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and with effect from the 30th October 1902—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofts, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is confirmed as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 30th October 1902.

No. 116-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is confirmed as Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, with effect from the 30th October 1902, *vice* the late Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., I.M.S.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 44.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Harold Dening,—26th November 1902.
Henry Arthur Morgan,—27th November 1902.
Roger Fleetwood Sconce Beyts,—30th November 1902.
William Pulteney Michael Dalzell McLaughlin,—29th November 1902.
Harold John Hunter Davson,—27th November 1902.
Edward Lorimer,—7th November 1902.
John Pickering Thompson,—20th November 1902.
William Henry Barnet,—26th November 1902.
Charles Home Kingston Kirkwood,—25th November 1902.
Charles Arthur Robertson,—13th December 1902.

No. 45.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Oswald Muirhead Dyke, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment; Squadron officer, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry. Dated 17th November 1902.

Edmund Perceval Mainwaring-White, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; officiating Double Company officer, 13th Bombay Infantry. Dated 19th October 1902.

Octavius Muir Hamilton Anson, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment ; Double Company officer, 29th Punjab Infantry. Dated 29th November 1902.

Charles Palgrave Woodward, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment; Double Company officer, 41st Dogra Infantry. Dated 10th December 1902.

Second-Lieutenants—

Herbert Frederic Collingridge, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Double Company officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Infantry. Dated 19th December 1902.

Arthur Easdale Stewart, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; officiating Double Company officer, 4th Bombay Rifles. Dated 9th November 1902.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 46.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 20th January 1903 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. S. Grover, Indian Army, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Command, to officiate as First Deputy Secretary, *pro tempore*, *vice* Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. Mullaly, Royal Engineers, who has vacated.

NATIVE ARMY.

3rd Brahman Infantry.

No. 47.—Jemadar Chandra Sekhar Bajpai, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 126 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 29th November 1900.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 48.—Captain E. A. Swinhoe, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 11th January 1903.

No. 49.—Lieutenant C. D. Hitchins, Indian Army, 19th Bombay Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 21st July 1902.
[Joined his appointment on the 4th September 1902.]

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 50.—Second-Lieutenant Henry Seddon Wildeblood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted 18 months' leave out of India, with effect from the 14th January 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 51.—With reference to para. 1 of G. G. O. No. 1, dated 1st January 1903, the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant abolishing the designation "Indian Staff Corps":—

EDWARD R. and I.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to discontinue the use of the designation "Indian Staff Corps"; it is Our will and pleasure that the said designation shall be abolished with effect from the 1st January 1903, and that the officers of the "Indian Staff Corps" shall thereafter be designated "Officers of the Indian Army."

This change of designation will in no way affect the conditions of service of the said Officers or of the remaining Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army who did not join the Staft Corps.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this fifteenth day of December 1902, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

ORGANISATION.

No. 52.—The following amendments are made in G. G. O. No. 12, dated the 9th January 1903:—

(i) In the first line of the third paragraph expunge the word "Ordnance."

(ii) The following is substituted for the fourth paragraph :—

"The Burma Command will continue in the Southern Circle for purposes of Ordnance Administration."

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 53.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:—

Herbert Ralph Brander,—31st December 1902.

No. 54.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

28th October 1902.

Geoffrey Leigh Blair.
John Fillis Carré Carter.
Roderick William Macdonald.
George Airy.
George Darel Senhouse LeMessurier.
Colin Water Johnstone Smith.
Deneys Henry Vanrenen.
Donald Moyle Field.

11th November 1902.

George Frederick Underwood.

27th November 1902.

Harold John Hunter Davson.

11th December 1902.

Sidney Bernard Orton.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) Mathew Denis Moriarty, M.D., *vice* Colonel G. McB. Davis, retired. Dated 25th October 1902.

Colonel Moriarty's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 25th October 1902.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 55.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Daniel Alfred Mellor, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Services, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 18th December 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 56.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiment:—

5th Bombay Light Infantry.

Jemadar Sakárám Shinde to be Subadar, and Havaldar Hari Mándhare to be Jemadar, *vice* Pancham Tewari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th December 1902.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 57.—No. 1294, Second Class Hospital Assistant R. Audimulum is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 58.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct with gratuity for the quarter ending 31st December 1902:—

Bombay.

Miscellaneous List.

Conductor F. Bamford. } Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay
Conductor C. H. Knight. } Command.

Miscellaneous.

Sergeant-Major E. A. Beilby, Transport Sergeant-Major, Bombay.

Sergeant-Major W. Samways, Garrison Sergeant-Major, and head clerk, district staff office, Bombay.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Rowe, Deolali Depôt.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 59.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain Thomas Herbert Kerr Drimmie to be Major, with effect from the 24th November 1902, *vice* Steen, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Sidney Herbert Ashworth to be Captain, with effect from the 24th November 1902, *vice* Drimmie, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Donald Waller Macpherson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th November 1902, *vice* Ashworth, promoted.

No. 60.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Allan Dodd Bryan, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 22nd December 1902.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 61.—Aloysius Joseph Wilson, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 13th December 1902, *vice* Forbes, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 62.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Julian Arthur Robertson Young, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1901, *vice* Guinness, promoted.

No. 63.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant George Wentworth Dillon to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th September 1902, *vice* Howatson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Joseph Carmen Behrmann to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th November 1902, *vice* Murphy, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant James Charles Kempster to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th November 1902, *vice* Paxton, promoted.

No. 64.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Masters Cardew, V.D., to be Major, with effect from the 1st December 1902, *vice* Read, resigned.

No. 65.—*Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Alfred Sabonadiere, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th October 1902.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5.—Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator, Port of Madras, *vice* Commander C. W. R. Hooper, with effect rom the 30th December 1902.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1903.

Under clause 53 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the

date specified was received in the Military Department between the 17th and 23rd January 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
22nd Punjab Infantry .	Second-Lieutenant John Holt Wilson.	14th January 1903.	Kohat .	...	...

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 20th December 1902 and 23rd January 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Laurence John Staunton Cahill.(a)	Lieutenant.	Royal Army Medical Corps.	14th September 1902.	Intestate	316 6 7	22nd March 1903.
Henry Powys de Winton. (b)	2nd Lieutenant.	Royal Field Artillery	17th June 1902	Ditto .	857 5 8	......

(a) Next-of-kin—
Father :—Colonel Charles John Staunton Cahill, I.S.C. (Retired).
Address :—1, Sydenham Villas, Bray, County-Wicklow, Ireland.
(b) Next-of-kin—
Father :—W. deWinton, Esq.
Address :—Maesderwen, Brecon, South Wales.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1903.

No. 351-P.—Mr. J Davidson, probationer, is transferred to the office of the Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 9th of January 1903.

No. 352-P.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton. Accountant General, Burma, is, with effect from the 23rd of December 1902, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for one year six months and seven days in continuation.

Mr. H. G. H. Keene is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 23rd of December 1902, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hamilton or until further orders.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 23rd of December 1902.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd January 1903.

No. 377-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 31st of January 1903, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902).

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		R a.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt	27 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	"	52 8	"
	" in the shell	"	14 0	"
	" (kágazi)	"	35 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	14 0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	67 0	"
	" others	"	30 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	12 0	"
	Currants, in cases	"	12 8	"
	" in cans	"	30 0	"
	" other	"	14 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	5 8	"
	" wet "	"	4 0	"
	" " in pots, boxes, and tins	"	8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	10 0	"
	Garlic	"	6 0	"
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	30 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	"	20 0	"
	Raisins, black	"	8 0	"
	" kishmish	"	10 0	"
	" Munakka	"	8 0	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Walnuts	cwt	8 0	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem*	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	lb	0 10½	"
	Beef and Pork	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Biche de mer	cwt	50 0	"
	Butter	lb	1 4	"
	Cheese	"	0 10	"
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars	4 8	"
	" " dry, candied	lb	0 4½	"
	Cocum	cwt	5 0	"
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	45 0	"
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Margarine	lb	1 4	"
	Pork hams	"	0 11	"
	Sago	cwt	6 12	"
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	"
	Tapioca	cwt	9 0	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon	0 14	"
	" Persian	"	1 8	"
	" Indian	"	0 6	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	...	*ad valorem*	"
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt	12 0	"
	" —in the husk	thousand	2 0	"
	" —all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt	13 0	"
	Cloves	"	25 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	8 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*contd.*		R a.	
7	SPICES—*concld.*			
	Cloves in seeds, narlavang	cwt	11 0	Five per cent.
	Ginger, dry	"	22 0	"
	Mace	lb	1 0	"
	Nutmegs	"	0 7	"
	" in shell	"	0 5	"
	Pepper, black	cwt	35 0	"
	" white	"	65 0	"
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	"
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt	15 0	"
	" loaf	"	15 0	"
	" crystallised, beet	"	10 4	"
	" " and soft, from China	"	10 8	"
	" " " " " Mauritius and Egypt	"	10 0	"
	" soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt, or China	"	8 0	"
	" all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	"
9	TEA, black	lb	0 8	"
	" green	"	0 10	"
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	"	0 1½	"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khár)	cwt	2 0	"
	Alum	"	4 10	"
	Arsenic	"	25 0	"
	" (China mansil)	"	19 0	"
	Bicarbonate of soda	"	6 8	"
	Copperas, green	"	2 12	"
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	30 0	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	17 8	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	"	6 8	"
	" ("), roll	"	5 8	"
	" ("), rough	"	5 0	"
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	...	*ad valorem*	"
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt	22 0	"
	" Socotra	"	16 0	"
	Aloe-wood	lb	6 0	"
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt	65 0	"
	" coarse (hingra)	"	23 0	"
	Atáry, Persian	"	15 0	"
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 5	"
	Brimstone (amalsára)	cwt	30 0	"
	Calumba root	"	5 0	"
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb	1 9	"
	" partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13lb	"	1 3	"
	" crude, in powder	"	1 1	"
	Cassia lignea	cwt	26 0	"
	China root (chobchini), rough	"	8 0	"
	" " ("), scraped	"	16 0	"
	Cubebs	"	20 0	"
	Galangal, China	"	9 0	"
	Pellitory (akalkára)	"	40 0	"
	Peppermint crystals	lb	11 0	"
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt	125 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	"	5 0	"
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	"	40 0	"
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	Free.
	" manufactured	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III)	...	"	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 4½	"
	" " " 50 "	"	1 8½	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials - *concld.*		R a.	
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 60 per cent	lb	1 12	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ 70 „	„	2 0¼	„
	„ „ „ 80 „	„	2 4¼	„
	„ „ „ 100 „	„	2 12	„
	„ „ moist, 10 „	„	0 4¼	„
	„ „ „ 16 „	„	0 7	„
	„ „ „ 20 „	„	0 8	„
	Aniline „ „ indigo blue	„	0 6½	„
	„ „ dry	„	1 0	„
	„ salts	„	*ad valorem*	„
	Avar bark	cwt	4 0	„
	Buzgand (gulpista)	„	35 0	„
	Cochineal	lb	0 12	„
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ Persian	cwt	40 0	„
	Madder or manjit	„	10 0	
	Orchilla weed	„	6 0	„
	Sappan wood and root	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Turmeric	...	„	„
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	„	„
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions, which are free:* Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt; also the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.]	...	„	„
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts „ (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.	...	...	Free.
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	lb	1 3	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China	„	1 2	„
	„ patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, plates, and bolts	cwt	43 0	„
	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ (old)	„	28 0	„
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	„	130 0	„
	„ wire	lb	0 7	„
	„ all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	cwt	55 0	„
	„ brazier's and sheets	„	53 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Copper, nails and composition nails	cwt	60 0	Five per cent.
	" old	"	38 0	"
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	50 0	"
	" sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	"	55 0	"
	" China, white, copperware	lb	1 2	"
	" foil or dankpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	2 0	"
	" " " coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	"	2 4	"
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	"	"
	German silver	...	"	"
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	Gold leaf	hundred leaves	2 12	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" angle, T, and channel, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	115 0	"
	" " and T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" channel (if galvanised)	...	"	"
	" bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	370 0	"
	" " Swedish	"	155 0	"
	" " " nail-rod, also round rod under half an inch in diameter	"	160 0	"
	" " other kinds	"	100 0	"
	" " " " nail-rod and round rod under half an inch in diameter	"	105 0	"
	" " " " (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" plate and sheet, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	460 0	"
	" " " " Swedish and charcoal	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" " " " and hoop, other kinds	ton	115 0	"
	" hoop, other kinds (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" plate " " (")	ton	200 0	"
	" " " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" sheets " " (if galvanised)	cwt	9 0	"
	" " " " (lead-coated)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" bar, hoop, plate and sheet, Lowmoor and Swedish (if galvanised)	...	"	"
	" " (including angle, T, and channel) hoop, plate and sheet (tinned)	...	"	"
	" nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt	9 0	"
	" " other sorts (including galvanised or tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nuts and bolts, also galvanised hooks and nuts for roofing	...	"	"
	" old	cwt	2 0	"
	" pig	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	"	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 59, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	"	"
	" rice-bowls	...	"	"
	" ridging, galvanised	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16	can	0 3	Five per cent.
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Lametta	...	"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free)	...	"	"
	Quicksilver	lb	1 12	"
	Shot, bird	cwt	15 0	"
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	"	One per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—contd.

GENERAL DUTIES—contd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—concld.		R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*			
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" bar and blooms	...	"	"
	" basic, all sorts, including galvanised or tinned sheets	...	"	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number	...	"	"
	" hoop	ton	145 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nails	...	"	"
	" nuts and bolts and nail-rods	...	"	"
	" old	ton	140 0	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" plates and sheets	ton	115 0	"
	" " " planished	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" " " (if galvanised)	ton	200 0	"
	" " " planished (if tinned or lead-coated)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 59, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" T-bars	ton	115 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" " (if tinned)	...	"	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" wire-rope	...	"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt	95 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt	20 0	"
	" " plates and other shapes, soft	"	17 8	"
	" " " " " hard	"	13 0	"
	" " all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	" which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	" which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel	...	"	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	"	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	"	"
18	ART, WORKS OF, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	...	"	"
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof	...	"	"
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" sewing thread	...	...	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	"	"
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	"	"
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	"	"
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	"
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt	70 0	"
	Cutch and gambier	"	23 0	"
	Gamboge	lb	1 5	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	10 0	"
	" Arabic	"	15 0	"
	" Bdellium	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt	25 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	70 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	18 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	...	...	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	36 0	"
	Rosin	"	4 12	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem*	"
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	"	"
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	"	"
40	HORN	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	350 0	„
	„ tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	„	750 0	„
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb	„	650 0	„
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	„	500 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb	„	200 0	„
	„ „ „ „ 3lb and under 4lb	„	185 0	„
	„ „ „ „ less than 3lb	„	135 0	„
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*	„
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silver-ware, plain } other than European	tola	1 0	„
	„ embossed or chased } other than European	„	1 4	„
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	„
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	„	„
46	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
47	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	„
48	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
49	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	14 0	„
	„ white, dry	„	17 0	„
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	„	1 8	„
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ patent driers	cwt	15 0	„
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 12	„
	Verdigris	cwt	70 0	„
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	110 0	„
	Zinc, white, dry	cwt	23 0	„
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	*ad valorem*	„
50	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing	...	„	„
	„ articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
51	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	40 0	Five per cent.
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	10 0	"
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	20 0	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	13 0	"
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	"
52	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	"	"
	Dammer	cwt	6 0	"
	Pitch, American and European	"	7 0	"
	" coal	"	4 0	"
	Tar, American and European	"	6 8	"
	" coal	"	4 0	"
	" mineral	..	*ad valorem*	"
53	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
54	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	"
55	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials	...	...	"
56	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...	"
57	RAGS	...	...	"
58	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	"
59	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein	...	...	"
60	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt	5 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	"	15 0	"
	" black	"	16 0	"
	Linseed	"	7 0	"
	Methi	"	6 0	"
	Mustard, rape, or sarson	"	7 8	"
	Poppy	"	7 0	"
	Quince, bihidána	"	70 0	"
	Til or jinjili	"	7 0	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
61	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	15 0	"
	" white, live	"	10 0	"
	" " dead	"	4 0	"
	Cowras	"	0 10	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	3 8	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	"
	" Maldive	"	5 8	"
	" sankhla	"	60 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	..	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	65 0	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld.*		*R* *a.*	
61	SHELLS AND COWRIES—*contd.*			
	Tortoise-shell	lb	8 8	Five per cent.
	" nakh	"	4 8	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
62	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
63	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	7 8	Five per cent.
	Floss	"	6 8	"
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Sewing thread, China	lb	9 0	"
	Raw silk—Chäharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	"	4 12	"
	Mathow	"	2 8	"
	Other kinds of China	"	6 4	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	1 4	"
	Panjam	"	1 12	"
	Persian	"	5 0	"
	Siam	"	1 10	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	"
64	SOAP	...	"	"
65	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
66	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 50)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
67	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	"
68	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	"	"
69	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
70	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
71	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	"	"
72	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	"	"
73	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"
74	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	"	"
75	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	"	"
76	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
77	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	"	"

E. N. BAKER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1903.

No. 15.—Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways for employment as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

(*a*) in pursuance of clause (1) of that section to declare that the administrations of the marginally noted railways shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Cawnpore Municipality, the tax described in section 59, clause 1 (*a*), of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (I of 1900), in respect of houses, buildings, and lands which are for the time being occupied by the said railway administrations respectively within the limits of the said Municipality as constituted for the time being, and

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, East Indian Railway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

(*b*) in pursuance of clause (2) of that section to appoint the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division to determine the sum, if any, which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may be considered fair and reasonable to be paid by the said railway administrations respectively in lieu of the said tax.

The 20th January 1903.

No. 18.—Colonel W. H. White, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for 21 days in extension of the six months' combined leave referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 205 Railways, dated 17th June 1902.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 19.—Major W. D. Waghorn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for three months, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

No. 20.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months under Articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th January 1903.

The 22nd January 1903.

No. 23.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department under Article 718 of the Civil Service Regulations, is re-appointed Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with effect from the 22nd January 1903.

The 23rd January 1903.

No. 25.—The services of Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the Seistan Boundary Commission.

No. 28.—Mr. C. B. Barrie, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1903.

No. 17.—The services of Mr. G. M. R. Field, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 22.—Mr. J. M. Ray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

The 22nd January 1903.

No. 24.—Babu Juanes Chandra Bhattacharjee, passed student, Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Apprentice and is posted to Bengal.

The 23rd January 1903.

No. 26.—Major W. W. Baker, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, officiated as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Hyderabad in addition to his own duties from the afternoon of the 11th November 1902 to the afternoon of the 8th January 1903.

No. 27.—Mr. M. J. Scobie, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is transferred temporarily to Hyderabad, and is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. A. Grant on leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st January 1903.

No. 21.—Mr. G. T. W. Olver, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December 1902.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 7/7—79, dated 5th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

DR. Accounts of the Indian People's Famine

Date.	Particulars.			Government Securities.			Cash.
				1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.	
1902.			R a. p.				R a. p.
January 9	To cost of investment in Government Paper for R4,900 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 as *per contra*—						
	Nominal value of notes		4,900 0 0				
	Interest from 1st November 1901 to 4th December 1901	......	15 11 6				
			4,915 11 6				
		R a. p.					
	Deduct—Discount at R4 11 0 per cent.	= 229 11 0					
	Less Income Tax at 5 pies in the rupee	= 0 6 6	230 1 6	...	...	...	4,685 10 0
" 13	To commission at Ro 4 0 per cent. charged on the interest for R2,187 8 0	......	......	...	...	...	5 7 6
" 13	To commission at Ro 4 0 per cent. charged on the interest on R15,750 0 0	......	......	...	...	...	39 6 0
" 13	To cost of investment in Government paper for R27,200 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865—						
	Nominal value of notes		27,200 0 0				
	Interest from 1st November 1901 to 21st January 1902		211 8 10				
			27,411 8 10				
	Deduct—Discount at R4 5 0 per cent.	= R1,173 0 0					
	Less Income Tax at 5 pies in the rupee	5 8 1	1,178 8 1	...	...	...	26,233 0 9
March 15	To amount remitted to the Honorary Working Secretary, Bombay, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for purposes of relief of distress	......	......	...	...	...	1,25,000 0 0
" 15	To amount remitted to the Honorary Working Secretary, Rajputana Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for purposes of relief of distress	......	......	...	...	...	8,000 0 0
" 21	To cost of a receipt stamp for realising the deposit in the Alliance Bank	......	......	...	...	...	0 1 0
April 12	To cost of a Demand draft for payment to Messrs. W. R. Thomas & Co. of the charges incurred for circulating the Report of the Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	......	......	...	...	...	85 3 6
May 9	To amount remitted to the Provincial Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Baroda, for purposes of relief of distress	......	......	...	...	...	15,000 0 0
" 9	To amount remitted to the Honorary Working Secretary, Bombay Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for purposes of relief of distress	......	......	...	...	...	1,50,000 0 0
" 9	To amount remitted to the Political Agent, Bhopawar, for purposes of relief of distress			...	...	...	50,000 0 0
" 9	To amount remitted to the Honorary Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for purposes of relief of distress			...	...	...	30,000 0 0
July 9	To amount remitted to the Political Agent, Bhopawar, for purposes of relief of distress			...	...	...	25,000 0 0
" 9	To amount remitted to the Honorary Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for relief of distress in—						
	Dungarpur		8,500 0 0				
	Partabgarh		5,000 0 0				
	Banswara		5,000 0 0	...	...	...	18,500 0 0
" 25	To cost of a receipt stamp			...	...	...	0 1 0
August 5	Ditto ditto			...	...	...	0 1 0
	Carried over						

Trust for the calendar year 1902. Cr.

Date.		Particulars.	Government Securities.			Cost.		
			1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.	R	a.	p.
1902.								
January	1	By balance in the hands of the Accountant General and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal	1,25,000	13,27,000	9,00,000	13,055	8	8
"	9	By purchase of Government Paper as *per contra*	...	4,900	...	...		
"	13	By Interest for the half-year ended 30th December 1901 on securities for R1,25,000 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55	...	...	..	2,187	8	0
"	13	By Interest for the half-year ended 30th December 1901 on securities for R9,00,000 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01	...	...	...	15,750	0	7
"	30	By purchase of Government Paper as *per contra*	...	27,200	...	...		
February	13	By amount paid into the Home Treasury, London, as conscience money as per Account Current, London, with Accountant General, Bengal, for December 1901	...	...	...	750	0	0
March	15	By amount of deposit in the Bank of Bengal on account of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund transferred to the Indian People's Famine Trust	...	...	...	6,27,206	14	7
"	18	By amount of deposit in the Alliance Bank on account of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund transferred to the Indian People's Famine Trust	...	...	...	1,358	11	9
"	25	By amount received from the Mysore Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund being their closing balance	...	...	...	421	1	2
April	1	By amount received from the Madras Branch on account of the subscriptions received by them to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	865	0	1
"	1	By amount refunded by the Resident, Baroda, of a remittance made by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund by mistake	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
"	8	By amount received from Mr. J. S. Arden London, as a donation to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	1,497	1	3
"	9	By amount received from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, as a refund of commission charged by him on purchase of Government Paper	...	...	...	205	7	5
"	12	By amount received from Mr. T. Nesbit, Rochester, United States of America, as a contribution to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	3	0	0
"	28	By amount received from City Chamberlain, Glasgow, on account of subscriptions collected by him for the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	46	5	0
May	15	By amount received from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, on account of interest on Government Securities for R13,60,000 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for half-year ended 30th April 1902	...	...	...	23,800	0	0
"	19	By amount received from Mr. Alexander Martin, Hole House, Neilston, Renfrewshire, as a donation to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	22	8	0
"	20	By amount received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Honorary Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Madras	...	...	...	150	0	7
"	20	By amount received from Mr. S. Watson, Mossel Bay, Cape Colony, as a donation to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	30	0	0
"	28	By amount received from Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, on account of interest for conversion of notes of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for R1,25,000 into that of 1865	—1,25,000	+1,25,000	...	1,470	7	9
June	16	By amount received from Mr. K. B. Basu, Census Office, Maymyo, as a donation to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	3	0	0
"	21	By amount received from Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as a donation to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	6	7	2
"	27	By amount received from Miss Beatrice Forard for relief of famine orphans	...	...	...	150	0	0
July	8	By amount received from Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, on account of interest on Government Promissory Notes for R9,00,000 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for the half-year ended 29th June 1902	...	...	..	15,750	0	0
"	28	By amount received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Honorary Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Madras, on account of closing balance of the Fund and further subscriptions received by them	...	...	...	117	14	11
"	28	By amount received from City Chamberlain, Glasgow, on account of subscriptions collected by him for the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	208	3	0
August	6	By amount received from the Berar Branch, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund being their closing balance	...	...	...	1,157	10	6
		Carried over						

DR. Accounts of the Indian People's Famine

Date.	Particulars.	Government Securities. 1854-55.	Government Securities. 1865.	Government Securities. 1900-01.	Cash. R	a.	p.
	Brought forward						
	Balance						
	Government Securities	...	14,85,000	9,00,000			
	Cash	...	...	...	3,21,744	10	1
	GRAND TOTAL	...	14,85,000	9,00,000	7,74,253	8	10
			23,85,000				

Trust for the calender year 1902—*continued*. CR.

Date.	Particulars.	Government Securities.			Cash.
		1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.	
1902.	Brought forward .				R a. p.
August 11 .	By amount received from First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, on account of the refund made by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company of freight charges for bullocks purchased with famine funds . . .	...	...	...	18 13 0
October 27 .	By amount received from the Honorary Secretaries, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Berar Branch on account of advances recovered by the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur	...	...	...	933 0 6
November 12 .	By amount received from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, on account of interest on Government Promissory Notes of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R14,85,000 for the half-year ended 31st October 1902	...	...	...	25,987 8 0
" 18 .	By amount received from Rajah of Athgarh, Orissa, on account of his annual subscription for 1902	...	...	...	500 0 0
" 24 .	By amount received from Mr. L. D. Hearsey on account of subscriptions collected by him for the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund . .	...	...	...	219 14 0
December 18 .	By amount received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, Honorary Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	..	...	100 0 0
" 22 .	By amount received from Town clerk, Peterborough, on account of subscriptions collected by him for the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	594 2 9
" 22 .	By amount received from Deputy Commissioner, Palamau, being the balance in the Palamau Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	...	...	...	120 2 0
" 30 .	By amount received from the Collector of Cuttack	...	...	...	7 2 9
	GRAND TOTAL .	...	14,85,000	9,00,000	7,74,293 8 10
			23,85,000		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1903

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 235 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th January 1903:—

No 18 of 1903 —Joseph Berry, manager, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, Province of Ontario, dominion of Canada. *Field hospital tents.*

No. 19 of 1903.—Frederick George Creed, telegraphist, of Lenzie, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, and William Arthur Coulson, engineer, of 14, King street, Mile End, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. *Improvements in or relating to telegraphic apparatus.*

No 20 of 1903.—Thomas Johnson Britten, mine manager, residing on the property of the Wolhuter Gold Mining Company, Limited, Witwatersrand Gold Fields, Transvaal. *Improvements in apparatus for laying or settling the dust or pulverised rock created in the boring and blasting of holes in mining.*

No. 21 of 1903.—Robert Dempster, gentleman, of Marietta, in the county of Washington, and state of Ohio, United States of America *Improvements in apparatus for making oil-gas.*

No 236 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 130 of 1902.—William John Sharland, station master, North-Western Railway, Nowshera. *An improved self-closing wagon door lock, with a self-acting bottom door fastener.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 167 of 1902.—Louis Maiche and Charles Maiche, engineers, of 3, Rue Pèreire, St. Germain-en-Laye (Seine-et-Oise), in the Republic of France. *An improved method of producing motive power.* (Specification filed 23 December 1902.)

No. 182 of 1902.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or connected with apparatus for distributing sand or the like.* (Specification filed 2 January 1903.)

No. 194 of 1902.—Sri Krishna Joshi, inventor, residing at Pul Jhaolal, Lucknow. *Improvements in the apparatus called "Heliotherm."* (Specification filed 9 January 1903.)

No. 202 of 1902.—John Joseph Leahy, contractor, of No. 106, Barnard street, North Adelaide, in the state of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, and Arthur Parmiter, carpenter, of No. 5, Selby street, Adelaide, in the state aforesaid *Improved method of and means for transferring travelling belts from one pulley to another.* (Specification filed 6 January 1903.)

No. 212 of 1902.—Fred Lobnitz, engineer and shipbuilder, of Clarence House, Renfrew, Scotland. *Improvements connected with rock-cutting apparatus* (Specification filed 6 January 1903.)

No. 217 of 1902.—John McGlashan, F.C.S., refinery manager, of Cawnpore Sugar Works, Limited, in Cawnpore, North-West Provinces, British India. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 223 of 1902.—William Chapman, electrical engineer, of 2, Norfolk street, Strand, in the county of London, England *Improvements in or relating to the track construction of electric railways operated on the conduit system.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 224 of 1902.—William Chapman, electrical engineer, of 2, Norfolk street Strand, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the track construction of electric railways operated on the conduit system.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 227 of 1902.—Thomas Ashworth, machinist, of Urmston, near Manchester, and Joseph Shaw Gaunt, yarn merchant, Cromford Court, Manchester, both in the county of Lancaster, England. *An improved footstep for spindles used in machines for preparing, spinning, and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances and the like.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 273 of 1902 -Albert Harlow Silver, office assistant, and Alfred Butterworth, mill manager, both of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore. *Improvements in or relating to sights for military and other rifles, guns and other fire-arms* (Specification filed 9 January 1903.)

No. 316 of 1902—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander, Royal Indian Marine, Principal Port Officer in Burma, Rangoon, India, and Henry Johnston, Government engineer and shipwright surveyor, Rangoon, Burma, India. *Improvements in elevators for loading and unloading coals or other fragmentary materials.* (Specification filed 23 December 1902.)

No. 317 of 1902.—Joseph Lever, engineer, of 2, Macdonald's lane, Corporation street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in cooling towers.* (Specification filed 2 January 1903.)

No. 358 of 1902.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet street, London, kingdom of Great Britain. *Improvements in and connected with machines for printing in gold, silver or other powders.* (Specification filed 2 January 1903.)

No. 416 of 1902—William Walker, mining engineer, of Hawthorn House, Saltburn-by-the-sea, Yorkshire, England. *Improvements in railway chairs and their fastenings* (Specification filed 18 December 1902.)

No. 430 of 1902 - Robert Simpson Hamilton, tea planter, of the Central Duars Tea Estate, Imperial Tea Company, Limited, Duars, in the district of Jalpaiguri, in the East Indies. *A tea cultivator for use in the cultivation of tea gardens.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 237 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each.—

No. 158 of 1890.– Sorabji Muncherji Kutnagur. *Improved oil lamp or butty.* (From 19 January 1903 to 19 January 1904.)

No. 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley. *A travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering, and traversing loads.* (From 19 January 1903 to 19 January 1904.)

No. 181 of 1894.—Jean Reuse. *A new or improved machine for the manufacture of cigars.* (From 10 January 1903 to 10 January 1904.)

No. 44 of 1896.—Taylor Burrows and Dick Edwards Radclyffe. *Improved means or apparatus for degumming or otherwise treating by immersion the fibres extracted from the plants stems or straws of flax-hemp ramie or the like.* (From 19 February 1903 to 19 February 1904.)

No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.* (From 26 February 1903 to 26 February 1904.)

No. 208 of 1897. William Thomas Owen and Thomas Thatcher. *An improved composition applied to the permanent way of railways to destroy vegetation, preserve the timber from decay, and the rails and fastenings from oxidation.* (From 19 January 1903 to 19 January 1904.)

No. 340 of 1897.—Cowasji Dadabhoy Kharas. *Improvements in racks for fire-arms in tents, etc.* (From 14 January 1903 to 14 January 1904.)

No. 30 of 1898.—Dugald Drummond. *Improvements in locomotive boilers.* (From 24 February 1903 to 24 February 1904.)

No. 42 of 1898.—The Patent Aggloment Fuel Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in and in the manufacture of artificial fuel.* (From 22 August 1903 to 22 August 1904.)

No. 56 of 1898.—John James Marsland. *An improved latrine seat for the use of natives of India, to be called "the Aryan latrine seat."* (From 13 January 1903 to 13 January 1904.)

No. 16 of 1899.—John Pullman, Edward England Pullman and Ernest Edward Munro Payne. *Improvements in the process of lining furs, hair skin, skins, hides, pelts or parts thereof.* (From 24 February 1903 to 24 February 1904.)

No. 238 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 120 of 1897.—Tanjore Kadan Eur Amurthalinga Achary. *A machine to draw out rough flattened copper or other metal rods into shapes required for gold-smiths' uses.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 125 of 1897.—Frederick Henry Haviland and William Henry Murch. *An improved apparatus for generating acetylene gas.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 218 of 1897.—Vittorio Turati. *Improvements in colour printing machines.* (Specification filed 5 January 1898.)

No. 228 of 1897.—John Thomas. *Improvements in cycle brakes.* (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

No. 232 of 1897.—Vasudeva Kashinath Kirloskar and Lakshman Kashinath Kirloskar. *An improved apparatus for purifying water by filtering for drinking and cooking purposes, and cooling the same to a very low temperature.* (Specification filed 6 January 1898.)

No. 241 of 1897.—Charles Sinclair Drummond. *Improvements in or connected with saddles or seats for bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

No. 247 of 1897.—William Corfe. *A new or improved index cutting and printing machine.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 248 of 1897.—Daniel Edward Hipwell. *An improved reversible seat.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 272 of 1897.—Charles Axel Báckström. *Improvements in rotary steam engines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 273 of 1897.—Alfred John Stonely and John Dunstan Whitehead. *An improved safety lamp for use with all kinds of paraffin or kerosene burners for hand, table or other moveable lamps.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 274 of 1897.—Napoleon Du Brül. *Improvements in machines for cutting cigar and cigarette wrappers.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 283 of 1897.—Thomas John McCloughin and John Frederick Willans. *A railway detonating signal locking apparatus.* (Specification filed 3 January 1898.)

No. 284 of 1897.—James Frank Duryea. *Hydrocarbon or gas engines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 287 of 1897.—George Bohan Shepard. *Rotary machines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 328 of 1897.—Richard Caufal. *A musical instrument preserver.* (Specification filed 6 January 1898.)

No 386 of 1897.—John Francis Young. *Improvements in pneumatic harness, saddle and boot appliances.* (Specification filed 17 January 1898.)

No. 57 of 1898.—Alfred Ernest Markwick. *Improvements in air-valves and their seatings, especially applicable for use in air-compressor cylinder covers.* (Specification filed 10 October 1898.)

No. 63 of 1898.—Levi Hildreth Young. *Improvements in reversible locking nuts or bolts used in fastening the fish plates on the rails of railroads and for like purposes.* (Specification filed 4 October 1898.)

No. 103 of 1898.—Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, Ambrose Pandia Ralli and Theodore Anthony Vlasto. *A contrivance for connecting two Platts Macarthy cotton pod openers.* (Specification filed 14 October 1898.)

No. 104 of 1898.—O. E. Dobree. *Punkah-pulling or any work of a reciprocating nature with flexible connections.* (Specification filed 4 October 1898.)

No. 154 of 1898.—William Tyree. *An improved acetylene gas generator.* (Specification filed 11 October 1898.)

No. 255 of 1898.—Villiers Stewart Fellowes Wilson. *An improved box for holding crockery, cutlery and glass.* (Specification filed 8 October 1898.)

No. 306 of 1898.—Lewis Peter Ford. *Improvements in the method of manufacturing artificial stone and concrete.* (Specification filed 10 October 1898.)

No. 309 of 1898.—Alfred George Wells. *Improvements in furnaces for the treatment of ores.* (Specification filed 11 October 1898.)

No. 310 of 1898.—Samuel van Buskirk. *An improved bridle.* (Specification filed 11 October 1898.)

No. 311 of 1898.—O. E. Dobree. *An improved punkah-pulling wheel, to be called the "winkle wheel."* (Specification filed 11 October 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 321 of 1897.—Sidney Pratt Blackmore, Richard Oliver Gardner Drummond and Edward John Way. *Improvements in rock and like drills.* (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 156 of 1896.—John Isaac Thornycroft. *Improvements in water tube boilers.* (Specification filed 8 October 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 195 of 1894.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of air gases or vapours more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee, and other produce by means of hot air.* (Specification filed 25 January 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 61 of 1894.—Bernard Coventry. *Improvements in the manufacture of indigo.* (Specification filed 2 October 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 61 of 1893.—William Stronach Lockhart. *An improved process and apparatus used therein for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earthy and other mineral matters containing them.* (Specification filed 13 October 1893.)

No. 74 of 1893.—Isaac Ber Gunzburg. *Improvements in railway carriages.* (Specification filed 13 October 1893.)

No. 149 of 1893.—Hugh McPhail, Edward Simpson and Charles Henry Simpson. *An improved method of and apparatus for generating steam and evaporating liquids.* (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December, 1902	1,31,81,300	1,90,82,700	11,61,66,000	2,91,30,500	1,30,43,200	100	21,89,400	17,96,11,900	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,29,01,634
Add— Amount of transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 7th January 1903 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th January 1903 .	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...		...	2,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1903 . . .	...	3,100	8,44,000	25,400	..		...	8,72,500	...		...				...	.		...	8,72,500
	1,31,81,300	1,90,85,800	11,70,10,000	2,91,55,900	1,30,45,700	100	21,89,400	18,04,86,900	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,37,76,634
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	..	2,76,300	1,16,000	73,700	1,000	...	6,000	4,73,000		.	...		...		...		...	...	4,73,000
Balance on 15th January 1903	1,31,81,300	1,88,09,500	11,68,94,000	2,90,82,200	1,30,44,700	100	21,83,400	18,00,13,900	6,934	5,000		15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,33,03,634

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867, to 15th Nov 1902, enfaced from India 11,157 lakhs, re transferred from London 10,547 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1902, " 30th " " ditto 5 " ditto 3 "
" 1st Dec " " 15th Dec, " ditto 8 " ditto 36 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 4 "
" 1st Jan 1903, " 15th Jan. 1903, ditto 8 lakhs. ditto 4 "

11,178 lakhs. 10,594 lakhs.
10,594 "

Balance against India 578 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th January 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	ASSETS.	R	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,21,10,960	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	54,68,940	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,99,15,825	1	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 68,96,919 a 12 p 0; Public Deposits at Branches R 1,16,84,324 a 7 p 9	1,85,81,244	3	9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,90,58,059	9	4
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,38,96,574	13	1
				Balances with other Banks	23,51,084	7	8
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,39,208	8	1
				Stamps	12,097	2	7
				Sundries	9,45,013	5	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,44,05,887	11	4		9,56,07,762	15	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,54,935	1	7	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,51,78,065 a 5 p 11			
Sundries	12,62,948	12	3	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† R 2,60,69,187 a 7 p 4	4,12,47,252	13	3
RUPEES	13,68,55,015	12	11	RUPEES	13,68,55,015	12	11

* Includes Sovs and ½ Sovs, value R 72 180 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,42 065 0 0
R 2,14,245 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 22nd January 1903.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 39 24.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1903

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, C.I.E., has returned from leave and resumed the office of Secretary and Treasurer

The undersigned reverts to his appointment of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

By order of the Directors,

A M. LINDSAY,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.

The 20th January 1903

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. D. McKewan, in supersession of orders of the 23rd December last, to act temporarily as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary at Head Office, *vice* Mr. E. J. Birch, who retires from the Bank's service.

Mr. Henry Gray to take temporary charge of Bombay Agency, *vice* Mr. E. M. Slater, retiring.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	84,50,000	11,82,95,010	12,67,45,010	4,34,59,092	5,51,99,422	...	...	9,86,58,514
Allahabad .	...	1,89,30,350	1,89,30,350	2,16,82,973	4,30,508	...	...	2,21,13,481
Lahore . .	...	2,51,11,975	2,51,11,975	34,14,288	13,94,302	...	...	48,08,590
Bombay . .	53,75,965	8,85,78,405	9,39,54,370	2,59,81,932	3,54,65,822	...	...	6,14,47,754
Karachi . .	...	92,76,280	92,76,280	39,50,110	20,60,715	..	...	60,10,825
Madras . .	40,86,120	3,72,45,935	4,13,32,055	87,01,485	81,41,805	...	...	1,68,43,290
Calicut . .	...	14,83,470	14,83,470	1,95,195	54,120	...	...	2,49,315
Rangoon . .	...	1,14,90,715	1,14,60,715	1,76,35,435	5,38,995	...	...	1,81,74,430
	1,79,12,085	31,04,12,140	32,83,24,225					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			18,080					
TOTAL R .			32,83,06,145	12,50,20,510	10,32,85,689	...	..	22,83,06,199
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil
NET TOTAL R .								22,83,06,199
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								32,83,06,145

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th January 1903.

No. 40.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon L. A. H. Clerke, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th January 1903.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1903.

No. 11.—Sub-Conductor W. W. Laskey, Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted furlough out of India, for one year on medical certificate under the Leave Rules of 1889.

W. J. B. BIRD, Colonel,
Offg. Accountant General, Military Department.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1903.

No. 49.—The following temporary promotions and reversions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Names.	From	To	Date.
R. W. Hodges .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	15th November 1902.
S. C. Maulik .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	25th November 1902.
C. O. Jolly . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	22nd October to the 8th November 1902 inclusive.
T. D. Marston .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	10th October to the 11th November 1903 inclusive.
G. T. W. Olver .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary, and Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	15th November 1902.
C. T. Williams .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, temporary, and Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	25th November 1902.
M. E. Nigel Jones .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	29th November 1902.
J. G. Berrie . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade	4th December 1902.

A. B. LARKINS,
for Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1903.

No. 248.—Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having been granted leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 13th November 1902, the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 7th December 1902.

Lieutenant L. C. Thuillier, Indian Army, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 249.—Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th December 1902, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date.

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant L. C. Thuillier, Indian Army, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 250.—Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., having assumed charge of his duties, on retrun from Chatham, on the forenoon of the 5th January 1903, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date.

Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant R. H. Thomas, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. C. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th January 1903.

No. 277.—Mr. P. H. Vere, Superintendent of the Warthganj Depôt at Khewrah in the *Cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, was granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd December 1902 to the 1st January 1903, both days inclusive.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1903

No. 2—Lieutenant W. F. Mathews, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 19th January 1903.

No. 3—Mr. W. C Stanton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 23rd January 1903.

No. 5.—Mr. W C Stanton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for two days in extension of the six months combined leave granted by the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Notification No. 4, dated the 9th August 1902.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1903.

No. 4.—Mr. S. E. S William, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred temporarily from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Director of Railway Traffic.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 17th January 1903.

No. 106.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17, sub-section (*1*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan by the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to impose the following tax in the Cantonment of Loralai on and with effect from the 1st April 1903:—

Nature of tax.	Amount.
On every dog of the age of 6 months or more, kept within the limits of the said Cantonment.	Two rupees per calendar year.

Provided that the said tax shall not be leviable—

(*a*) from any Native Commissioned Officer or from any Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces, or

(*b*) from any person not residing for more than 30 days in the year within the limits of the Cantonment.

No. 107.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17, sub-section (*2*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan by the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to apply, for the recovery of the dog-tax in the Cantonment of Loralai, the following rules and section in force in the Municipality of Quetta for the recovery of dog-tax, in the adapted form set forth below:—

ADAPTED RULES.

1. The tax shall be payable by the person owning or having charge of the dog, and shall be paid either in person, or by agent, at the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, on or before the first day of March in each year for which the tax is leviable.

2. On payment of the tax, the Cantonment Magistrate will supply, free of cost, with the receipt for the tax, a brass label to be fastened to the collar of the dog in respect of which the tax is paid, and any dog found within the limits of the Cantonment without such a label shall be considered ownerless.

3. Persons exempted from the payment of the tax must obtain, by application in writing from the Cantonment Magistrate, and fasten to each dog in their possession, the labels prescribed in the foregoing paragraph.

ADAPTED SECTION.

Any arrear of dog-tax may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the Cantonment, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the Cantonment belonging to the person by whom the tax is payable.

Section 112 of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896.

By order,

L. B. H. HAWORTH, Captain,
Third Assistant.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. On the results of the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination of 1902 in Scientific subjects, a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable for two years, and the Mouat Medal have been awarded to Jatindranath Sen, M.A., of the Presidency College, Calcutta.

2. The undermentioned candidates have passed the B.L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Bhar, Prandhan	Ripon College.
2	Ray, Trailokyanath	Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta ...	Ditto.
4	Goswami, Rebatimohan ...	Dacca College.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Rebatiranjan ...	City College.
6	Basu, Pannalal	Ripon College.
7 {	Chakrabarti, Saratchandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
	Ray, Kedareswar	Dacca College.
9	Yeshwant Madhao Rao ...	Morris College.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Trailokyanath ...	Ripon College.
11	Das, Lalitchandra	Dacca College.
12	Lahiri, Saratchandra ...	Ripon College.
13 {	Bhattacharyya, Subodhkumar ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satyacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
15 {	Gupta, Mahendranath ...	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Chunilal ...	Ditto.
17 {	Ghosh, Jasodakumar ...	Ditto.
	Raj Narayan	Patna College.
19	Bandyopadhyay, Bhabeschandra	Ripon College.
20 {	Basu, Debendranath, I ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Nandakisor	Ditto.
22	Sen, Sachindrakumar ...	City College.
23	Chattopadhyay, Haridas ...	Ripon College.
24	Mukhopadhyay, Gangadhar ...	Ditto.
25	" Bibhutibhushan...	Ravenshaw College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1 {	Bandyopadhyay, Nalininath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Bhattacharyya, Kalipada ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra ...	Dacca College.
4	Baral, Nilratan ...	Ripon College.
5 {	Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Datta, Amarnath ...	Ripon College.
	Chandra Deva Narayan ...	Patna College.
	Moolchand Tiwary ...	Morris College.
9	Ray, Jaminikisor ...	Metropolitan Institution.
10	Atmaram Mahadeo Bakre ...	Morris College.
11 {	Chattopadhyay, Rajanibhushan ...	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Chaudhuri, Ramchandra ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra, I	Ripon College.
14	" Gobindachandra	Ditto.
15 {	Bandyopadhyay, Purnachandra	City College.
	Basu, Debendranath, II ...	Ripon College.
17	Sengupta, Debendranath ...	Ditto.
18	Dhar, Kaminikisor ...	Metropolitan Institution.
19	Bandyopadhyay, Santoshsil ...	Ripon College.
20	Ray, Surendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
21 {	Banke Bihari Lal ...	B. N. College.
	Sengupta, Tarakumar ...	Dacca College.
23	Chaudhuri, Hridaynath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
24 {	Bagchi, Harendrakrishna ...	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Sengupta, Pramathanath ...	Ripon College.
26 {	Chakrabarti, Pramathanath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Mandal, Nitaichandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Paharaj, Gopalchandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
29 {	Chakrabarti, Baidyanath ...	Ripon College.
	Goswami, Prabhaschandra ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Narendranath ...	City College.
32 {	Ray, Abinaschandra ...	Dttto.
	" Rajendranath ...	Ditto.
	Sen, Rameschandra ...	Dacca College.
35	Chakrabarti, Syamacharan ...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION—*continued.*

(*In order of merit*)—continued.

Rank	Name	College
36	Bardolai, Nabinchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Datta, Syamacharan ...	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Lakshman Prasad ...	B. N. College.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Santoshkumar...	Ripon College.
40	Gupta, Upendrachandra ...	Ditto.
41	Nusserwanji Roostumji Mehta ...	Ditto.
42	Chakrabarti, Bimalacharan ...	Dacca College.
43	Basu, Malatinath ...	Hughli College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Rakhaldas ...	Ripon College.
45	Bagchi, Upendranarayan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Bankimchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Ghosal, Sisirkumar ...	Ditto.
48	Chakrabarti, Bagalaprasanna ...	Ditto.
	,, Sanatan ...	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Naranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
51	Datta, Santasil ...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh, I ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Kamakshyanath ...	City College.
	Ray, Taritbhushan ..	Ripon College.
55	Datta, Dharaninath ...	City College.
	Gupta, Priyanath ...	Dacca College.
57	Bandyopadhyay, Anukul ...	B. N. College.
	Das, Haridas, II ...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Upendrachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sudhirkumar ...	Ripon College.
61	Chaudhuri, Krishnabihari ...	Dacca College.
	Datta, Bhupeschandra ...	City College.
63	Basu, Taraknath ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Narendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Yada Krishna ...	Morris College.
66	Das, Nagendranath ...	Ripon College.
	,, Surendrakumar ...	Ditto.
68	Chakrabarti, Indubhushan ...	Ditto.
	Datta, Pyarimohan ...	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Brindabanchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Lalitkumar ...	Rajshahi College.
72	Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan ...	Ripon College
	Sen, Sureschandra ...	Ditto.
74	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra, II ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Majumdar, Rajendralal ...	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Khagendrakrishna ...	Ripon College.
77	Dalal, Gaurhari ...	City College.
	Majumdar, Binodbihari ...	Ripon College.
79	Datta, Satischandra ...	City College.
80	Ray, Satischandra ...	Dacca College.
81	Bandyopadhyay, Jaminikumar ...	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Anandasankar ...	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra ...	Ripon College.
	,, Jyotindranath ...	Hughli College.
	Pal, Upendranath ...	Ditto.
86	Bandyopadhyay, Jogendranath ...	Ripon College.
	Brajendra Prasad ...	Ditto.
	Goswami, Mukundalal ...	Bangabasi College.
	Kar, Bhutnath ...	Ripon College.
90	Ghosh, Harinath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Jnandacharan ...	Ditto.
	Sen, Nibaranchandra ...	Rajchandra College.
93	Chattopadhyay, Sibapriya ...	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Phanindranath...	Ditto.
	Nandi, Biswanath	Bangabasi College.
	Ray, Durgadas	City College.
	Sen, Jatindramohan, II ...	Ripon College.
98	Baral, Krishnalal	Ditto.
	Basu, Jaminikanta	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Harihar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
101	Haldar, Jyotishchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Sanyal, Lalitmohan... ...	Bangabasi College.
	Sen, Rameschandra... ...	Rajchandra College.
	,, Surendranath, II ...	Ripon College.
	Sivaprasad Sinha	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*

(*In order of merit*)—contd.

Rank	Name		College
106	Baksi, Kshetrapada ...	...	Bangabasi College.
	Datta, Ramanimohan	...	City College.
	Ghosh, Rajkumar ...	...	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Lalanchandra ...	...	Bangabasi College.
111	Chakrabarti, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Jyotishchandra, I	...	Ripon College.
	Lahiri, Prabodhchandra	...	Ditto.
	Sinha, Bholanath ...	...	Ditto.
115	Basu, Narendrakumar	...	Rajshahi College.
	Das, Prakaschandra ...	...	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Dwijendramohan		Ripon College.
118	Bandyopadhyay, Prabodhnarayan		Ditto.
	" Saratchandra	..	Ditto.
	Basu, Rameschandra	...	B. N. College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Satischandra ..	...	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
123	Kundu, Biswambhar	...	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Surendralal ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Satischandra, II	...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Ambikaprasanna	...	Dacca College.
127	Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Metropolitian Institution
	Basu, Bijaykrishna ...	.	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Lalmohan	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Dasgupta, Harimohan	...	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Rohinikumar	...	Ripon College.
	Kundu, Mukundalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
133	Basu, Kisorimohan ...	...	Midnapur College.
	De, Rameschandra ...	.	Dacca College.
	Ray, Kunjabihari ...	...	Ditto.
136	Chakrabarti, Basantakumar	...	Rajshahi College.
	Ray, Prakaschandra	...	Ripon College.
138	Basak, Jadunath ...	...	Ditto.
139	Baral, Ratanchand ...	...	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Pramathanath	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Kar, Damodar ...	...	Ravenshaw College.
	Mitra, Nareschandra	...	Ripon College.
	Muhammad Shafee ...	...	B. N. College.
	Ramchandra Bhargow Gadgil	...	Morris College.
	Ray, Jogeschandra ...	.	Hughli College.
146	Basu, Amarendramohan	...	Ripon College.
	" Nagendrakumar	..	Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Jyotishchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
	Datta, Manomohan	...	Rajchandra College.
	Ghosh, Satischandra, I	...	Ripon College.
	Mallik, Gopinath ...	..	Ditto.
152	Ghosh, Manindrakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Sarkar, Jyotirmay ...	...	Ripon College.
154	Ray, Rajendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
155	Basu, Hemchandra ..	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Datta, Nabinkrishna	...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Jagadananda ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
159	Bandyopadhyay, Satyakinkar	...	Ripon College.
160	Mukhopadhyay, Satyabhushan	...	Ripon College.
	Ghoshal, Adharchandra	...	Ditto.
	Kandhaprasad ...	...	B. N College.
	Sarkar, Kshetragopal	...	Ripon College.
164	Mukhopadhyay, Lalitmohan	..	B. M. Institution, Barisal
	Jogeswar Prasad ...	...	B. N. College.
166	Bandyopadhyay, Brahmabrata	..	Ripon College.
	Basu, Srischandra ...	...	Ditto
	Lahiri, Mahendranath	...	Ditto
169	Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Jnanendranarayan	...	Ripon College.
171	De, Jogendrachandra	...	City College.
172	Ghosh, Sibchandra ...		Metropolitan Institution.
173	Basu, Pannalal ...	...	Patna College.
	Datta, Manomohan ...	...	Bangabasi College.
	Ray, Srischandra ...	...	Dacca College.
	Sen, Narendrachandra	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.—*concld.*

(*In order of merit.*)—concld.

317	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar ..	Ripon College.
	Das Jogendranath ...	Ditto.
319	Ain, Basantakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Hemantakumar	Ditto.
	" Nandalal ...	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Jagadisprasad ...	Rajchandra College
323	Bhattacharyya, Jogeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Rameschandra ...	City College.
	Kundu, Upendralal ...	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Bupendranath ...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th January 1903.

K. C. BANURJI,
Offg. Registrar.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the King's (Liverpool) Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 13th day of January 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7533, Private James Earnshaw.
Age,—21 years and 1 month.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Painter.
Date of enlistment,—21st March 1901.
Place of enlistment,—Bradford.

Parish and county in which born,—Bradford Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence,—7th January 1903.
Place of desertion or absence.—Deserted from Bangalore when going through a course of Mounted Infantry.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Not on furlough
Under two years' service.

W. R. RAWLINSON, Capt., for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers. R	General public. R	Postage extra. Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17, or post-free,	R17-8.
½ "	R8-8, "	R8-14.
¼ "	R4-4, "	R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th January 1903.

No. 2.—Captain T. A. Granger, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Hazara district on the forenoon of the 24th of December 1902, relieving Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S.

No. 4.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., made over charge of duties of Superintendent of the Abbottabad Jail to Captain T. A. Granger, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 24th December 1902.

The 20th January 1903.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the Cantonment Act, 1889, (XIII of 1889), the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to declare the limits of the Kohat Cantonment, as defined in Notification No. 770, dated 21st June 1890, to be as follows:—

DESCRIPTION OF REVISED BOUNDARY PILLARS FOR KOHAT CANTONMENT.

No. 33 boundary pillar (chosen as it is about the only one from which it is possible to take bearings to fixed positions as required in Deputy Quarter Master General's No. 19 of 22nd October 1887) is situated exactly at the south corner of the public garden and is a pacca pillar.

Bearing to west chimney of Deputy Commissioner's Kacheri, 30° 30½'.

Bearing to vertical rod of lightning conductor on the top of dome of magazine, Right Infantry Lines, 62° 43½'.

Bearing to Flagstaff, Kohat Fort, 297° 53½'.

Bearing to right pacca pillar at entrance to Political Serai, 181° 90½'.

Bearing to north-east corner of pacca plinth of Political Serai, 182° 7½'.

Bearing of true north taken on the 27th September 1899, 4° 28½' east.

Boundary Pillars.	DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearings from M. N.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
1 to 2 (Pillar No. 1 is an old pacca pillar).	From pillar No. 1, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the south of the Circular Road and keeping the road inside the boundary.	97° 25'	792
2 to 3	From pillar No. 2, the boundary runs nearly in the same direction as from pillar No. 1 to pillar No. 2 and keeps the Circular Road inside it.	105° 40'	248
3 to 4	From pillar No. 3, the boundary takes a north-easterly direction running along the south of the Circular Road which it keeps inside it.	78° 35'	5?9
4 to 5	From pillar No. 4, the boundary runs nearly in the same direction as from pillar No. 3 to 4 and coincides in many points with the outer edge of the south side drain of the Circular Road.	81° 40'	402
5 to 6	From pillar No. 5, the boundary turns by 18° 45' towards the north and runs along the south of the Circular Road to pillar No. 6 situated near the crossing of the Circular and Khushalgarh Roads.	62° 55'	777
6 to 7	From pillar No. 6, the boundary runs in a northerly direction slightly inclined by 0° 55' towards the east, and keeps the Circular Road inside it.	0° 55'	883
7 to 8	From pillar No. 7, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the south-east side of the Circular Road, which it includes within it.	48° 50'	894
8 to 9	From pillar No. 8, the boundary bends by 10° 32' towards the north and runs along side the Circular Road, which it keeps inside it.	38° 18'	985
9 to $\frac{9}{1}$	From pillar No. 9, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the south edge of the road to Sherkhan.	56° 0'	128
$\frac{9}{1}$ to $\frac{9}{2}$	From pillar No. $\frac{9}{1}$, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the south edge of the road to Sherkhan.	73° 0'	550
$\frac{9}{2}$ to 10	From pillar No. $\frac{9}{1}$, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the south edge of the road to Sherkhan to pillar No. 10 which is 120' west of the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	80° 5'	453
10 to $\frac{10}{1}$	From pillar No. 10, the boundary runs in a northerly direction skirting the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	344° 0'	506

Boundary Pillars.	DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearings from M. N.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
$\frac{10}{1}$ to $\frac{10}{2}$	From pillar No. $\frac{10}{2}$, the boundary runs in a northerly direction skirting the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	331° 10′	318
$\frac{10}{2}$ to 11	From pillar No. $\frac{10}{2}$, the boundary runs in a northerly direction skirting the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	351°′ 0	173
11 to $\frac{11}{1}$	From piliar No. 11, the boundary runs in a northerly direction skirting the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	20—45	262
$\frac{11}{1}$ to $\frac{11}{2}$	From pillar No. $\frac{11}{1}$ the boundary runs in a northerly direction skirting the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	334—10	361
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 12	From pillar No. $\frac{11}{2}$ the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction skirting the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	291 0	447
12 to $\frac{12}{1}$	From pillar No. 12 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction skirting the west bank of the Kaluchina Nullah.	337 20	469
$\frac{12}{1}$ to 13	From pillrar No. $\frac{12}{1}$ the boundary leaves the bank of the Kaluchina Nullah, and runs in a westerly direction to the old pacca pillar No. 13 forming the north boundary of the parade grounds of the new Infantry Lines.	280 30	1254
13 to 14	From pillar No. 13 (situated east of the watch-tower on the top of the hill the boundary runs in a westerly direction up to pillar No. 13 situated on the hillside south of the same watch-tower, which falls out of the boundary.	270° 16″	229
14 to 15 (Pillar No. 15 is an old pacca pillar.)	From pillar No. 14 the boundary runs in a westerly (slightly inclined to south) direction, and, descending the hill slope and crossing the Peshawar road skirting the hill, passes on to an old masonry pillar No. 15, situated at south-east corner of the Cavalry parade ground close to and on the west side of the Peshawar road.	269° 50′	574
15 to 16 (Both pillars old and pucca.)	From pillar No. 15 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the west side of the Peshawar road and skirts the east side of the Cavalry parade ground.	21° 40′	950
16 to 17 (Both pillars old and pacca).	From pillar No. 16, the boundury runs in a westerly (but slightly inclined towards the north) direction and forms one of the boundary sides of the Cavalry parade ground.	286° 0′	282
17 to 18 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 17, the boundary runs in an almost northerly direction and forms one of the boundary sides of the Cavalry parade ground.	5° 35′	190
18 to 19 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 18, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction and forms one of the sides bounding Cavalry parade ground.	293° 5′	1,083
19 to 20 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 19, the boundary runs in a south-westerty direction and forms one of the boundary sides of the Cavalry parade ground.	201° 25′	836
20 to 21 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 20, the boundary turns almost to the south and forms one of the sides bounding the Cavalry parade ground.	181° 15	156
21 to 22 (Both pillars and pacca.)	From pillar No 21 the boundary bends 11° 5′ towards the east and forms one of the sides bounding the Cavalry parade ground.	170° 10′	768
22 to 23 (Only pillar No. 23 old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 22, which is situated near the Riding School and on the north side of the Circular Road, the boundary again skirts the Circular, which it keeps inside it. The direction of the boundary is north-westerly.	285° 55′	558
23 to 24	From pillar No. 23 the boundary turns in an almost westerly direction and runs along the north edge of the Circular Road.	268° 30′	1,766
24 to 25	From pillar No. 24, which is situated on the high ground through which the Circular Road runs in cutting at the south-east corner of the Pirkhel village, the boundary runs almost in the same direction as from pillar 23 to 24, and excluding the village huts on the right keeps the Circular Road inside it on the left.	268° 20′	868
25 to 26	From pillar No. 25, situated near and on the south of the Jangal Khel village on the north side of the Circular Road near a culvert, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction and keeps the Circular Road inside it.	289° 35′	344
26 to 27	From pillar No. 26, which is situated on the north side of the Circular Road (which runs at the foot of the hill north to the Kohat fort) and south of Jangal Khel village, the boundary runs in a westerly direction and keeps the road within it.	278° 50′	401
27 to 28	From pillar No. 27, which is situated at the south-west corner of Jangal Khel village near the curve of the Circular Road, the boundary makes a sudden turn towards the south following the direction of the Circular road which it keeps inside it.	188° 50′	309
28 to 29	From pillar No. 28, the boundary still runs south, turning slightly towards the east along the west of the Circular Road, which it keeps inside it.	173° 10′	547
29 to 30	From pillar No. 29, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the west of the Circular Road which it keeps inside it.	149° 45′	358

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearings from M. N.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
30 to 31	From pillar No. 30, situated at the north-east corner of the large Mahomedan cemetery near the Public Works Department godown, the boundary runs in an almost southerly direction along the west of the Circular Road, which it keeps inside it.	178° 25'	836
31 to 32	From pillar No. 31, situated at the north-west corner of the crossing of the Circular and Hangu Roads near a culvert, the boundary runs eastward at an angle of 84° 45', and running along the north of the Hangu Road excludes it.	83° 10'	1,853
32 to 33 (Pillar No. 33 is an old pacca one)	From pillar No. 32, situated near the west corner of the Government gardens, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction outside the Government gardens which it includes, and parallel to the enclosure wall of the gardens. The main part of the Hangu Road remains outside and south-west of the boundary.	124° 45'	347
33 to 34 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 33, situated at south corner of the Government gardens, outside the enclosure wall and near a Zearat, the boundary line after crossing the Hangu Road runs in the south-easterly direction within a distance of one chain from the Political Serai	170° 35'	597
34 to 35 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 34, situated near the City Serais, the boundary runs almost in the same direction as from pillar No. 33 to 34, and going past the Cantonment gate of the City of Kohat, keeps the road leading into the Centre Infantry Lines inside it to the left.	172° 0'	260
35 to 36 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 35, situated at the north-east corner of the mosque attached to the bazar of Centre Infantry Lines, the boundary takes an almost westerly direction and runs along the north wall of the above mosque.	262° 25'	61
36 to 37 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 36, situated at the north-west corner of the Centre Infantry Bazar mosque, the boundary, including the mosque, runs along the west wall of the same.	174° 35	23
37 to 38 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No 37, situated behind the above mosque on the west side of it, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction along the partition wall dividing the Municipal Committee Serai from Lala Jainti Parshad's house.	237° 15'	138
38 to 39 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 38, situated at the west corner of Lala Jainti Parshad's house and at the north-east corner of Centre Infantry Bazar at the foot of the city wall, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction close along the city wall, which it excludes.	232° 30'	176
39 to 40 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 39, situated at the west corner of the Centre Infantry Bazar, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction close along the city wall, which it excludes.	137° 50'	253
40 to 41 (Both pillars old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 40, situated at south-west corner of the Centre Infantry Bazar and close to the Bannu gate of the Kohat City, the boundary runs south-westerly between the city wall, which it excludes, and the water-supply tank of the Centre Infantry Lines.	233° 5'	176
41 to 42 (Only pillar No. 42 old and pacca.)	From pillar No. 41, situated at the corner of the city wall near the Niazi gate of the Kohat City, the boundary runs in south-easterly direction close along the city wall between Niazi and Rangarh gates of the city. The city wall is excluded.	146° 40'	337
42 to 43	From pillar No. 42, situated at the angle of the city wall near the "Rangarh" gate of the Kohat City, the boundary turns in a south-westerly direction and runs close along the city wall, which it excludes.	254° 45'	236
43 to 44	From pillar No. 43, situated at foot of the city wall, the boundary line runs almost in the same direction as from pillar 42 to 43, and going past the Mian Khel gate of the city, and after crossing the gate road at the culvert, ascends the hilly ground and keeps at a distance varying from 7 to 23 feet from the city wall on the north and outside of it.	257° 30'	
44 to 45	From pillar No. 44, situated near the re-entrant angle of the city wall, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction, keeping close along the city wall, which forms at a part of it the back wall of sweeper's and kahar's quarters attached to Left Infantry Lines. These quarters are included and the city wall excluded	173° 30'	430
45 to 46	From pillar No. 45, situated at an angle of the city wall near the kahar's quarters, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction and keeping close to and excluding the city wall.	252° 15'	257
46 to 47	From pillar No. 46, situated at a re-entrant angle of the city wall, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction and close along the city wall, keeping the latter outside on the west side.	166° 30'	436
47 to 48	From pillar No 47, situated at an angle of the city wall near the south-west corner of the married men's quarters attached to Left Infantry Lines, the boundary runs almost in the same direction as from pillar 46 to 47 and along the edge of the cultivated land on the west.	170° 23'	187
48 to 49	From the pillar No. 48, situated on left bank of the Jhang Nullah and near the latrines of Left Infantry Lines, the boundary turns by 56° 48' towards the east, and, running along the left bank of Jhang Nullah and past the wooden bridge, bounds the Left Infantry Lines on the south.	113° 35'	260
49 to 50	From pillar No. 49, situated at the south-west corner of the Left Infantry Bazar and on the left bank of the Jhang Nullah, the boundary runs in almost the same direction as from pillar No. 48 to 49.	112° 5'	315

Boundary Pillars	DESCRIPTION.	Forward bearings from M. N.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
50 to 51 (Pillar No. 1 old and pacca)	From pillar No. 50, situated on the south-west side of the mosque of Left Infantry Lines and on the left bank of the Jhang Nullah between a water channel and the edge of the Nullah bank, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction and bounds the Left Infantry parade ground on the south. Pillar No. 1 is situated near a small hut built by a zamindar in his land at the south-east corner of the Left Infantry parade ground.	1050° 5′	919

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

TRANSFERS.

The 14th January 1903.

No. 6.—Mr. S. S. Waterfield, Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, is transferred to Kurram as Political Agent, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1902, relieving Mr. W. P. Barton.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner N.-W. Frontier Province.

POWERS.

The 16th January 1903.

No. 7.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Rai Sahib Lachman Das, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara district.

No. 8.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Rai Sahib Lachman Das, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the civil district of Hazara.

2 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Rai Sahib Lachman Das shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsiff.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Asst. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province

The 9th January 1903.

No. 1-A.—Mr. W. P. Barton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable by death.

APPOINTMENT.

The 20th January 1903.

No. 10.—Mr. W. P. Barton, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th January 1903, *vice* Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, who remains attached to the district.

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 27th December 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	7,680	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	..	2	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	38	25	2
3	Hazára	Bufia	7,029	6	4	10	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	74	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	...	4	4	5	1	4	...		...	1	1	..	...	3	..	2	2	37	47	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	91,070	19	21	40	34	19	15	...	10	.	14	...	4	...	6	6	1	7	23	19	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	30,590	3	5	8	14	9	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	9	1	2	3	14	24	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	14,171	8	3	11	6	3	3	...	...	..	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	40	22	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	5	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	..	2	2	...	2	60	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,575	8	5	13	21	11	10	...	..	.	17	...	4	..	...	4	2	6	21	35	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	...	1	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	29	10
		TOTAL	206,150	50	46	96	94	52	42	...	11		48	3	9	1	22	15	9	24	24	24	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday, the 27th December 1902.

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns, 96 births were registered (50 males and 46 females), giving a birth-rate of 24 per mille of population 94 deaths were registered (52 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 24 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 16th January 1903.

II D 8

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.



NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

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Central Provinces Census Report and Tables, 1901 Parts I and II. F'cap. Board. R14 or 21*s*. (R1-2*a*).

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. MALARIA IN INDIA, by Capt. S. P. James, M.B. (Lond), I.M.S. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R1-8*a*. or 2*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to 1st December 1902. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November, 1902. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1900-1901 and four preceding years. F'cap Paper cover. 2*a*. or 3*d*. (1*a*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mountain Artillery Training, 1902. Super-Royal 16 mo. Full leather. R1-9*a*. or 2*s*. 4*d*. (2*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1902.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

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Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

List of General rules and orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India. Corrected to 31st March, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (3a.)

Madras Code. Third Edition, in two Volumes, 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (8a.) each.

The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (Act XXXVI of 1858), as modified up to 31st May, 1902. 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January, 1903, at 4-15 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 58 and to fill by election under Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Offg. Secretary.

Estate H. H. Emslie, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1856,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Harold Heather Emslie, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Burdwan on the 27th October, 1901, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 2nd March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,
Administrator to Estate H. H. Emslie, deceased.

CALCUTTA:
The 16th January, 1903.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I am no longer a partner in the firm of Smith Ross & Co., Exchange Brokers, Calcutta.

J. F. DARLING.

HULL, ENGLAND,
1st January 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd January 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has again been very little rain over the greater part of India, but as was the case last week, the weather has been feebly disturbed over the central parts of the country where a shallow depression formed and thence travelled eastward through the Satpuras and Bengal. In consequence of this depression rain was received at Ranchi and Hazaribagh on the 16th, at Chaibassa, Ranchi and Balasore on the 17th, at Saugor Island, Calcutta, Burdwan, Chaibassa, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Balasore on the 18th, at Saugor Island, Jessore, Dibrugarh, Sambalpur, Chaibassa and Balasore on the 19th, and at Barisal, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Sambalpur and Balasore on the 20th. This rainfall was generally light or moderate, but falls of over 1 inch in 24 hours were recorded during this period at Dibrugarh, Ranchi, Balasore and Sambalpur. The weather has been disturbed during the week over Persia, Baluchistan and Kashmir, and light rain or snow has been frequently received over these areas, but has not at any time extended into North-West India. Light showers were reported along the East Coast on the 23rd, but with this exception the only rainfall received over India throughout the week was that over Bengal and the East Satpuras between the 16th and the 20th.

The following table shows that rain was confined during the week to Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Burdwan sub-division, the Simla sub-division, Baluchistan, the Ranchi sub-division, the Madura sub-division and the two divisions of the East Coast; the total amounts received were unimportant except in the Calcutta, Cuttack and Ranchi sub-divisions, where the normal rainfall was exceeded. Except in these sub-divisions, the weather was actually or practically rainless throughout the week.

The seasonal excess has been increased in the Burdwan, Calcutta, Cuttack and Ranchi sub-divisions and the seasonal deficiency has been increased over North-West and Central India, but otherwise there has been nominating change in the seasonal condition of rainfall.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 22nd January 1903.			Rainfall data from [illegible]th November to 22nd January 1903.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·05	−0·05	0·79	0·50	+ 0·29	+ 58	+ 76
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·06	−0·06	0·49	0·50	− 0·01	− 2	+ 11
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·08	0·52	− 0·44	− 85	− 84
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·47	0·63	− 0·16	− 25	− 16
	Calcutta	0·27	0·07	+0·20	0·78	0·34	+ 0·44	+129	+ 89
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·15	0·20	−0·05	0·32	0·90	− 0·58	− 64	− 76
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·40	− 0·40	−100	−100
	Darbhanga	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·3[illegible]	− 0·39	−100	−100
	Bahraich	0	0·22	−0·22	0	0·92	− 0·9[illegible]	−100	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0·08	0·06	+0·02	0·30	0·23	+ 0·07	+ 30	+ 29
	Patna	0	0·14	−0·14	0·03	0·53	− 0·50	− 94	− 92
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·02	0·77	−0·75	0·21	3·23	− 3·02	− 93	− 92
	Ludhiana	0	0·50	−0·50	0·04	2·02	− 1·98	− 9[illegible]	− 97
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·16	−0·16	0·02	0·86	− 0·84	− 98	− 97
	Lahore	0	0·26	−0·26	0·04	1·17	− 1·13	− 97	− 90
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·19	−0·19	0·01	0·76	− 0·75	− 99	− 98
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·05	0·30	−0·25	0·75	2·07	− 1·32	− 64	− 60
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0·05	0·05	0	1·80	1·35	+ 0·45	+ 33	+ 35
	Cuttack	0·58	0·10	+0·48	2·60	0·50	+ 2·10	+420	+405
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	1·14	0·05	+1·09	1·66	0·31	+ 1·35	+435	+100
	Raipur	0	0·08	−0·08	0·16	0·52	− 0·36	− 69	− 64
	Jubbulpore	0	0·11	−0·11	1·44	0·91	+ 0·53	+ 58	+ 80
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·16	−0·16	0·15	1·02	− 0·87	− 85	− 83
	Jaipur	0	0·12	−0·12	0·05	0·57	− 0·52	− 91	− 89
	Indore	0	0·06	−0·06	0·47	0·39	+ 0·08	+ 21	+ 42
15. West Coast	Calicut	0	0·21	−0·21	5·86	2·95	+ 2·91	+ 99	+114
	Bombay	0	0	0	2·42	0·15	+ 2·27	+1513	+1513
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·48	0·07	+ 0·41	+586	+586
	Rajkot	0	0·01	−0·01	0·33	0·11	+ 0·22	+200	+230
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·05	−0·05	1·05	0·78	+ 0·27	+ 35	+ 44
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·04	−0·04	0·83	0·71	+ 0·12	+ 17	+ 24
	Bijapur	0	0·01	−0.01	4·09	0·31	+ 3·78	+121[illegible]	+1263
	Hyderabad	0	0·02	−0.02	0·50	0·14	+ 0·36	+25[illegible]	+317
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	1·99	0·45	+ 1·54	+342	+352
	Madura	0·01	0·11	−0·10	7·65	3·25	+ 4·40	+13[illegible]	+143
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·05	0·37	−0·32	18·43	11·65	+ 6·78	+ 5	+ 63

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 22nd January, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th January, 1903.

Madras.—No rain. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Anantapur, and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have generally fallen, but in some districts they are stationary or have risen for certain grains.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. More rain is needed in parts of Sukkur and Thar and Parkar. The harvesting of the autumn crops is completed in Ahmedabad, is almost over in Sholapur and Kanara, and continues in parts of Surat, Khandesh, and Belgaum. Threshing is almost completed in Colaba and continues in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, the Deccan and Dharwar. Spring sowing still continues in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. The standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts, or insects in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Nasik; by cloudy weather in parts of Karachi, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach and Dharwar; and by the recent rainfall in parts of Broach and Sholapur. They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Hyderabad and the Upper Sindh Frontier but are generally in good condition elsewhere. Cotton is in good condition in Ahmedabad, parts of Broach and Wadhwan; in fair condition in parts of Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar; but is slightly damaged by cloudy weather or recent rainfall in parts of Broach, Surat, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach and Baroda. The fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock is in good condition and is generally sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1902 remains substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters were:—Ahmedabad 38, Bijapur 48.

The daily average numbers on relief were:—BRITISH DISTRICTS:—In poor-houses, 89; on village relief, 1,069; total, 1,158.

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from Chota Nagpur and all the Divisions of Bengal proper, except Rajshahi and from the districts of Gya, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack and Balasore. Rain is still needed for the standing crops in Nadia, Pabna, Patna, Gya, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Sonthal Parganas. Prospects are generally good. The harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion; threshing is in progress. Poppy is promising. There is no want of fodder and water. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in ten and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—A few cents of rain fell in four districts, but more is generally required. The irrigation of the spring crops and the pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Poppy is flourishing and is being weeded in places. Slight damage has been caused by frost to the standing crops in a few districts, but prospects are otherwise favourable. Supplies and fodder are ample. Prices continue to show a tendency to rise.

Punjab.—Rainfall *nil*. The sowing of spring crops is finished. Sugarcane is being pressed in Jullundur and Amritsar. The condition and prospects of the spring crop are generally good on irrigated lands. The crops on dry lands are withering for want of rain and throughout the province rain is now badly wanted. The sugarcane crop has suffered from frost in Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore; and by white-ants in parts of Mianwali. Locusts have appeard in parts of Mooltan and are doing some damage to the crops. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Amritsar, Sialkot, Mianwali, and Mooltan. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. The prices of food-grains are generally rising in Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Mooltan.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is now cloudy and promises rain which is badly wanted everywhere. The condition of irrigated crops is average, but unirrigated crops are beginning to wither away. The stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable, but is scarce and dear. The canals are running well in Peshawar. Prices are rising owing to the rains holding off and to the large exports to Afghanistan where famine rates are prevailing. Prices:—Wheat $13\frac{7}{16}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$, gram $16\frac{1}{4}$ and $18\frac{1}{2}$, maize $17\frac{3}{4}$ and 20 seers, per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

Burma.—Rainfall *nil*. In Lower Burma reaping of paddy is approaching completion, and threshing and winnowing are general. Crops are threshing out very light in Tharrawaddy and in Myaungmya. One-sixth of the crops have failed owing to the want of rain and the estimate is reported to be below normal in most districts. In Upper Burma the reaping of main paddy is still going on. Threshing is progressing in the Ruby Mines district and Yamethin. Reaping of sesamum is completed in Lower Chindwin. The standing crops are generally fair. In Pakokku crops on high lands are failing for want of rain and in Minbu crop failures are reported to be fairly numerous. The price of paddy has risen slightly in five and fallen in four districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cloudy. There was no rain except 3 cents in Wardha and 9 cents in Narshinghpur. The harvesting and threshing of autumn crops are practically completed, but the harvesting of *juar* (giant millet) and other minor crops and picking of cotton continue in a few districts. The winter crops are generally in good condition, but the cloudy weather and insects have caused some damage in most districts to crops other than wheat and linseed. The damage by frost to *til* in Narsinghpur varies from 30 to 90 per cent. and in Hoshangabad to 75 per cent. *Tur* (Cajan pea) has been seriously damaged in most districts by frost and fungoid disease; in Jubbulpore the late sown wheat on light soil requires rain. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fluctuated. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—wheat 18; gram 20: rice 17½; and *juar* 29. The highest prices are:—wheat 10; gram 10; rice 8¾; and *juar* 18¼. In Raipur the numbers on relief works were as follows:—relief workers (Public Works Department), adults 13,986; children 2,229; total 16,215. In poor-houses:—adults 33; children 19; total 52. On gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved):—adults 3,159; children 1,320; total 4,479. Total on all forms of relief 20,746. The number of Public Works Department Camps open is 11.

Assam.—Rain has fallen in the Surma Valley and Upper Assam. More rain is wanted for the standing crops in Sylhet. Harvesting of late rice is nearly finished. Pruning of tea; pressing of sugarcane; and gathering of mustard and pulse are in progress. The outturn of late rice and sugarcane is generally fair, except in Nowgong and parts of Kamrup; of pulse it is poor in Nowgong, elsewhere fair to good. The prospects of mustard are good in Sylhet; fair in Darrang and Sibsagar; but poor in other districts. Fodder is scarce in places. Water is insufficient in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet, and Tezpur 14; Gauhati 13; Dhubri, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 11½ seers, per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The rice harvest and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool and cloudy. Cotton-picking and reaping of *juar* continue. The winter crops are growing satisfactorily, except wheat, *tur*, and gram which are being damaged by insects in parts of three districts. Preparation of land for the monsoon crops is in progress in parts of two districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of *juar* has risen in the Jalgaon taluq; elsewhere it is almost steady.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during week. The autumn harvest continues in a few talukas. The early rice harvest is nearing completion. The standing spring crops are in fairly good condition and the harvest has begun in some talukas. The winter rice sowings continue. Prices—wheat 7½; rice 8¼; and *juar* 25½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations and standing crops remain as reported last week. Cotton has been injured by frost in Kishengarh and Kotah. The condition of cattle is good Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food-grain in seers per rupee was—Kotah 36; the highest price—Sirohi 14¼. Six hundred and fifty persons are on gratuitous relief in Marwar.

Central India.—No rain fell durieg the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The crops are generally good but have been slightiy injured by frost in parts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Dhar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundlekhand, normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and lew in Malwa. Average prices:—26 to 38¼ in Gwalior, 33$\frac{5}{16}$ in Bhopal, 20 to 27¼ in Bundelkhand, 33 in Malwa, and 32 to 40 in Bhopal. The condition of opium is fair in Gwalior and Bhopal and good in Malwa. Operations are in progress in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and chilly except on the last day of the week when skies were heavily clouded. There has been very little snow. Prices are stationary.

JAMMU.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices are rising. Wheat is selling from 13 to 20; and maize 20 to 26 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is unsatisfactory. Fodder is growing scarce. Rain is badly wanted.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is frosty and very cold. The standing crop of wheat is doing well. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	...	1,555	1,555	...	1,158	1,158	— 397
Central Provinces	11,319	4,332	15,651	16,215	4,531	20,746	+ 5,095
Total British Provinces	11,319	5,887	17,206	16,215	5,689	21,904	+ 4,698
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	654	654	...	650	650	— 4
Total Native States	...	654	654	...	650	650	— 4
GRAND TOTAL	11,319	6,541	17,860	16,215	6,339	22,554	+ 4.69

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 20th December 1902			For the week ending the 27th December 1902			For the week ending the 3rd January 1903.			For the week ending the 10th January 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,967	...	2,036	2,036	...	2,066	2,066	...	1,859	1,859	...	1,448	1,448
2	Sholapur	720,977	921	2,621	3,542	518	1,438	1,956	422	1,086	1,508	...	...	...
3	Bijapur	735,435	...	1,521	1,521	...	1,464	1,464	...	1,089	1,089	...	107	107
	TOTAL BOMBAY	2,252,379	921	7,352	8,273	518	4,968	5,486	422	4,034	4,456	...	1,555	1,555
	Central Provinces.													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	3,034	3,576	6,610	5,533	4,847	10,380	7,398	4,462	11,860	11,319	4,332	15,651
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	3,034	3,576	6,610	5,533	4,847	10,380	7,398	4,462	11,860	11,319	4,332	15,651
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	3,695,157	3,955	10,928	14,883	6,051	9,815	15,866	7,820	8,496	16,316	11,319	5,887	17,206
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	...	632	632	...	639	639	...	601	601	...	654	654
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	632	632	...	639	639	...	601	601	...	654	654
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565	3	900	903	...	796	796	...	601	601	...	654	654
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	5,630,722	3,958	11,828	15,786	6,051	10,611	16,662	7,820	9,097	16,917	11,319	6,541	17,860

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 17th January 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.		Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	492	443
	Northern.	Dhollera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	1	1
		Ahmedabad District	„ „ „	147	119
		Broach Port	„ „ „	...	...
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	4	4
		Kaira „	„ „	731	412
		Mahikantha State	„ „	...	...
		Palanpur „	„ „	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	„ „	24	12
		Rewakantha State	„ „	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	133	133
		Bulsar Port	„ „	8	9
		Surat District	„ „	124	82
		Bandra Port	„ „	5	5
		Utan „		1	1
		Kelva „		...	...
		Trombay „		10	9
		Mahim „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi „		12	9
		Bassein „	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	27	18
		Thana „	„	21	13
		Umbergaon Port	„	2	2
		Kon Port	„	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	69	43
	Central.	Ahmednagar „	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	222	148
		Khandesh „	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,094	773
		Nasik „	G. I. P. & N. G.	1,065*	868*
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	592	502
		Poona District	„ „	318	221
		Satara „	S. M.	1,895	1368
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	141	108
		Sholapur District	„ S. M. & Barsi	711	521
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel „		4	2
		Eshoi „		...	...
		Revdanda „		7	5
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	89	57
		Ratnagiri Port		2	2
		Dabhal „		...	...
Madras Presidency.		Jaigad „		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		1	...
		Belgaum „	S. M.	1,352	910
		Hubli Town	„	42	42
		Dharwar District	„	1,282	854
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	18	9
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	394	254

* Figures for two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—*contd.*	Sind.	Karachi District	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	"	17	13
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot "		79	63
		Aundh State		50	22
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		28	29
		Bhor State		14	8
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	73	46
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	105	87
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,173	799
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	13	8
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		10	6
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		2	1
		Kodinar Port		1	...
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	" "	48	27
		Baroda State	" "	349	276
		Dharampur "		...	...
		Jath "		...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	67	60
		Cambay State	" "	11	13
		Bijapur "		9	6
			Total	13,091	9,425
Madras Presidency.	......	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	323†	207†
		Bellary Town	S. M.	12*	4
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	519‡	374‡
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	45*	38
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	33§	23§
		South Arcot "	" "	...	...
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M.	38(a)	34(a)
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	4	2
		Chingleput		3(b)	1(b)
			Total	977	683

* Including 1 imported seizure.
† " 17 " seizures and 9 imported deaths.
‡ " 25 " " " 20 " "
§ Including 10 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(a) " 8 " " " 2 " "
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	...	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	40(a)	37
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	...	...
		Hooghly District	E. I.	...	...
		Midnapur „	B. N.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	1(b)	1
		Monghyr Town	„	200	183
		Monghyr District	„	83	72
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	1,278	1,008
		Patna City	E. I.	278	269
		Patna District	„	50(a)	50
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	131	122
		Darbhanga Town	„	44	36
		Darbhanga District	„	166	136
		Shahabad „	E. I.	311	247
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau „	„	...	...
			Total	2,582	2,161
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	139*	137*
		Allahabad District	„	270	259
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	20†	18†
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	802‡	749‡
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	9	6
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	„	4	2
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	„	69	59
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	6	4
		Ballia „	B. & N. W.	210	207
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„	72	63
		Ghazipur „	E. I., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„	10	7
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O. & R.	45	38
		Fyzabad „	„	20	13
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh „	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	74(c)	59(c)
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	17	16
		Gorakhpur District	„	129	124
		Basti	„	42	24
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	110(d)	98(d)
		Meerut Cantonment		...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	4	3
		Hardwar		...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	5§	5§
		Aligarh „	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur District	O. & R. & N. W.	133	133
		Bulandshahr „	„ „	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	176	168
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	27	26
		Lucknow District	„ „	3	3
		Hardoi „	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I.	77	70
		Agra City	„ G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
			Total	2,473	2,291
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	„	541	287
		Hoshiarpur „		...	...
		Ferozepur „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	159	77
	Lahore	Gujranwala „	N. W.	683	458
		Amritsar City	„	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	850	576
		Gurdaspur „	„	54	29
		Lahore „	„	558	232
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat „	„	22	13
		Sialkot „	„	316‖	215‖
		Jhang „	„	17	11

* Including 21 seizures and 21 deaths of previous week.
† „ 4 seizures and 4 deaths of previous week.
‡ Including 116 seizures and 107 deaths of previous week.
§ Including 4 seizures and 4 deaths of previous week.
‖ Figures for 2 weeks.

(a) One of these imported.
(b) Imported.
(c) Including 33 seizures and 25 deaths of previous week.
(d) „ 21 „ „ 18 „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	31	26
		Ludhiana "	N. W. and E. I.	41	29
		Umballa Cantonment	"	...	...
		Umballa City	" and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	"	389¶	292¶
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	85	52
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	53	24
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	119¶	106¶
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	18	15
			Total	3,936	2,442
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	13	8
		Nimar District	"	1	1
		Hoshangabad Town	"	...	...
		Narshingpur "		1‖	...
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	122	88
		Nagpur District	" "	1‖	1‖
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	10(*a*)	5(*a*)
	Jubbalpore	Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	533	502
		Jubbalpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
			Total	681	605
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	140	114
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	72	63
		Bangalore District	" "	180	142
		Mysore City	"	28	19
		Mysore District	"	252	191
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	66	41
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	63	44
		Tumkur District	S. M.	22	24
		Shimoga "	"	50	40
		Chitaldrug "	"	37	30
		Kadur "	"	78	60
		Hassan "	"	58	38
			Total	1,046	806
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	...	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	297†	235†
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	131†	119†
		Bir "	" & Madras	9†	2†
		Parbhani "	"	1§	...
			Total	438	356
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	47	34
		Akola District	G. I. P.	268	197
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	286	180
		Wun "		...	...
			Total	601	411
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	...	...
		Marwar State	" " & J. B.	...	...
		Banswara State		7(*e*)	3(*e*)
			Total	7	3
Central India.	...	Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" "	24‡	18‡
		Rutlam City	" "	28(*c*)	19(*c*)
		Rutlam State		12(*d*)	8(*d*)
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
			Total	64	45
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		5	3
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	5	3
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	25,901	19,231

(*a*) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(*c*) From 30th December 1902 to 14th January 1903.
(*d*) From 1st to 14th January 1903.
(*e*) Up to 12th January 1903 and including 3 suspicious deaths.

† From 6th to 12th January 1903.
‡ From 22nd December 1902 to 13th January 1903.
§ Imported. From 6th to 12th January 1903.
‖ Imported.
¶ Figures for 2 weeks.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1902 OF:

Rice	Maize	Turmeric
Wheat and flour	Gram and pulse	Grass and straw
Barley	Ghi	Jawar stalks
Jawar and bajra	Sugar	Bhusa
Ragi	Salt	Sheep, goats, and bullocks
Kangni	Tobacco	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	32·16	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·44	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·32	28·32	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	23·02	22·54	32·65	32·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	30·38	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	32·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·56	26·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	34·97	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	34·59	33·16	31·07	34·97	...	...	...	...	12·96	12·96
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	33·17	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·78	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	13·75	20	30	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	28·75	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	30	30	25	32·5	...	...	21·25	26·25	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	28·12 to 28·75	33·12 to 37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	40	41·25	32·5	32·5	...	...	23·75	23·75	22·5	23·75
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	27·5	36·25	24·22	25·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	30	37·5	32·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	26·56	27·5	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25	29·37	24·37	27·5	...	...	19·37	23·12	16·87	20·62
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	28·8	31·87	26·51	31·41	...	...	19·81	22·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	29·58	34·84	26·56	31·87	...	...	15·94	20·94	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	17·92	20·36	28·44	34·74	26·09	29·95	31·15	40·69	17·45	22·84	16·2	18·54
Central—												
Cawnpore	15·99	18·18	29·63	32·66	24·63	27·6	27·6	31·98	17·45	20	15·05	16·3
Jhánsi	19·06	18·12	34·79	42·08	28·2	29·63	...	...	18·18	21·51	15·21	19·79
Western—												
Meerut	16·67	...	36·35	33·85	22·97	25	27·97	28·59	18·59	19·22	16·67	...
Agra	19·06	22·19	50	50	25·78	28·54	31·35	33·33	17·76	20	16·41	20·47
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15·36	15	33·12	32·5	23·44	26·72	...	...	15·31	16·56	18·12	17·5
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	18·18	30·73	33·33	23·54	28·59	29·63	34·79	16·67	17·24	16·67	15·36
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17·5	19·37	37·5	42·03	24·69	30	...	...	16·87	20	...	16·04

(a The figures under "Rice husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	26·02	30·48	29·36	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·19	53·33	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	11·72	13·44	34·04	46·38	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30·05	41·29	50·79	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42·11	57·14	61·54	..	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpárá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	33·75	40	51·37	300	420	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	27·5	37·5	400	450	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5 to 25	31·25	37·5 to 40	37·5 to 45	285	380 to 400	Midnapur
21·25	28·75	...	...	20	25	25	30	42·5	37·5	390	350	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	28·75	33·12	37·5	280	320	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·31	33·12	43·75	46·25	540	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	32·5	27·5	31·25	45	55	360	340	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·22	27·5	21·56	26·25	307·5	397·5	Cuttack
												Bihar south—
...	...	...	...	12·5	16·87	16·25	23·12	23·44	26·25	260	340	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	15·16	18·44	19·79	26·25	33·33	35·62	300	340	Bhágalpur
...	..	15·94	18·12	13·28	18·12	20	23·44	27·5	29·53	255·94	320	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
16·77	20·90	...	...	...	18·02	16·04	23·44	18·23	28·75	296·15	355·42	Benares
												Central—
15·66	18·59	...	...	13·54	16·3	17·76	18·16	...	...	266·67	336·82	Cawnpore
17·92	21·93	...	...	...	21·93	17·92	20	...	...	246·09	297·66	Jhánsi
												Western—
18·18	...	...	...	16·67	...	20·52	20	29·06	25	266·67	...	Meerut
18·38	21·72	...	...	17·76	19·53	19·53	21·09	38·07	34·63	237·03	328·18	Agra
												Submontane, west—
17·19	18·75	...	...	15·81	17·5	19·37	18·12	...	...	280	370	Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
15·36	17·21	...	...	14·27	15·36	17·76	20	...	...	280	360	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	16·04	16·25	18·44	...	...	300	360	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·53	17·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·51	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·19	20·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	25·1	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	22·54	23·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	ℹ7·5	47·5	33·75	38·75	75	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	ℹ0	52·5	37·5	38·75	70	70	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	40 to 45	32·5 to 37·5	34·37	35·62	62·5 and 77	55 and 72·5	...	...	...	...	2·66	3·19
Calcutta	40	45	33·12	33·75	70	90	...	...	10·62	10	7·5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	42·5	37·5	32·5	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pabna	38·12	36·25	37·5	38·75	80	70	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	40	62·5	38·75	40	100	90	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	30	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5	5·31	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	24·37	35	36·87	36·87	40	30	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	37·5	ℹ2·5	35·62	38·75	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	ℹ3·44	26·ℹ6	40	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	36·09	40·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	31·98	36·35	...	...	67·5	67·5	62·5	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	44·69	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·07	38·91	...	...	123·07	133·33	87·5	112·5	3·75	5·73	4·01	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	33·12	45	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	110 and 120	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	45	40	...	...	60	70	...	...	3·33	4·01	5	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*).

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	60 to 100	Meerut
...	6·67	...	...	40 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26·25	26·25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	1·67	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued.*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12·5	12·5	...	...	30·78	33·12	...	...	22·19	26·56	18·12	26·56
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	16·72	19·06	44·37	44·37	24·22	23·59	28·59	30·78	15·94	15·31	15·94	17·34
Central— Lahore	21·56	22·34	42·08	44·48	28·7	22·76	27·19	26·87	16·15	18·54	17·19	16·3
South-eastern— Delhi	19·06	21·09	33·33	38·07	24·22	25	31·25	31·98	18·18	17·4	15·99	17·4
Submontane— Amritsar	21·61	22·24	36·35	41·04	22·24	21·93	25·42	25	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	21·87	20	52·81	53·07	27·5	21·87	28·59	23·75	18·12	13·44	12·5	13·44
Western— Multan	16·67	16·67	30·73	26·07	27·6	25	32·03	30·78	19·69	17·03	15·99	14·74
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	19·0	35	30·31	27·5	...	...	25·62	21·87	20·94	20
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	26·72	26·87	...	...	...	18·44	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	33·75 to 35·62	25·62 to 27·66	57·5	52·5	28·75	19·06 to 20·31	17·5 to 19·37	17·5 to 19·57
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	36·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	34·48	47·13	...	...	...	...	16·35	23·02
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	24·84
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	34	35	30	30	...	44	...	...	21	21
Central— Jubbulpur	...	...	33·25	32	25·75	26·62	32	32	...	...	14·25	20
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	31	32	26	30	33	37·5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	42·86	42·86	...	...	...	...	17·31	17·78
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	50	50	50	...	...	22·92	20
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	80	47·06	50	57·14	57·14	...	...	23·53	20
Amraoti	...	...	45	37·5	37·5	37·5	45	42	...	...	18·75	16·25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	25
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7	27·3
Cuddapah	23·8	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	27·4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	21·7	25·7	37·8	47·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	20·3	15·8	32·8	35·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·3	27·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	19·66	21·17	36·55	36·57	48·76	54·56	48	50·94	...	...	14·59	21
Bangalore	20·44	23·51	36·69	44·72	41·19	41·19	56·95	60·5	...	...	34·29	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dal		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Rajputana—
21·04	27·5	...	...	18·18	25	22·81	26·56	...	...	246·09	336·87	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
15·94	21·09	...	...	15·31	15·94	16·72	18·59	40	40	285	375	*Southern—* Ferozpur
18·44	19·48	...	...	15·62	15·73	18·49	17·81	37·24	41·04	293·02	413·12	*Central—* Lahore
19·06	20·88	...	...	14·79	17·81	20	21·09	33·33	29·63	285	375	*South-eastern—* Delhi
19·01	...	...	...	15·20	15·36	18·8	16·67	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
19·06	17·81	...	...	18·12	15·94	21·25	19·06	23·12	38·12	253·75	320	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
19·06	18·18	...	...	17·4	16·67	23·18	21·61	...	...	290·88	400	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
22·55	23·75	...	...	...	...	25·31	26·87	...	41·25	...	390	Karáchi
...	19·57	...	...	...	...	...	22·34	...	...	297·5	362·5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	20 to 23·75	21·25	...	...	38·75	45·62 to 47·5	300 to 330	300 to 470	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
21·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	23·[illegible]8	...	...	...	...	27·19	31·25	23·8	30·94	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmednagar
...	25·83	...	...	...	...	35·78	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	26·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	40	39	333	333	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	23·5	30·75	32	240	310	*Central—* Jubbulpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	32	39	250	300	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
26·25	22·92	...	...	...	...	29·17	30	41·67	50	285·66	323·81	Akola
26·67	25·81	...	...	...	...	32	38·09	47·06	53·33	290·91	336·84	Ellichpur
21·25	22·5	...	...	...	...	27·5	38·75	35	43·75	295	320	Amráoti
												Madras—
12	19·9	...	...	...	...	39·2	37·2	...	...	326	325·7	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	15·3	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32[illegible]·3	410·9	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·4	43·5	17·7	35·3	285·7	380·9	*Central—* Bellary
18·8	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263·2	345·5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnul
...	...	16	24·5	...	...	...	...	24·6	35·7	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	32·9	...	...	345·6	362·1	*East Coast, South—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	17·1	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
17·7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	29·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	15·67	21·55	...	...	12·17	26·17	60·37	74	398·48	375·69	Mysore
...	...	14·69	27·89	...	...	13·12	19·05	44·48	58·78	377·14	485·63	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts.	Sugar, raw (*gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	44·06	57·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·33	5	3·33	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	44·37	...	...	80	80	100	133·28	3·28	3·28	4·06	3·91
Central—												
Lahore	42·08	45·73	...	...	53·33	48·49	76·15	106·67	10	10	6·46	4·48
South-eastern—												
Delhi	34·79	50	...	...	80	80	80	130	10	5	6·67	4·01
Submontane—												
Amritsar	34·79	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·15	5
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	40	42·5	...	...	30·78	40	72·5	114·27	6·67	5·73	5·62	4·01
Western—												
Multan	51·56	47·03	...	...	80	80	80	133·33	5·73	5	6·25	3 65
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	41·72	51·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	64·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	72 75	69·75	50	106·62	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	38	150	100	60	90	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	114·28	...	...	120	145	66·67	114·28	2·08	1·82	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	88·89	...	...	200	200	100	160	10	13·33	...	...
Amároti	42	80	...	...	120	110	60	120	9·26	6·17	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	44·8	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	120·4	171·2	36	68·5	...	...	6·9	9
Central—												
Bellary	35·7	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	65·8	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	49·4	25·1	74·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	41·1	51·8	...	...	123·4	123·4	29·6	65·3	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	75·8	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	56·74	55·12	...	...	274·28	305	68·57	103·61	4	4	4	5
Bangalore	45	51·37	...	...	308·57	342·5	51·87	146·75	9·1	7·58	7·31	7·31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks per pair		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·28	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	6·67	...	...	80	65	...	...	125	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
6·09	4·01	...	...	70	60	...	...	80	60	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
7·97	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	15·62	6·67	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	87·5	85	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
4·4	2·75	...	...	65	75	...	...	80	80	Akola
...	8	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	70	80	...	...	75	100	Amároti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	80	75	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	60	65	60	65	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	65	80	65	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
3·5	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
4·29	...	...	...	120	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 22, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1902 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 7	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 6	11 —	...	...	14 8	14 4	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	14 —	13 3	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 10	12 9	11 8	...	24 8	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 9	12 14	...	...	10 15	11 2	11 5	11 9	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 —	...	31 —	31 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...		16 12	16 12	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 11	14 3	13 11	15 3	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 2	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 —	33 8	32 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	16 —	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	13 —	15 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 10	6 2	12 —	10 11	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 and 13 8	13 5	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	15 —	13 —	16 —	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 1	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 6	12 4	16 —	16 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 13	16 —	17 —	14 8
Hooghly	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	20 —	20 —	22 13	22 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	20 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 10	15 10	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thòngwa
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	28 3	37 9	8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	25 9	8 3	8 3	14 9	14 9	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Pakòkku
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	31 8	31 8	5 13	5 13	10 9	10 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 14	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	8 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	9 14	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 1	6 15	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	8 4	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	14 8 to 16 —	14 8 to 16 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	15 7	15 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 5	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 4	12 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 8	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 12	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	..	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Santhál Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 —	15 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 —	22 —	26 —	...	...	14 11	13 2	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	...	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	27 12	27 12	...	..	13 8 and 15 —	12 12 and 15 12	...	..	...	...
Malda	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	...	...	20 —	18 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	9 8	...	.	...	...
Dinajpur	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	..	..	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..		...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	14 7	13 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	12 7	10 13	...	...	..	...	14 12	14 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 — and 5 —	14 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —	..	...	..	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	14 —	12 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	23 —	24 —
Ránchi	9 12 to 11 8	8 8 to 11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	1[illegible] 6	11 4	16 14	15 4	...	...	15 12	14 10	...	...	...	...
Hazáribagh	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 8	13 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	15 —	24 —	20 —	...	...	11 8 and 14 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 8	14 8	20 —	19 4	...	...	15 8	12 8 and 14 8	23 —	22 —	...	...
Patna	16 —	15 8	20 —	22 —	...	...	15 8	14 —	23 —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	14 —	14 —	20 —	22 —	...	..	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	15 — and 16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 8 to 16 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 1	20 4	24 —	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 4	13 8	16 7	17 9	...	...	17 9	19 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 —	24 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	16 —	16 —	26 —	24 —	..	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 — to 15 8	13 15½	21 —	21 — to 22 —	...	...	18 4	18 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 8	13 8	20 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 —	26 —	25 —	21 —	22 —
Benares	15 —	15 —	20 15	20 15	9 3	10 5	13 5	13 9	22 10	21 2	22 4	21 11
Ghazipur	13 12	13 15	21 —	21 8	6 14	6 14	12 12	12 4	27 12	20 —	22 12	21 2
Jaunpur	15 —	15 8	21 —	21 8	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	...	28 —
Allahabad	12 12	13 —	20 —	19 —	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	24 —	[illegible]	24 —	24 —
Central—												
Bánda	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	14 —	14 —	30 —	28 —	24 —	23 —
Fatehpur	15 —	15 —	19 8	19 8	12 —	12 8	14 —	14 8	26 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Hamirpur	15 —	15 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	26 8	24 —	23 —
Jalaun	14 14	14 14	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 12	16 —	22 8	22 —	...	..	12 —	12 —	26 —	27 —	25 —	26 —
Jhansi	14 2	14 4	22 4	21 4	7 8	7 4	11 8	11 —	20 10	22 6	22 8	21 12
Etawah	15 12	16 4	21 4	20 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 12	26 4	24 4	23 8
Farukhabad	16 11	17 1	27 4	25 14	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	25 14	24 8	25 —	24 8
Mainpuri	16 12	17 —	19 8	20 4	...	...	13 —	13 —	21 8	23 8	21 8	24 12
Etah	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 8	16 4	20 8	20 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	24 —	21 —	21 8
Agra	14 8	15 —	22 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	22 —
Muttra	15 —	15 8	23 8	23 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	27 —	24 —	24 —
Aligarh	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	...	8 —	24 8	24 8	23 8	25 —
Bulandshahr	17 8	17 10	24 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	26 4	27 —	23 8	24 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 —	13 12	19 12	19 12	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	16 —	...	16 —	...
Azamgarh	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	6 11	6 11	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 2	16 10	23 6	23 6	10 13	10 6	16 3	15 14	29 11	30 10	24 5	23 6
Basti	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	7 12	7 12	12 8	12 6	22 —	19 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 12	11 —	11 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 4	12 —	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 10	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 11	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 —	17 —	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 —	...	...	12 12	10 —	11 8	10 14	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	...	...	12 2	10 8	13 4	13 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	15 12(a)	17 6(a)	...	...	17 1	17 1	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	..	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	11 4	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	..	...	..	15 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	Mánbhum
30 —	32 —	...	...	17 — to 19 —	16 — to 17 —	22 —	24 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	Ránchi
23 10	27 —	...	...	20 4	20 4	27 —	27 —	12 6	11 13	10 6	10 6	Palámau
24 —	24 8	...	...	18 6	17 8	21 8	22 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	..	...	...	22 —	23 —	35 —	32 —	17 —	16 —	10 —	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	14 —	14 —	23 8	22 8	26 —	25 —	15 —	15 —	11 5	11 5	Gaya
...	...	23 —	20 —	23 —	28 —	31 —	31 —	20 —	19 8	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	..	..	..	22 —	22 —	26 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	..	...	..	16 —	14 8 and 16 —	...	...	10 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	..	...	...	20 4	20 —	26 4	24 —	12 —	11 4	11 13	11 4	Bhágálpur
31 —	19 10	...	...	20 14	19 12	31 —	30 12	14 4	13 3	11 4	11 4	Darbhanga
24 —	24 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	29 —	28 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
25 —	25 —	20 —	19 —	22 8	22 —	28 —	28 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Sáran
32 —	22 —	...	...	22 —	21 8 to 22 —	29 —	29 8	23 —	22 8	10 8	10 8	Champáran
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	23 —	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	17 5½	16 12	22 12	22 12	23 14	23 14	13 9(b)	14 10	10 4½	10 4½	Benares
...	...	15 —	15 4	23 4	21 14	25 4	22 4	15 10	14 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	..	21 —	25 —	24 —	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur
...	20 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 1	...	20 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	...	...	14 —(b)	18 —	11 —	11 —	Banda
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	15 —(b)	15 —(b)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —(b)	11 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	23 8	24 —	21 8	21 —	29 —	29 —	14 8(b)	14 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	...	...	16 6(b)	17 4	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	21 4	21 8	27 8	27 8	14 8	16 —	11 10	11 10	Etáwah
...	...	...	34 —	21 13	21 13	31 6	31 6	12 4	12 4	11 4	11 9	Farukhabad
23 8	24 8	...	...	19 4	19 —	23 8	24 8	14 8(b)	14 4(b)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	25 —	28 —	13 —(b)	13 —	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	23 —	25 —	12 12	12 8(b)	11 4	11 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	18 —	16 —	19 4	19 4	24 —	23 —	15 —(b)	15 8(b)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	22 8	14 8	14 8	18 8	19 —	26 —	23 8	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	20 —	18 8	18 8	25 —	27 —	13 —(b)	13 —(b)	11 —	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
23 —	...	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	27 8	25 8	14 —	14 8	10 8	10 8	Ballia
...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	26 2	21 12	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
26 13	27 —	22 8	22 1	22 8	21 10	18 13	27 14	16 —	16 —	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
21 —	21 —	18 8	18 8	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	14 12	14 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

(a) Kalai (b) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	17 —	17 4	26 4	26 4	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	22 8	23 4
Budaun	17 —	17 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	28 —	26 —	27 8	26 —
Pilibit	16 —	16 8	25 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	13 4	...	...	20 —	25 —
Bareli	16 14	16 9	23 12	23 2	5 10	6 4	10 10	10 15	25 —	25 —	26 4	25 10
Moradabad	16 11	16 11	22 4	22 4	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 12	21 8	19 14	25 2	24 2
Bijnor	15 12	15 12	23 1	22 8	4 4	4 4	12 6	12 6	...	...	21 15	23 1
Muzaffarnagar	17 —	17 —	24 3	24 4	11 —	...	11 8	11 8	...	21 8	21 —	...
Sahápanpur	16 10	17 3	19 13	19 13	4 13	4 13	10 12	10 12	24 10	21 8	22 9	21 8
Dehra-Dún	14 —	14 —	18 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	10 8	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 —	14 —
Almora	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	...	22 —	21 —
Sultanpur	17 8	17 6	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	15 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	27 —
Unao	16 —	15 8	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	26 —
Lucknow	16 12	16 8	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	24 —
Hardoi	17 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 2	15 8	24 —	24 —	6 8	7 4	9 8	9 8	24 8	...	23 8	22 8
Barabanki	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	22 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Gonda	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	12 8	10 4	31 —	26 —	24 —	22 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 12	37 —	38 —	28 8	28 —
Sitapur	17 —	16 6	25 —	24 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	26 —	25 —	26 —	25 —
Kheri	17 2	17 4	31 —	25 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 —	33 8	32 —	29 8	26 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 4	11 2	12 12	13 4	6 3	4 12	9 —	8 3	30 5	26 15	...	...
Bánswára	8 12	9 4	8 4	8 4	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 2	12 3	17 15	16 14	8 3	7 11	8 11	8 3	23 11	13 8	16 15	15 6
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 4	11 —	15 —	14 14	4 4	4 4	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 —
Erinpura	13 —	12 14	16 12	16 11	6 2	6 2	10 4	10 4	19 4	18 2	16 4	16 11
Ajmer	13 —	13 3	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 6	21 11	19 —	18 5
Abu	11 5 and 11 13	11 5 and 11 13	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	20 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	28 —	...	20 —	20 —
Bundi	11 12	11 —	19 12	24 8	6 4	6 —	9 —	8 —	31 8	26 8	17 14	18 —
Kotah	10 2	9 10	20 —	19 8	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	23 8	21 —	15 8	14 8
Jhalawar	10 6	10 6	14 4	13 —	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	21 12	19 8	14 11	12 13
Tonk	9 7	8 14	18 6	17 12	4 14	4 14	6 1	5 3	27 11	26 15	25 12	27 —
Jaipur	12 8	13 —	18 9	19 7	6 6	6 8	7 6	7 7	25 —	27 4	21 12	22 5
Karauli	13 7	13 7	23 7	23 7	7 14	7 13	11 9	11 4	28 10	23 2	24 6	28 12
Dholpur	14 9	14 15	26 11½	23 3	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	23 2	28 9	25 12½	26 14½
Bharatpur	14 10	14 10	23 8	23 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	29 12	28 2	26 8	26 8
Alwar	13 13	12 —	21 8	20 14	6 12	6 12	7 13	7 13	26 10	26 12	24 8	23 15
Deoli	12 3	12 —	20 6	20 6	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	27 12	29 8	23 6	20 12
Nasirabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Bálmer	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	16 4	16 4	16 1	16 1
Anádra	11 12	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	..	...	14 10	...
Shahpura	9 8	9 8	14 12	14 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	16 8	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 15 and 11 8	10 15 and 11 9	16 13	17 9	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 1	16 15	14 1 and 14 12	14 2 and 15 2
Jaisalmer	12 10	12 9	...	...	7 4	7 8	10 —	10 5	16 15	16 14	15 6	15 5
Bikaner	12 —	13 3½	14 11½	17 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
Central India—												
Indore	12 —	12 —	18 —	15 —	9 —	9 8	9 4	10 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Nimach	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	23 —	23 —	16 —	16 —
Gwalior	12 ½	12 4	18 14	15 13	6 7½	6 12½	8 2	8 4½	23 2½	21 14½	21 6½	23 2½
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	15 8	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	21 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Ferozpur	16 —	17 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	21 —	24 —	24 —
Central—												
Lahore	15 15	16 4	23 8	23 8	...	...	9 —	9 4	21 8	21 8	20 12	19 8
Gujránwála	15 11	15 11	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 4	10 4	...	...	22 8	22 8
Gujrát	15 8	16 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	22 —
Jhelum	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	26 —	22 —	20 —	20 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
28 —	28 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	14 4(a)	13 8(a)	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 8	30 —	30 —	15 —(a)	15 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	13 —	15 —	20 —	20 6	27 —	20 6	...	19 12	10 4	10 8	Pilibit
...	...	26 4	27 8	22 8	21 4	32 8	32 8	15 10	16 4	11 4	11 4	Bareli
...	...	17 10	20 10	17 4	17 12	28 12	31 2	13 6	13 6	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 14	...	22 8	11 4(a)	11 4(a)	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	18 2	18 4	24 8	25 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	11 4	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	18 4	17 15	26 14	26 14	9 11(a)	10 12(a)	10 12	11 4	Saháranpur
25 —	26 —	...	...	16 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	10 8(a)	10 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
16 —	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	18 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —(a)	10 —(a)	8 4	8 —	Almora
20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	...	...	14 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	...	...	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
32 —	32 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	24 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	29 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	11 —	Unao
...	30 —	24 —	24 —	22 8	22 —	27 —	27 —	13 8(a)	14 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	30 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	21 —	17 8	23 —	23 —	28 —	27 8	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
28 —	...	18 —	15 —	22 —	21 —	30 —	25 —	14 8(a)	14 8(a)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	32 —	32 —	13 —	13 —	10 12	10 12	Gonda
...	...	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	36 —	35 —	16 —	16 —	10 12	10 12	Bahraich
26 —	26 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —	29 —	28 —	14 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 4	33 4	34 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	17 4	16 3	25 8	25 9	11 5	10 13	11 5	11 —	Partabgarh
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	40 —	40 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	Bánswára
...	...	16 7	15 7	14 7	14 7	25 1	14 2	11 1	10 2	10 14	10 6	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	8 9	8 9	10 12	10 8	37 —	38 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	17 8	16 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 5	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Erinpura
...	...	13 8	14 8	17 8	17 8	22 —	21 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	22 8	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	26 2	27 8	35 12	33 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	Bundi
...	...	...	...	28 —	28 12	36 —	36 —	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 4	31 4	28 13	7 13	7 14	10 4	10 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	18 14	19 9	31 —	32 5	...	...	11 8	11 8	Tonk
...	...	18 8	18 13	18 4 and 23 —	19 2 and 24 10	23 11	25 5	18 8	18 13	12 13	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	25 10	25 10	20 10	20 10	29 6	...	23 2	23 2	10 15	10 15	Karauli
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 6½	20 8½	...	...	14 10	15 7½	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	11 12	11 4	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	20 8	20 8	21 1	20 14	24 5	23 13	18 —	18 —	12 6	12 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	20 12	20 4	26 12	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	17 10	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	22 —	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 5	14 10	18 13	18 12	8 12	9 6	14 —	14 —	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 12	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	27 —	26 —	12 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Indore
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	14 3	13 8	19 9½	19 15	...	...	18 14	14 7	10 ½	10 14½	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	21 12	21 8	20 11	20 11	24 8	25 8	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 4	20 6	22 8	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	22 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujarat
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelum

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 12	15 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Delhi	16 4	16 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	24 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Rohtak	16 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Karnál	17 —	17 —	26 —	24 8	...	...	10 —	9 9	25 8	25 8	20 —	19 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 4	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 —	24 —	20 —	18 —
Ludhiána	18 —	18 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 8	21 8	19 —
Jalandhar	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	18 —
Hoshiárpur	18 8	18 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	25 —	20 —	19 —
Siálkot	14 2	14 4	23 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	24 —	28 —	...
Hills—												
Simla	12 11	12 15	13 8	14 1	...	...	8 7	8 7	13 12	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kángra	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	14 4	14 8	21 12	21 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	31 8	31 8	20 12	22 4
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 8	17 12	24 —	25 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	28 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	17 —	17 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	28 —	28 —	22 —	21 —
Multan	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	24 —	25 —	20 —	21 —
Montgomery	16 8	16 4	...	20 —	...	...	8 5	7 8	...	...	21 8	22 —
Muzaffargarh	16 —	16 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 13	14 5	21 4	20 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 5	24 5	24 1	23 2
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	18 8	18 —	17 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 8	21 6	21 6	16 8	16 —
Peshāwar	15 —	15 —	22 —	21 —	6 8	6 5	9 12	9 9	30 —	29 —	20 —	19 —
Kohát	13 4	13 1	17 14	17 14	5 14	5 10	9 14	10 6	...	25 8	21 6	21 11
Bannu	18 11	18 14	20 15	21 14	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	20 —	20 —	18 2	20 10
Dera Ismail Khan	18 1½	18 2	17 13	17 6½	5 5	5 4	7 14	7 8	25 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikárpur	15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	21 8	22 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Quetta	11 4 to 11 13	11 4 to 11 13	12 12	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	17 8	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnagiri	8 12	9 7	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	14 9	12 9
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	12 14	13 4	13 4
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	14 6	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 4	11 14	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 7	13 7	18 8	22 3	19 8	19 8
Belgaum	10 10	10 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 10	13 10	22 13	22 13	21 7	23 6
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 10	11 10	18 6	18 6	18 12	18 12
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	26 13	26 13	23 4	23 4
Bijapur	8 10	8 9	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	25 —	26 13	25 —	25 —
Poona	10 11	9 8	...	...	8 13	8 12	9 13	9 13	18 6	17 4	17 10	15 4
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 3	10 3	22 —	20 10	21 3	20 8
Nasik	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 8	...	...	18 3	19 10
Dhulia	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 6	11 6	24 8	22 12	18 2	19 15
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 6	11 6	...	...	8 3	8 3	11 7	11 7	18 9	18 1	18 1	17 6
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 —	16 8	16 —	17 —	17 8
Kaira	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	16 —
Baroda	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmedabad	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 8	18 8	18 —	18 —
Godhra	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 6	...	...	20 —	17 —
Disa	12 12	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	17 8	16 —	16 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	12 8	12 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	18 —	16 4	14 8	18 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 5	12 5	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 4	10 4	21 15	21 15	...	...
Khandwa	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 7	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 12	10 12	27 4	24 6	...	...
Betul	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 13	12 13	30 7	25 2	...	...
Chhindwara	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	20 9	20 9	...	...
Nagpur	12 5	12 5	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 4	10 —	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardah	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	20 —	20 —	...	...

state the number of sers of (80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunag (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 12	19 —	25 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	25 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 12	Rohtak
25 —	30 —	16 —	16 —	20 8	20 —	25 —	25 8	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	26 4	25 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	20 12	21 8	28 —	27 8	8 12	8 —	13 4	13 4	Ludhiána
...	...	19 —	19 —	20 8	21 —	25 —	30 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gurdaspur
...	...	19 —	18 —	20 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 8	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 1	14 1	18 12	22 8	8 —	8 —	8 15	8 15	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 8	13 12	18 8	18 8	21 12	23 —	11 12	13 12	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
19 —	21 —	15 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	22 —	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
32 —	33 —	35 —	33 —	17 4	17 —	26 —	25 —	13 8	13 —	12 —	12 4	Jhang
...	...	22 —	22 —	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	22 14	23 —	8 —	...	12 8	12 8	Montgomary
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	18 —	15 8	15 4	19 —	19 8	10 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	20 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	23 —	24 —	14 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Pesháwar
...	...	...	...	15 15	15 5	21 —	20 6	...	...	17 14	17 14	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	18 4	18 12	23 7	26 6	10 —	10 —	20 10	21 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 2	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	16 —	15 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	15 —	14 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 —	18 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
14 2	14 2	...	...	13 12	13 1	...	...	9 7	10 2	13 —	13 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág
9 —	10 2	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Bombay
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
16 14	16 14	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 5	9 8	13 9	13 9	Dharwar
26 —	26 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 —	10 8	9 14	9 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	12 5	11 10	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 10	11 10	Satara
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	12 11	12 4	11 8	11 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	12 11	10 14	...	...	13 6	12 2	12 4	11 13	Bijapur
13 —	11 —	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 12	9 11	11 2	11 2	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 15	12 9	Násik
...	...	...	...	15 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 7	12 13	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Surat
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 8	Kaira
16 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	75 —	75 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 9	15 —	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 8	10 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	8 15	10 6	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	16 4	13 12	...	...	9 5	11 4	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 10	10 10	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—concluded (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 3	13 11	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	9 10	27 7	19 3	...	...
Saugor	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	12 —	14 1	...	...	10 2	8 15	11 6	9 3	28 10	15 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	27 —	...	...	...
Mandla	17 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	...	...	...
Bálághát	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	11 —	12 10	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	19 —	22 13	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 2	12 13	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	15 —	14 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 3	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	16 —	16 —
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 10	8 10	23 3	24 9	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	13 —	19 3	15 8	15 3
Ellichpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Amraoti	11 11	13 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	22 —	24 —	19 —	19 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 9	6 6	10 7	10 8	5 14	5 13	10 9	10 2	19 15	18 12	21 5	20 13
Bolaram	6 7	6 8	...	...	5 10	5 7	10 3	10 2	19 5	17 13	...	...
Chadarghát	6 6	6 9	...	...	5 5	5 7½	7 7	8 3	19 2	19 11	23 6	24 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 14	26 8	29 14	29 13	28 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 3	22 13	22 13	21 14	21 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	26 8	24 8	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	10 13	27 —	27 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	22 —	13 13	28 5	26 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 —	27 5	25 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	27 —	24 10
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	34 11	29 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 6	20 13	19 11	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	25 —	20 —	20 14	20 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 8	...	...	20 5	20 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 13	...	...	21 —	23 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 2	22 3	22 13	24 11	23 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	21 6	21 6	16 2	16 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 —	24 2	23 5	21 3	13 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 7	8 7	...	...	9 —	8 9	11 4	11 4	28 2	29 13	...	...
Bangalore	9 11	9 11	9 2	9 2	9 3	9 3	10 4	10 14	22 13	22 13	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	20 —	15 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 11	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	9 7	7 6	10 8	9 7	8 15	9 7	13 10	13 10	29 6	29 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 8	6 8	5 8	8 8	8 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 15	12 7	12 7

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee :

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga, (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces -*continued*
												Central –
...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	...	...	10 10	12 13	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 12	10 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	14 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	16 1	16 13	...	...	10 10	12 1	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern –
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Sambalpur
												Berar –
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 1	12 4	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories –
19 —	16 1	...	...	18 1	12 1	...	...	15 8	14 15	8 13	8 13	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 1	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 12	Bolárum
...	...	...	...	13 13	14 4	...	...	10 10	10 12	8 8	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras –
												Malabar Coast –
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 13	S. Canara
												South, central –
29 8	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
25 6	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central –
29 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Anantapur
28 2	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north –
23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam
24 11	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
28 [illegible]	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central –
24 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
22 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south –
20 5	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
18 10	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
26 2	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 4	S. Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
25 8	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern –
28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 5	Tinnevelly
26 6	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore –
26 4	24 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 12	6 6	11 4	11 4	Mysore
27 —	27 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 1	12 1	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
24 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan
30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	32 9	...	...	14 9	10 8	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg –
30 8	29 8	...	...	24 8	28 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 22, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st to				Total earnings from 1st April to			
	During 1st half of 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	1902.	1903.	First 11 days of January, 1902.	First 10 days of January, 1903.	1902.	1903.	11th January, 1902.	10th January, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	11th January, 1902.	10th January, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge. East Indian	728	728	1,813	1,960	22,03,299	18,45,000	1,176	941	22,03,299	18,45,000	...	3,58,299	5,49,06,433	5,12,66,000	..	36,40,433
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	35,123	33,700	253	242	35,123	33,700	...	1,423	11,18,505	10,35,000		83,505
Bengal-Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	155	162	1,607	1,608	3,92,259	3,96,000	244	246	3,92,259	3,96,000	3,741	...	97,88,952	1,03,33,000	5,44,048	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,568	16,37,015	15,81,000	1,043	1,008	16,37,015	15,81,000	..	56,015	3,10,79,501	3,01,06,000	..	9,73,501
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	259	204	871	871	3,52,942	3,70,000	405	425	3,52,942	3,70,000	17,058	...	17,01,498	74,07,000	6,45,502	...
Bezwada extn. East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	7,607	6,700	362	319	7,607	6,700	...	907	2,13,456	2,08,000	..	5,456
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	267	163	3,125	3,153	13,39,410	11,78,000	428	373	13,39,410	11,78,000	...	1,61,410	3,31,08,181	3,24,45,000	...	6,63,181
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,115	3,84,804	3,98,000	345	357	3,84,804	3,98,000	13,196	..	1,04,54,105	103 01,000	.	1,53,105
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2′ 6″)	356	382	854	891	4,78,875	4,62,000	561	519	4,78,875	4,04,000		16,875	1,32,48,382	1,39,80,000	7 31,618	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	745	674	461	461	4,84,746	4,43,000	1,052	961	4,84,746	4,43,000	...	41,746	1,23,51,998	1,16,45,000	...	7,06,998
Madras	265	234	873	871	3,21,098	2,93,000	263	330	3,21,092	2,93,000	...	28,692	88,38,201	92,22,000	3,83,799	...
" North-East line	285	183	508	495	1,44,401	1,27,000	284	257	1,44,401	1,27,000	.	17,401	35,64,191	34,00,000	...	1,64,191
Hardwar-Dehra	150	137	32	32	5,791	4,700	178	147	5,791	4,700	...	991	1,71,115	1,95,000	23,885	...
Metre gauge. Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	323	305	1,785	1,784	8,68,175	6,20,000	486	348	8,68,175	6,20,000	...	2,48,175	2,16,88,136	1,85,66,000	..	30,22,136
Palanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	931	600	55	35	931	600	...	331	30,050	23,500		6,550
South Indian	196	193	1,034	1,124	2,89,592	2,08,000	280	205	2,89,592	2,98,000	8,408	...	81,54,179	82,22,000	67,821	...
Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	82	...	...	19	...	2,100	..	111	...	2,100	2,100	...	...	(a) 48,900	48,900	...
Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	8,537	9,500	158	134	8,537	9,500	963	...	2,39,252	2,47,000	7,748	...
Southern Mahratta (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	1,59,150	1,70,000	137	146	1,59,150	1,70,000	10,850	...	46,93,778	55,06,000	8,12,222	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	100	91	296	296	32,715	42,100	111	142	32,715	42,100	9,385	...	10,99,632	13,19,000	2,19,378	...
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,261	3 02,250	2 67,000	240	212	3,02,250	2,67,000	...	35,250	75,41,736	77,04,000	1,62,264	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	147	120	200	231	40,035	32,700	200	142	40,035	32,700	...	7,335	10,23,376	10,63,000	39,624	...
Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	589	53,107	50,200	90	85	53,107	50,200	...	2,907	16,19,081	15,98,000	...	21,081
Burma	231	201	1,178	1,178	4,10,917	3,93,000	349	334	4,10,917	3,93,000	...	17,917	85,93,769	88,79,000	2,85,231	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	4,480	6,800	76	115	4,480	6,800	2,314	3,173	1,54,185	1,93,000	38,815	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	15,673	12,500	126	101	15,673	12,500	...	...	3 37,120	3,66,000	28,880	...
Special gauge. Jorhát	47	57	30	30	1,243	1,400	41	47	1,243	1,400	157	...	66,931	70,000	3,099	...
TOTAL	314	294	20,844	21,156	99,74,675	90,44,000	479	426	99,74,675	90,44,000	...	9,30,675	24,08,45,777	23,54,48,400	...	53,97,377

Gauge	Railway																
Standard gauge		199	210	102	102	39,420	40,500	243	289	39,420	40,500	7,386	...	14,60,455	14,91,000	30,545	...
	Tarkeswar	315	284	22	22	8,479	8,300	385	377	8,479	8,300	-	179	2,50,244	2,53,000	2,756	...
	South Behar	129	126	79	79	14,084	16,400	178	308	14,084	16,400	2,316	...	3,93,811	3,80,000	..	13,811
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	100	135	425	425	61,124	54,400	144	128	61,124	54,400	...	6,724	25,23,154	14,25,000	...	10,98,154
	Rájpura-Bhátinda	150	154	107	107	21,685	18,000	203	118	21,685	18,000	...	3,685	7,32,574	6,64,000	...	68,574
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	5,205	5,900	67	75	5,205	5,900	615	...	(b) 2,07,582	2,83,000	75,418	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	1,33,602	1,22,000	400	365	1,33,602	1,22,000	...	11,602	31,20,140	33,10,000	1,89,860	...
	Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	47,236	33,100	305	214	47,236	33,100	...	14,136	4,82,884	5,24,000	41,116	...
	Petlád Cambay	96	84	32	33	3,133	2,600	98	79	3,133	2,600	...	533	88,510	96,900	8,390	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	3,340	2,700	98	79	3,340	2,700	...	640	86,837	1,10,000	23,163	...
	Bina-Goona-Báran	33	33	148	148	5,417	17,200	37	116	5,417	17,200	11,783	...	1,92,991	2,04,000	11,009	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	14,191	12,400	124	109	14,191	12,400	...	1,791	3,79,280	4,04,000	24,720	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	7,101	4,300	710	430	7,101	4,300	...	2,801	1,67,718	1,66,000	...	1,718
Metre gauge	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	8,667	6,500	131	98	8,667	6,500	...	2,167	3,94,612	4,24,000	29,388	...
	Sagaulie-Raxaul	44	41	18	18	1,547	900	86	50	1,547	900	...	647	29,136	25,400	...	3,736
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	68	62	53	53	5,697	5,800	107	109	5,697	5,800	103	...	1,27,633	1,57,000	29,367	—
	Bengal-Dooars	114	168	36	36	5,390	4,300	150	119	5,390	4,300	...	1,090	2,56,405	2,15,000	...	41,406
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	45	50	77	78	3,149	4,400	4[illegible]	56	3,149	4,400	1,251	...	1,67,189	2,21,000	53,811	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	210	244	78	78	24,416	15,300	313	247	24,416	15,300	...	5,116	7,14,377	6,89,000	...	25,377
	Nilgiri	390	258	17	...	4,715	(c)	277	(c)	4,715	(c)	...	4,715	1,89,013	(c) 2,40,000	50,987	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	26	...	...	65	...	9,700	...	149	...	9,700	9,700	...	..	(d) 1,47,000	1,47,000	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	76	62	55	55	5,122	3,000	93	55	5,122	3,000	...	2,122	1,30,082	1,27,000	...	3,082
	The Gaekwar's Railway	86	79	93	122	9,346	10,200	100	84	9,346	10,200	854	...	2,85,303	2,98,000	12,697	...
	Kolhápur	94	79	29	29	2,264	2,700	78	93	2,264	2,700	436	...	83,332	1,03,000	19,668	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	66	63	67	67	5,010	6,100	75	91	5,010	6,100	1,030	...	1,73,018	2,01,000	27,982	...
	Birur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,575	1,700	41	45	1,575	1,700	125	...	49,989	49,000	...	989
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	133	113	392	392	58,085	42,000	148	107	58,085	42,000	...	16,085	16,30,284	16,77,000	46,716	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	92	87	334	334	41,143	34,600	123	104	41,143	34,600	...	6,543	11,60,454	10,11,000	...	1,49,454
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	45	3,754	3,300	82	72	3,754	3,300	...	454	1,23,637	1,08,000	...	21,637
	Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	2,890	2,100	54	39	2,890	2,100	...	790	1,01,178	1,01,000	...	178
	Dhrángadrá	42	41	21	21	934	1,200	44	57	934	1,200	266	...	33,728	28,000	...	5,728
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	74,809	59,100	122	84	74,809	59,100	...	15,709	14,69,570	13,93,000	...	76,570
	Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	6,861	5,300	102	79	6,861	5,300	...	1,561	1,66,445	1,60,000	...	6,445
Special gauges	Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	17,107	17,000	335	333	17,107	17,000	...	107	6,56,151	6,87,000	30,849	...
	Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	2,632	3,000	77	88	2,632	3,000	3[illegible]8	...	1,04,562	1,05,000	438	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	66	65	79	79	6,341	6,500	80	82	6,341	6,500	159	...	2,04,188	1,61,000	...	43,188
	Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	1,026	800	28	22	1,026	800	...	226	35,830	30,000	...	5,830
	Morvi	73	69	94	94	9,612	6,300	102	67	9,612	6,300	...	3,312	2,68,243	2,28,000	...	40,243
	Bársi	201	152	23	22	5,698	1,400	259	64	5,698	1,400	...	4,298	1,17,290	88,100	...	29,190
	TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,338	6,71,887	6,01,300	161	139	6,71,887	6,01,300	...	70,587	1,87,63,830	1,79,84,400	...	7,79,430
	GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,014	25,494	1,06,46,562	96,45,300	426	378	1,06,46,562	96,45,300	...	10,01,262	25,96,09,607	25,34,32,800	...	61,76,807

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 10th January 1903. (b) From 10th April 1901 to 11th January 1902. (c) Traffic stopped on account of breaches. (d) From 2nd June 1902 to 10th January 1903.

CALCUTTA, the 22nd January 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the Government of India, *at the Office of the* Superintendent of Governmen[t]
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1903.

No. 147.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine, shall be substituted for that published with Home Department Notification No. 227, dated the 26th January 1900:—

Lieutenant-Colonels	Captains under 3 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	Commanders, Royal Navy	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	Commanders, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	Staff Commanders and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.

Majors . . .	Lieutenants of 8 years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy. Chief Engineers, Royal Navy . . . . . Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, over 8 years' seniority. Paymasters, Royal Navy . . . . . Chief Engineers, Royal Indian Marine . . .	But junior to all Majors.
Captains	Lieutenants under 8 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy Engineers, Royal Navy . . . . . Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, under 8 years' seniority. Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority . . Engineers, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Army Captains.
Lieutenants . .	Sub-Lieutenants and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy. Sub-Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine . . . Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine . .	But junior to all Lieutenants.

The 29th January 1903.

No. 195.--In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt Maharaja Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, Ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussorie, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act and to the articles, rockets, rifles, ammunition and machinery mentioned in the opening clause of paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879 (as amended by subsequent notifications), and subject to the proviso appended to that clause, provided that the arms and ammunition carried or possessed by him are for his personal use and shall not exceed such quantity as may be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf.

RESOLUTION.

PUBLIC.

The 30th January 1903.

No. 201—207.—The need of an Imperial Library in India which should be open to the use of the public has for some time past engaged the attention of the Governor General in Council, who has been impressed by the limited character of the facilities for research which are available to the student in this country. The Imperial Library in the Civil Secretariat Buildings at Calcutta, formed a few years ago from the different Departmental Libraries, has proved of some service in this direction, and the marked increase in recent years in the number of persons making use of it affords satisfactory evidence of the appreciation which would be extended to an institution worthy of the name of an Imperial Library. With the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor General in Council has accordingly decided to establish such a library at Calcutta, a suitable building has recently been acquired for its accommodation, and the books and shelves of the Calcutta Public Library which had long ceased to fulfil the intentions of its founders have been purchased from the proprietors. These arrangements were confirmed and validated by the Imperial Library Act, 1902 (I of 1902). The existing Imperial Library will form the nucleus of the new institution, which will be provided with Reading Rooms, public and private, as at the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries It is intended that it should be a library of reference, a working place for students, and a repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read.

2. The Rules appended to this Resolution have been framed to give effect to the views of the Government of India in establishing the library. The control of the institution will remain with the Government of India, but its internal management will be delegated to a Council, with the Librarian as its Secretary, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be the first members of this body :—

The Honourable Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.	*Chairman.*
The Honourable Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee . . The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department Mr. M. Finucane, C.S I, Commissioner, Presidency Division	*Members.*

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the officers named above and to the Government of Bengal and the High Court, Calcutta, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

IMPERIAL LIBRARY RULES.

I. The Library will be open to any person who holds a reading ticket issued to him by the Librarian in accordance with such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Council.

II. Reading tickets will not be issued to any person under 18 years of age. They will remain in force until cancelled by the Council and will not be transferable. Any person who infringes these rules or any regulations made by the Council for the internal management of the Library will be liable to have his ticket suspended by the Librarian pending a reference to the Council.

III. Subject to the provisions of rule IV, no book or other document shall be taken out by any person except with the permission of the Libarian to be given in accordance with any general or special orders made by the Council in this behalf.

IV. Any of the proprietors of the former Calcutta Public Library shall be entitled, when resident in Calcutta, to take out books from among those transferred from that Library to the Imperial Library, subject to the restriction that he shall not take out more than six works (up to a limit of 12 volumes) at a time.

V. Books and other documents that have been taken out are liable to recall at any time; but if not so recalled they may be kept for a space of one month, which may be extended by the Libraian at his discretion.

VI. The Library will be open to the public from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. on working days, and from 2 to 5 on such Sundays and holidays as the Council may determine.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 30th January 1903.

No. 123.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 27th January 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Referring to my telegram of 4th January. Quarantine against Arabian littoral suppressed.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th January 1903.

No. 114.—Captain R. R. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day and leave out of India for one year and six months in continuation, with effect from the 14th February 1903.

The 30th January 1903.

No. 152.—In the Home Department Notification No. 1478, dated the 2nd October 1902, granting Captain D'A. C. Brownlow, Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan, privilege leave for one month and thirteen days with leave out of India for one year in continuation, *for the words* "13th instant or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it," *read* "12th instant".

No. 154.—The services of Major D. B. Thomson, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 159.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 26th instant.

H. H. RISLEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

1 A 2

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th January 1903.

No. 177-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889", and section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the said Coast and Islands by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3429-I. A., dated the 30th December 1898, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain William George Grey, Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bunder Abbas, to be a Magistrate of the first class, within the limits of the town and suburbs of Bunder Abbas and the islands subordinate thereto.

No. 178-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889" and sections 22, 24 and 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869) as applied to the said Coast and Islands by section 7 of the said order, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain William George Grey, Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bunder Abbas, to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class within the local limits of the town and suburbs of Bunder Abbas and the islands subordinate thereto: and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees.

The 30th January 1903.

No. 141-G.—Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th January, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year under articles 264-A and 340 (*b*) (iv) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 143-G.—The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as supernumerary Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the dates on which they assume charge of their duties :—

Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, Indian Army.
Lieutenant C. G. Crosthwaite, Indian Army.
Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale, Indian Army.

No. 145-G.—Lala Piyari Lal, Head Munshi and Translator of the Vernacular Office of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lala Durga Sahai, transferred to foreign service, and until further orders.

No. 148-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur F. Homery, as in charge of the Consulate General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur J. C. Pilinski.

L. W. DANE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th January, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 66.—Mr. E. O. Wilsey, Senior Superintendent of the Adjutant General's office, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General in India, with effect from the 13th November 1902, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. West, C.I.E., or until further orders.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 67.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. S. Ramsden, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 1st December 1902, *vice* Brevet-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, C.B., Indian Army, appointed Accountant General, Military Department.

No. 68.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 1st December 1902, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. S. Ramsden, Indian Army, promoted to Controller of Military Accounts:—

Names	From	To
Major B. W. Marlow, Indian Army . . .	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Capt. T. A. Harrison, Indian Army . . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Major T. H. Henderson, Indian Army . . .	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Capt. W. A. M. Bruce, Indian Army . . .	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Capt. J. H. Hudson, Indian Army, 22nd Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Capt. F. P. James, Indian Army, 5th Punjab Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Capt. E. B. Peacock, Indian Army, 31st Punjab Infantry.	......	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

No. 69.—Mr. R. W. Dover is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 24th September 1902, to fill an existing vacancy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 70.—The date of the permanent appointment to fill an existing vacancy of Captain J. S. Riccard, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, notified in G. G. O. No. 473 of 1902, is altered to the 13th October 1902.

No. 71.—Major W. E. Kerrich, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and officiating 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class.

No. 72.—Captain G. G. Woods, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 1st January 1903, *vice* Major C. Wood, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, deceased.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 73.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. R. Wickham, C.B., Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class, to be Deputy Inspector General, Supply and Transport, Burma, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Marrett, appointed Superintendent Army Clothing, Bengal. Dated 24th January 1903.

[For the purposes of article 62, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, Lieutenant-Colonel Wickham, is held to have joined his appointment, with effect from the 24th January 1903.]

No. 74.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. R. Wickham, C.B., Deputy Inspector General, Supply and Transport, Burma, to act as Deputy Director-General of Transport, *vice* Colonel H. Mansfield on furlough. Dated 24th January 1903.

No. 75.—Lieutenant C. C. A. A. Hughes, Indian Army, 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse), to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 2nd October 1902.

[Joined his appointment on the 8th January 1903.]

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 76.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:—

4th Bombay Rifles.

Chirangi Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall apply to the Cantonment of Belgaum:—

(1) Firewood shall not be exposed for sale within the Cantonment of Belgaum elsewhere than—

(a) in the firewood market as hereinafter defined in sub-rule (2), or

(b) in any place for the use of which the Cantonment Magistrate has granted a license on payment of the fee prescribed by the fourth entry in Part II of the Notification of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department, No. 734, dated the 6th December 1881.

(2) The following shall be the boundaries of the firewood market, namely:—

On the east, Club Road;
On the south, Darga Road;
On the west, public latrines; and
On the north, Mutton market Road.

2. A seller of firewood shall not quit the firewood market unless and until the market dues leviable in respect of wood sold therein have been paid to the Market Inspector.

3. A receipt shall be granted by the Market Inspector for all market dues paid.

4. Where the owner or person in charge of any firewood so desires, the Market Inspector shall enter in the receipt the details of all sales effected or agreed to.

5. Whoever commits a breach of rule 1 or 2 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 78.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 21st October 1902, page 6652.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 21st October, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Malik Mubaraz Khan, Tiwana, late a Ressaidar in the 9th Bengal Lancers, to be granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd October 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Supplement to the "London Gazette" of the 30th December 1902, and "London Gazettes" of the 2nd and 6th January 1903, pages 7 and 116.

* * * * * * * * *

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on the occasion of the Durbar to be held this day at Delhi in His Majesty's Indian Empire, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation:—

* * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Surgeon-General William Roe Hooper, C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (retired), President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division of the Punjab.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Henry Doveton Hutchinson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at the War Office.

Major Hugh Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on the occasion of the Durbar to be held this day at Delhi in His Majesty's Indian Empire, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation :—

* * * * * * * * * * * *

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Surgeon-General Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Honorary Physician to the King, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

* * * * * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Ernest DeBrath, Indian Staff Corps, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Arnold Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel William Loch, General List Infantry, Principal of Mayo College, at Ajmer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Bomford, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hodding, V.D., Commandant of the Behar Light Horse.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Major Alfred William Alcock, M.B., F.R.S., Indian Medical Service, Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Nawab Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Alizai, of Dera Ismail Khan, Honorary Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Charles Henry West, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General in India.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Order of the Bath.

1st January 1903.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to and promotions in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

* * * * * * * * * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order :—

Colonel (local Major-General) Charles Comyn Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Colonel Arthur George Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.

WAR OFFICE,
1st January 1903.

MEMORANDUM.

His Highness Raja Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Nabha, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 1st January, 1903.

His Highness Maharao Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kota, is granted the honorary rank of Major in the Army. Dated 1st January, 1903.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
2nd January 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps. The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:—

Major-General John Gatacre, C.B. Dated 10th December, 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Clibborn, C.I.E. Dated 8th December 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Robertson Ditmas. Dated 18th December, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John McDermott, Chief Clerk of the office of the Quartermaster-General in India, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 3rd January 1903.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry John Marcoolyn, Senior Superintendent of the office of the Quartermaster-General in India, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 3rd January, 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 79.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council directs that the changes noted below be carried out in respect of the Corps named, with effect from the date of this order or such later date as may be found suitable.

2. The 12th Bengal Infantry, as at present constituted, will be mustered out at Benares, and, reorganized at Benares as a class company regiment to be called the "12th Bengal Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment)," it will be linked with the 48th Bengal Pioneers and have the same class constitution, *viz.* :—

Four Companies of Hindu Jats.
Four Companies of Lobana Sikhs.

3. The 48th Bengal Pioneers will cease to be linked with the 6th and 10th Jats, but will, with the 12th Bengal Pioneers, form a separate group, with its centre at a station which will be notified hereafter.

4. The nucleus of the 12th Bengal Pioneers will consist of 200 transfers, to be drawn from such Punjab, Bengal, Bombay and Hyderabad Infantry regiments as now recruit Jats and Sikhs. All transfers under this order will travel at the public expense.

5. Recruiting will be carried out regimentally and by Recruiting Staff Officers. Two British Officers of the regiment may be detached at a time on recruiting duty, until it is up to strength. Such officers will be allowed to travel by rail and dâk at the public expense, and will be entitled to the travelling allowance authorised for an Assistant Recruiting Staff Officer, *viz.*, R5 per diem, when absent from regimental head-quarters.

6. To facilitate recruitment, the Government of India sanction the bestowal of four Jemadars' commissions in the regiment on Native gentlemen, of good family, of the classes required, provided they can each bring for enlistment 50 approved recruits.

7. The Native ranks of the 12th Bengal Pioneers will be entitled to free transport when marching in relief or on ordinary duty, as prescribed in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 99, for non-batta drawing regiments of the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

8. The certified cost of any change of uniform, half-mounting, or equipment entailed by the reconstitution of the regiment, or through transfers under this order, will be allowed to all individuals concerned, including British officers, irrespective of rank. The amount of compensation in the case of British officers will not exceed R500 in each case.

9. The Native ranks now serving in the 12th Bengal Infantry will be disposed of as follows:—

(i) A Board to be assembled under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will make a careful selection of the men now serving in the regiment. All individuals whose retention in the service is, from any cause, considered undesirable, will be noted for discharge. Men passed as fit for further service will be allowed to volunteer for the 5th Bengal (Light) Infantry and 17th and 18th Musalman Rajput Infantry or for any regiment of the Madras or Bombay Command or Hyderabad Contingent which enlists Hindustani Mahomedans, or for the Reserve of any of these corps. Regiments, rendered over strength through the receipt of such transfers, will be reduced to their sanctioned establishments by the discharge, on the terms set forth in paragraph 10, of as many men of each rank as may be in excess of the authorised number.

(ii) Men not volunteering for the regiments named, men who volunteer for the reserve, but for whom vacancies cannot be found, and men rejected as unsuitable for retention in the service under (i), will be discharged on the terms noted in paragraph 10.

(iii) Public followers now serving in the regiment who are fit and of suitable classes will be allowed to remain therein if they so desire. Those rejected as unfit, or of unsuitable classes, or for whom no employment can be found elsewhere, will be discharged on the terms noted in paragraph 10 (*f*).

10. Terms of discharge—

(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of 25 years' service and upwards.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of over 15 and less than 25 years' service.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of more than 10 and less than 15 years' service.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of more than 5 and less than 10 years' service.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service.	To public followers.
The superior rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	The ordinary rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	Two-thirds of ordinary rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	A gratuity of one month's pay, including good-conduct pay for each year of service, with option, if eligible and selected, of transfer to any of the regiments named in paragraph 9 or to the reserves thereof.	A gratuity of three months' pay, including good conduct pay, with the option of transfer, if eligible and selected, to any of the regiments named in paragraph 9 or to the reserves thereof.	The rate of pension or gratuity to which they are entitled under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, or the Civil Pension Code.

11. Free passage by rail will be given to all native officers, non-commissioned officers, sepoys, and public followers, transferred, pensioned, or discharged under this order, and also to their families.

12. Non-commissioned officers electing for transfer to the reserve under paragraph 10 (*d*) and (*e*) will do so in the rank of sepoy, and will be entitled to the rate of good-conduct pay to which they would have been entitled had the whole of their colour service been in that rank.

13. The colours and all regimental funds now belonging to the 12th Bengal Infantry will be taken over by, and remain the property of, the reconstituted corps.

14. The uniform of the regiment will be that of the 48th Bengal Pioneers, *viz.*, red with black facings. The dress of the two regiments will be assimilated in every respect except badges and buttons.

15. The obligatory language of the regiment will be Hindi.

16. Any subsidiary orders that may be necessary to carry into effect the arrangements set forth above, will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 80.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

31st Burma Light Infantry.

Colour Havildar Muhammad Baksh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

9th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Shaikh Ahmad, to be Subadar, and Havildar Alladatta Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Costan De Souze, deceased, with effect from the 27th April 1902.

Jemadar Abdul Razzak Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Narayan Chawan, transferred to the pension establishment, and Jemadar Lakshman Kadam to be Subadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1902 and 1st August 1902, respectively.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Rahim Ali, to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhagat Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ata Muhammad, transferred to the 14th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 15th November 1902.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 81.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Francis Henry O'Leary is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 82.—No. 191, Second Class Hospital Assistant Ramchander Hari Mendjogi is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 83.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 991, of 1902, it is notified that Sub-Conductor Henry Arthur Minto, Supply and Transport Corps, and Transport Sergeant Major Henry Edwin Newton Niblett are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity and not with gratuity as previously notified.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Nagpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 84.—Lieutenant Colin Harington Browning to be Captain, with effect from the 29th August 1902, *vice* Sharp, transferred to the supernumerary list.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 85.—Captain Walter Percy Spencer Milsted to be Major, with effect from the 1st December 1902, *vice* Mackenzie, resigned.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 86.—Captain John Henry Mills, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 87.—Lieutenant Thomas Smith (transferred from the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles), to be Captain, with effect from the 8th November 1902, *vice* Glen, transferred to the supernumerary list.

George Lane Anderson, Esq., to be Captain, with effect from the 15th January 1903, to complete the establishment.

John Henry Bullen, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th January 1903, *vice* Smythe, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 88.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Clarence Kirkpatrick.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1903.

No. 504.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1902. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December		To end of December		Whole Year.	
	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1901-1902.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,22	2,09	13,14	13,79	27,94	28,64
Opium	51	58	5,07	5,53	6,34	7,28
Salt	70	69	6,79	6,67	8,96	8,89
Stamps	41	40	3,91	3,88	5,22	5,17
Excise	57	55	4,72	4,42	6,18	6,10
Provincial Rates	45	33	2,38	2,43	4,10	4,26
Customs	41	42	4,22	4,00	5,40	5,74
Assessed Taxes	19	17	1,48	1,42	1,91	1,91
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	32	32	50	47
Registration	3	3	36	36	47	47
Tributes from Native States	3	3	37	35	91	86
Other Civil Revenue	25	30	3,39	3,62	4,30	4,80
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,81	5,63	46,15	46,79	72,29	74,59
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—11	—12	—2,66	—2,74	—3,89	—3,88
Opium	—2	—2	—2,31	—2,27	—2,65	—2,40
Famine Relief	...	—1	—17	—26	—93	—31
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,82	—2,04	—20,77	—20,06	—30,84	—28,37
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,95	—2,19	—25,91	—25,33	—38,31	—34,96
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—13	—7	+48	+45	+66	+45
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+3	+1	—9	—45	+10	—39
Military Receipts	+3	+6	+55	+51	+69	+86
Military Issues	—1,66	—1,45	—13,36	—12,86	—18,38	—17,60
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+15	+16	+2,27	+1,93		+3,25
State Railways	+1,91	+1,81	+16,01	+15,87	+31,63	
East Indian Railway	+51	+51	+4,35	+4,80		+28,44
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+15	+9	+1,09	+1,13	+2,19	+1,64
Telegraph	+7	+7	+55	+59	+70	+82
TOTAL	+2,79	+2,64	+24,27	+24,32	+34,58	+34,15
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—88	—59	—6,82	—5,97		—9,15
State Railways	—1,12	—1,00	—10,87	—10,07	—28,96	
East Indian Railway	—28	—22	—2,32	—2,16		—16,86
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—12	—21	—22	—24
Telegraph	—10	—7	—62	—55	—86	—77
TOTAL	—2,38	—1,88	—20,75	—18,96	—30,04	—27,02
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,32	—69	—8,90	—6,99	—12,39	—9,85
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—12	—12	+1,37	+86	+1,36	+86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+45	—6	—24	+00	...	+85
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+1	+2	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—2,72	—2,65	—16,83	—17,24	—25,25	—24,90
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—16	—1,24	—1,14	—4,30	+48	—4,62
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,55	—4,07	—16,83	—20,06	—23,41	—27,81
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1,01	—1,32	—5,49	—5,59	—1,82	+1,97
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,34	11,63	17,82	15,90	18,07	1[illegible],90
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,33	10,31	12,33	10,31	16,25	17,87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th January 1903.

No. 490-*P.*—Mr. R. C. Chapman is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General, with effect from the 8th of January 1903.

No. 491-*P.*—Mr. F. D. Gordon is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 24th of December 1902.

The 30th January 1903.

No. 503-*P.*—Mr. K. L. Datta is placed on special duty in the Financial Secretariat of the Government of India, with effect from the 16th of January 1903.

E. N. BAKER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1903.

No. 29.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a revised estimate, amounting to R1,65,81,637, of the cost of constructing the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, 173·50 miles in length now approaching completion.

The 28th January 1903.

No. 30.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, having vacated the post of Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, under Article 718 of the Civil Service Regulations, is reappointed to the same post with effect from the 22nd January 1903.

Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated 22nd January 1903, is cancelled.

No. 31.—Lieutenant W. R. Izat, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, is, on return to Government service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

The 29th January 1903.

No. 32.—Major C. S. Rose, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham under clause 29, India Army Circulars of 1891, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 33.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 414 (Railways), dated the 7th November 1902, Mr. A. R. Jacobson, class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to class II, grade 2, sub. *pro tem.*, of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th November 1902.

No. 34.—The surname of Mr. William Donald McDonald Cruickshank is as now spelt and not as spelt in Public Works Department Notification No. 491, dated 22nd December 1902.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1903.

No. 36—Mr. J. J. Hatten, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th January 1903 or until further orders, *vice* Mr. R. G. Kennedy, temporarily transferred to Bengal.

TELEGRAPH.

The 29th January 1903.

No. 35.—Mr. J. C. Shields, temporary Superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th of December 1902.

S. PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2132.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1902-1903 as compared with the corresponding period of 1901-1902

ENGLAND						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
Whole year.		April to November					Whole year		April to November			
Preliminary Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903	Increase	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts 1901 1902	Budget, 1902-1903	1901 1902	1902 1903	Increase	Decrease
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE						
...	.	.			.	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,63,96 000	27,94,36 000	11,70,10,000	10 91,68,000		78 42,000
...	.	..				Opium	7,27,81,000	6 34.35.000	4,94,52,000	4,56 98,000	...	37,54,000
...	.	..				Salt	8,88,66,000	8 96 00,000	5 98,60,000	6 09 38,000	10,78,000	.
...		...		.		Stamps	5,17,05,000	5,21,71,000	3,48 35,000	3,50 06,000	1,71,000	...
.						Excise	6,10,57,000	6,18,04,000	3,87 56,000	4 15 85 000	28 29,000	
.				.		Customs	5,73 92,000	5,40,00,000	3,58 00 000	3,81 38,000	23,38 000	..
	.					Other Heads	9,32,22,000	9,46,44,000	5 00 81,000	4,92,19,000	..	8,62,000
						TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	71,14,19 000	69,50,90,000	38,57,94,000	37 97 52,000	..	60,42,000
77,200	30,000	42,400	107,200	64,800		Interest	1,04,61,000	1,10,13,000	73,81,000	76,34,000	2 53,000	
8,500	4,200	5,700	6,200	500		Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4 23,45,000	3,40,57,000	2,96,18,000	2,66,59,000		29,59,000
1,800	1,800	600	1,000	400	..	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,82 75,000	1,89,43 000	1,14,15,000	1,16,66,000	2,51,000	..
93,000	83,900	73,500	87,400	13,900		Miscellaneous	64,46,000	73,40,000	37,67,000	38 30,000	63,000	.
4,600	1,200	4,500	18,000	13,500		Railways	30 58 90,000	29 92,22,000	19,50,24,000	19,00,41,000	..	49,83,000
.		..	.			Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,56,90,000	2,78,67,000	1,35,64,000	1,63,18,000	27,54,000	...
28,600	28,300	18,800	20,100	1,300		Other Public Works	65 03 000	64,44,000	40,10,000	41,67,000	1,57,000	.
270,500	365,600	191,900	208,400	16,500	.	Receipts by Military Department	92,23,000	78,55,000	54,51,000	55,76,000	1,25,000	.
484,200	515,000	337,400	448,300	110,900	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,13,62,52,000	1,10,78,31,000	65 60,24,000	64,56,43,000	...	1,03,81,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
749,900	.	545,500	410,100		135,400	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts						
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
2,009,300	131,200	1,609,400	431,200	...	1 178,200	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	85,95,000	1,36,50,000	98,49,000	1,48,49,000	50,00,000	..
.		..	.	..		Temporary do (do)	.	..		..	..	..
		.	.			Unfunded do. (do)	32,76,000	81,46,000	5,99,000	47,44,000	41,45,000	..
.	.			...		Deposits and Advances (net)	..	...	.	..	.	...
..		--	.			Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	31,18,000	31,68,000	24,62,000	45,43,000	20,81,000	...
..				...	.	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	79,06,000	98,44,000	40,97,000	39,36,000	..	1,61,000
..	..	.	.	.		Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	..	..	...	...	..	...
1,994,500	1,349,700	1,514,100	1,224,300	..	289,800	Remittances (net)			..	..	...	...
16,600 000	16,500,000	9,582,800	9,236,700	--	346,100	Secretary of State's Bills drawn		.	..	..	...	..
20,603,800	17,980,900	12,706,300	10,892,200		1,814,100	TOTAL	2,28,95,000	3,48,08,000	1,70,07,000	2,80,72,000	1,10,65,000	...
21,837,900	18,495,900	13,589,200	11,750,600		1,838,600	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,15,91,47,000	1,14,26,39,000	67,30,31,000	67,37,15,000	6,84,000	...
4,091,900	5,848,400*	4,091,900†	6,693,100*	2,601,200	.	Opening Balance	15,89,85,000	18,06,86,000	15,89,85,000	17,82,05,000	1,92,20,000	...
25,929,800	24,344,300	17,681,100	18,443 700	762,600	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,31,81,32,000	1,32,33,25,000	83,20 16,000	85 19 20,000	1 99,04,000	.

* Differs from the closing balance of March 1902 (Preliminary) by £1,900 due to corrections in the final Home accounts.

† Differs from the closing balance of March 1901 (Preliminary) by £1,200 due to corrections in the final Home accounts.

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November.					Whole year		April to November.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903	Increase.	Decrease		Preliminary Accounts, 1901-1902	Budget, 1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
37,400	46,000	24,900	25,200	300		Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,08,84,000	11,92,50,000	7,31 36,000	7 49,87,000	18,51,000	..
3,003,800	3,039,000	2,273,000	2,287,000	14,000	.	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,96,68,000	4,75,37,000	2,68,25,000	2,61,37,000	..	6,88,000
403,000	396,000	259,900	226,200	..	33,700	Post Office Telegraph and Mint .	3,33,12,000	3,02,17,000	2,35,94,000	2,14,73,000	..	21,21,000
622,200	573,800	417,000	348,000	.	69,000	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,71,45,000	17,33,25,000	10,18,55,000	10,27,36,000	8,81,000	..
2,356,600	2,381,200	1,638,000	1,665,000	27,000		Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,66,94,000	2,77,06,000	1,73,71,000	1,82,60,000	8,89,000	..
5,000	1,000	1,800	2,000	200	..	Famine Relief and Insurance	89,27,000	1,48,55,000	66,91,000	50,38,000	...	16 53,000
6,416,400	6,566,600	4 054 900	4,160,000	105,100		Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	14,86,84,000	14,64,71,000	9,64,51,000	9 89 42,000	24,91,000	...
1,400	1,700	1,100	1,000	.	100	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,12,23,000	2,47,63,000	1,27,34000	1,39,21,000	11,87,000	..
139,800	116,500	86,800	91,800	5,000		Other Public Works .	6,51,16,000	7,75,91,000	3,34,52,000	3 50 08,000	15,56,000	
4,384,200	5,272,700	3 096,300	3 212,400	116,100		Army Services .	17,04,96,000	18,58,80,000	10 91,03,000	11,20,02,000	28,99,000	...
		100	...	...	100	Special Defence Works	—1,38,000		—1,38,000		1 38 000	
17,369,800	18,394,500	11,853,800	12 018,600	164 800		Total Expenditure Imperial and Provincial	78,20,11,000	84,75,95,000	50,10,74,000	50 85,04,000	74 30,000	...
..	. .	..				*Add*—Provincial Surpluses that is portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	.	53 000	.	...	..	...
...		..				*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	.	2,05,74,000	.	..	..	..
17,369,800	18,394,500	11,853,800	12,018 600	164 800		Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	78,20,11,000	82,70,74 000	50,10,74,000	50,85 04,000	74,30,000	..
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
860,500	1,742,300	628,800	846 500	217,700		Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,67,32,000	2,42,65,000	2,11,40,000	95 83,000	..	1,15 57,000
...	.		.			Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	.	..	..	.	—	...
...	156,800	..				Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,57,58,000	1 23,24,000	92,61,000	97,46,000	4,85,000	—
860,500	1,899,100	628,800	846,500	217,700	..	Total	5,24,90,000	3,65,89,000	3,04,01,000	1,93,29,000	...	1,10,72,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances						
...	.				...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	..	.	..	..	.	..
1 000,000	..	1,000,000			1 000,000	Temporary do (do)	45,29,000	.	..		..	..
...	..					Unfunded do do	.			..	..	..
						Deposits and Advances (net)	2,70,57,000	1,47,45,000	39,88 000	9,42,000	..	30,46,000
7,700	..	73,200	77 000	3,800	.	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	85,09,000	79,37,000	49 95,000	70,26,000	20 31 000	...
	..	..	.	...		Do. do by Provincial Governments	1,05,29,000	1,01,84,000	79,13 000	62,89,000	..	16,24,000
...	...					Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	14 25,000		1,90,000	..	.	1,90,000
...	...	.	.	...		Remittances (net)	35,97,000	1 18,09 000	2,07 91 000	3,48 84 000	1,40,93,000	
...	...		..			Secretary of State's Bills paid	24,89,51,000	25,25,00 000	14,53 37,000	14,10 81,000	..	47 56,000
...	..	.	...			Do do do exchange	3,00 000	—60,000	5,45,000	4,64,000		81,000
...	.	..	.									
1,007,700	.	1,073,200	77,000		996 200	Total	30,49,03,000	29,71 75 000	18 42,59 000	19,06,86,000	64,27,000	...
19,238,000	20 293,600	13,555,800	12,942,100		613,700	Total Disbursements	1,13,94,04 000	1,16,08,38,000	71,57 34 000	71,85,19,000	27,85 000	...
6,691,800	4,050,700	4,125,300	5,501,600	1,376,300		Closing Balance	17,87,28,000	16,24,87,000	11,62 82,000	13 34,01,000	1,71,19,000	..
25,929,800	24,344,300	17,681,100	18 443,700	762,600	.	GRAND TOTAL	1,31,81,32,000	1,32 33,25 000	83,20 16,000	85 19 20,000	1,99 04 000	...

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 334 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th January 1903:—

No. 22 of 1903.—Thomas Edward Mitchell, jute spinner, Wallace Works, Dundee, Scotland. *Improvements in the means of actuating shuttles of looms.*

No. 23 of 1903.—Henry Collins, draper, of 1 Irwell Place, The Crescent, Salford, England, and Charles William Collins, engineer, of 287, Liverpool road, Patricroft, Manchester, England. *Improvements in apparatus for operating tramway points and the points of overhead electric tram wires.*

No. 24 of 1903.—John Thomas Young, coach-builder, of 120, Bay View street, Williamstown, Victoria, Australia, and John Wren, financier, of Studley House, Studley Park, Kew, Victoria aforesaid. *Improved automatic spring catch for sliding sashes of windows, louvres, etc.*

No. 25 of 1903.—The Hydraulic Brick and Stone Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Castle street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.*

No. 26 of 1903.—Francis James Fletcher, engineer, of 11, Filey Avenue, Upper Clapton, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for aerating or carbonating liquids.*

No. 27 of 1903.—Francis James Fletcher, engineer, of 11, Filey Avenue, Upper Clapton, London, England. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for filling bottles or other vessels with liquid, and stoppering them.*

No. 28 of 1903.—Roger John Dennett, engine driver, of Khurragpore in the district of Midnapore and Presidency of Bengal. *An improved crossing for safely crossing trains from one line to another without the intervention of points.*

No. 29 of 1903.—William Naylor, mechanical engineer, residing in Belgachia, Howrah. *A combined portable lamp and stove with accessories.*

No. 335 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A. M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 158 of 1902.—Gulam Hyder Gunmaker, electrician and mechanic, of 387, Parel road, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. *An apparatus for producing intensely hot flame or flames by the combustion of carbon hydrates or of petroleum or its equivalents.* (Specification filed 19 December 1902.)

No. 199 of 1902.—Nicolas Beck and Réné Dior, gentlemen, both of Saint Nicolas Works, Granville, in the Republic of France. *An improved mode of and apparatus for preparing and utilising carburetted air for heating and lighting purposes.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 238 of 1902.—William Chapman, electrical engineer, of 2, Norfolk street, Strand, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the track construction of electric railways operated on the conduit system.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 241 of 1902.—Dr. Luigi Cerebotani, professor, of No. 48, Blumen Strasse, in the city of Munich, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, in the German Empire. *Improvements in apparatus for reversing motion transmitted by electric current impulses, through a single line to a body with the aid of motive power acting in a definite direction.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 242 of 1902.—Emile Maslin, engineer, of 5, Boulevard Sricon-Bonneveine, Marseille, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in and relating to steam-boiler and other furnaces and heat-generating apparatus.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 246 of 1902.—Captain H A. L. Hepper, Royal Engineers, executive engineer, signal division, North-Western Railway, Lahore. *A special double lock for key locking traps and cross-over roads on railways* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No 249 of 1902.—David Reid, tea planter, and John Dale, engineer, both of Baraoora, South Sylhet, Assam. *A tea drying and glazing machine.* (Specification filed 19 January 1903)

No. 342 of 1902.—Charles Joshua Greengrass, civil engineer, residing at Puttur, North Arcot district, Madras Presidency. *A device for improving the handwriting, to be called the "clerical clip'* (Specification filed 16 January 1903.)

No 382 of 1902 —John Grieve, engineer, of Hatton, Ceylon, and Henry Mathew Alleyn, planter of Meria Cotta, Maskeliya, Ceylon. *Improvements in apparatus for grading, sifting, polishing, and increasing the keeping qualities of green or Oolong teas* (Specification filed 19 January 1903.)

No 383 of 1902.—John Grieve, engineer, of Hatton, Ceylon, and Henry Mathew Alleyn, planter, of Meria Cotta, Maskeliya, Ceylon *Improvements in apparatus for polishing, grading, sifting, and increasing the keeping qualities of black or fermented teas.* (Specification filed 19 January 1903.)

No. 451 of 1902.—Ethelbirt Richard D'Rozario, assistant superintendent, Watgunge pumping station, residing at Kidderpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and Charles Clement Smith, engineer, in charge of Ahmuty's Rope Works, Shalimar, residing at Shalimar in Bengal, both in British India *Improvements in furnaces of Lancashire boilers* (Specification filed 21 January 1903)

No 459 of 1902.—Horace Gabriel Heimann, assistant in the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited, residing at 67, Wellesley street, in Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in punkah-pulling machines.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 336 P.—The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each –

No. 135 of 1892.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Francis Rennick and Surgeon-Captain John Fenton Evans. *Improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement, to be called the "Silchar" cinerator.* (From 28 January 1903 to 28 January 1904.)

No 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency, Limited. *Improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or fellocs of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles.* (From 21 February 1903 to 21 February 1904.)

No. 81 of 1896.—Max Guilleaume. *Improvements in electric cables.* (From 2 June 1903 to 2 June 1904.)

No 213 of 1896.—Granger Farwell. *Improvements in type-writing machines* (From 15 April 1903 to 15 April 1904.)

No. 235 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Improvements in vault lights* (From 25 January 1903 to 25 January 1904.)

No. 285 of 1897 —Arthur Pillsbury Dodge *A steam motor especially designed for street car service.* (From 25 January 1903 to 25 January 1904.)

No. 353 of 1897.—John Harper and Frank Harrison. *An apparatus for grinding and granulating mineral salt, sugar, and the like, but more especially intended for reducing mineral salt, sugar, etc., to the required fineness without grinding it into flour.* (From 21 January 1903 to 21 January 1904.)

No. 361 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Vault and canopy lights and prismatic glass for vaults and canopies* (From 25 January 1903 to 25 January 1904.)

No. 363 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Electro-glazing for joining glass, tiles and the like* (From 25 January 1903 to 25 January 1904.)

No. 370 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Prismatic canopies for windows.* (From 25 January 1903 to 25 January 1904.)

No 337 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No 83 of 1898 - Albert Verley. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar* (Specification filed 15 October 1898.)

No. 87 of 1898.—Max Bernstein *The preparation and reproduction of drawings, etchings, and the like.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No 95 of 1898 – Birney Clark Batcheller. *Improvements relating to the pneumatic transmission of packages and the like and to apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No 99 of 1898 – Georg Kron *Improvements in burners for incandescent oil lamps.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No. 100 of 1898.—James Kennedy Anderson. *Improvements in or relating to artificial mineral waters.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No. 106 of 1898 – John Langfield and George Henry Kenworthy. *Improvements in apparatus for heating air and other fluids.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No. 268 of 1898.—James Mccredy MacLulich. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of resilient tyres and tyre covers* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No 298 of 1898.—George Brewster Gallup *Improvements in and relating to pumps, chiefly coin freed, and designed for inflating pneumatic tyres.* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

No 305 of 1898 – Henry Constable *Improvements in rims and resilient tyres for wheels* (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 277 of 1894.— John Isaac Thornycroft *Improvements in or in connection with water tube boilers* (Specification filed 21 October 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 1 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

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The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1903.

	Total Amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	93,90,445	11,63,20,415	12,57,10,860	4,26,44,534	5,65,74,237	...	...	9,92,18,771
Allahabad	...	1,91,09,895	1,91,09,895	1,87,67,399	3,56,475	...	...	1,91,23,874
Lahore	...	2,51,05,520	2,51,05,520	57,04,798	13,73,182	...	...	7,077,980
Bombay	4[illegible],31,545	8,88,93,705	9,35,25,250	2,40,32,552	3,71,14,187	...	...	6,11,46,739
Karachi	...	90,86,865	90,86,865	37,38,157	20,62,088	...	...	58,00,245
Madras	33,72,620	3,80,59,190	4,1[illegible],31,810	90,05,700	81,05,715	.	...	1,71,11,415
Calicut	...	11,30,975	11,30,975	2,20,465	87,810	...	...	3,08,275
Rangoon	...	1,22,67,640	1,22,07,640	1,69,06,910	5,06,550	...	...	1,74,13,460
	1,73,94,610	30,99,74,205	32,73,68,815					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			5,68,110					
Total R			32,68,00,705	12,10,20,515	10,61,80,244	...	..	22,72,00,759
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								4,00,000
Net Total R								22,68,00,759
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total R								32,68,00,705

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December 1902 deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, under article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.					Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3 per cent of 1896-97.	3½ per cent of 1842-43.	Total.	
		R	R	R	R	R	
1	Mahindra Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
2	Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, Cashier, Presidency District	..	1,000	...	...	1,000	
3	Abhoy Charan Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	
4	Jhundoo Mall, Cashier, Lahore District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District	...	100	...	...	100	
6	Chedi Lall, Cashier, Oudh District	...	...	1,000	.	1,000	
7	Shunkar Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District	...	100	...	...	100	
8	Beni Pershad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
9	Kidar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
10	Permeshwari Dass, Cashier, Meerut District	...	...	1,000	.	1,000	
11	Damodar Waman Mrkherkar, Cashier, Mhow District	...	500	...	...	500	
12	Harendro Kumar Chatterjee, Store-keeper, Mhow District	...	...	500	...	500	
13	Krishna Rao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
14	Bahadar Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
15	T. Vankannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
16	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District	2,000	...	...		2,000	
17	Din Dyal, Cashier, Lahore District	...	500	...	...	500	
18	Messrs. T. Casser and Co. Contractors, Loralai-Zhob Sub-District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
19	Endowment of monuments in Saugor Cemetery, Nerbadda District	...	500	...	...	500	
20	Ganeshram Mangniram, Contractors, Mhow District	...	500	...	...	500	
21	Mr. J. B. Rodriques, Contractor, Mhow District	1,000	...	...	2,000	3,000	
22	Endowment of monuments in Dinapore Cemetery, Allahabad District	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
23	Endowment of monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery, Presidency District	...	500	...	...	500	
24	Endowment of monuments in Calcutta Cemetery, Presidency District	...	2,800	...	...	2,800	
25	Endowment of monument in Dum-Dum Cemetery, Presidency District	...	500	...	...	500	
		3,000	17,000	3,500	2,000	25,500	
	Total	25,500.					

P. C. MOLE,
For Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules published under Notification of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, No. 6603, dated the 17th December, 1900, notice is hereby given that the documents specified in the list given below will, unless claimed within two months from this date, be destroyed—

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Name of plaintiff or applicant.	Name of defendant or respondent.		
1	O. S. No. 477 of 1881	Abdul Lateef Saib	Mody Sheik Ahmed	Hindustani letter marked Exhibit C.	Plaintiff's witness Mahomed Saib.
2	O. S. No. 496 of 1881	Meera Patail Kassim Saib.	1. Mahomed Saib 2. Mahomed Oosman	1. Notification of sale, marked Exhibit D. . Extract from House register and covering docket from the President, Municipal Commission, marked Exhibit E. 3. Notice, dated 5th July 1881, marked Exhibit F.	Plaintiff.
3	O. S. No. 1002 of 1881.	Hazari Mull Bunraj	1. Anandrook 2. Kastoor Chand	1. Death certificate—dated 23rd December 1882, marked Exhibit I. 2. Guzaratti account putties, marked Exhibits II to VIII.	1st Defendant. Defendants.
4	S. C. S. No. 1056 of 1881.	Lauldoss Damodor Doss	R. F. Hayes	One sealed cover unopened	Plaintiff.
5	O. S. No. 1156 of 1881.	Nadamoony Moodr.	Ulsur Hindu Draviah Poshany Sungam Bank Limited, by its Secretary, Sivaraj Moodr.	1. Promissory Note, dated 8th February 1873, marked Exhibit C. 2. Promissory Note, dated 20th August 1878, marked Exhibit IV. 3. Proceedings of a meeting dated 11th December 1881, marked Exhibit VI. 4. Rules of defendant Bank, marked Exhibit VII. Rule 17 of the Rules has been marked Exhibit IX. 5. Proceedings of the meeting dated 28th March 1880, marked Exhibit VIII. 6. Notice, dated 8th November 1881, marked Exhibit X. 7. Notice, dated 11th November 1881, marked Exhibit XI.	Plaintiff's witness Vadindos Moodr. Defendant. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
6	O. S. No. 1195 of 1881.	Kathija Bee	1. Syed Hyder Saib 2. Abdul Razack	1. Sale deed, dated 25th May 1876, registered as No. 213, Book No. 1, Volume 25, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore, marked Exhibit B. 2. Deed of Hypothecation, dated 19th June 1876, registered as No. 246 of Book No. I, Volume 26, marked Exhibit C. 3. Bond, dated 3rd June 1876, executed by Abdul Razack in favour of Sheik Ally Saib. 4. Deed of Hypothecation, dated 17th July 1875, registered as No. 375 of Book No. 1, Volume 22, in the office of the Cantonment Sub-Registrar, Bangalore. 5. Notice, dated 15th December 1881.	Plaintiff's witness Maduray Chetty. Ditto. Defendant's witness Abdul Rhymon. Ditto. 2nd Defendant.
			ACCOUNT BOOKS.		
7	O. S. 437 of 1884	Gundoo Ibrahim Saib 2. Daday Abdul Rahim Saib.	1. Alarakia Saib 2. Silemon Saib	One account book	Plaintiffs.
8	O. S. No. 590 of 1890	1. Taj Bee 2. Tenga Abdul Rahim 3. Tenga Abdul Gunny	1. Middakar Jailabdeen Saib. 2. M. Abdool Koodoor 3. Jaffer Saib	One bundle of six account books of which two are marked Exhibits XIX and XXX.	Defendants.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties. Name of plaintiff or applicant.	Name of defendant or respondent.	Nature of document.	By whom produced.
9	O. S. No. 1971 of 1890.	Thaj Bee	1. Aboo Backer 2. Abdul Hafiz 3. Fatma Bee 4. Abdul Rauf	One account book	Plaintiff.
10	O. S. No. 830 of 1893.	N. Thirumala Char	1. K. S. Kuppan Iyengar 2. N. Linga Iyengar 3. Rungu Iyengar	Two account books, marked Exhibits K and L.	Ditto.
11	S. C. No. 2232 of 1894.	Amardamal	Gurudachella Moodr.	A bill book, marked Exhibit D.	Ditto.
12	O. S. No. 178 of 1895.	Narasamma	1. Mandaluppa 2. Dodda Rungunna 3. Thimmappa	One account book.	Plaintiff's witness Lingannah.
13	S. C. No. 767 of 1895.	Mahomed Sulemon	Mee Hajjaya Rahutar	One memo. book, marked Exhibit XII on commission. Two small memo. books, marked Exhibits XIII and XIV on commission.	Sheik Mohideen Rowthar. Athikadai Moideen.
14	O. S. No. 813 of 1895.	Mahomed Ghouse Saib	Vallee Hamed *alias* Vallee	One account book, marked Exhibit XI.	Defendant.
15	O. S. No. 290 of 1896.	Peer Saib	1. Abdul Khader 2. Chaboo Meah Saib 3. Masalay Mahomed Saib. 4. Abdul Rahimon Saib 5. Abdul Razuck 6. Zora Bee 7. Kathija Bee 8. Banoo Bee 9 Beemu Bee 10. Abdul Rahim 11. Abdul Razack	One bundle of account books	Plaintiff and defendants.
16	S. C. No. 1345 of 1898.	Messrs. Barton & Sons	Mrs. Landle	Press copy book from 29th April, 1895 to 4th July 1895.	Plaintiffs.
	O. S. No. 1691 of 1898.	Chowdry Venkatapah	C. White	One account book, marked Exhibits G and H.	Plaintiff.
18	O. S. No. 2234 of 1898.	Sullemon Cassim Saib	1. Askarna 2. Krissanjee	Three account books containing Exhibits I, II and III.	Defendant.
19	O. S. No. 739 of 1899.	The Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Syed Abbass Saib	Delivery book	Plaintiff.

P. S. KRISHNA RAO,
District Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 21st February 1903, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 1 P.M.

K. C. BANURJI,
Offg. Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 28th January, 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th January 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,39,169	6	4	1,71,12,498	15	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,73,329	9	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				8,22,06,958	8	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,36,361	3	0
Sundries				13,45,214	15	8
RUPEES				13,27,51,033	10	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,18,86,489	0	0
Other authorised Investments				54,28,930	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,05,21,764	2	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,89,45,045	12	4
Bills discounted and purchased				2,45,61,479	4	5
Balances with other Banks				19,53,052	5	3
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,42,429	9	1
Stamps				13,720	11	6
Sundries				9,25,098	15	1
				9,60,78,009	12	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,42,19,643	11	5	3,66,73,023	14	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,24,53,380	3	3			
RUPEES				13,27,51,033	10	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 81,195 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,64,370 0 0
R 2,45,565 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th January 1903.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. DE CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 36·30.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1903.

No. 1.—Privilege leave for 42 days combined with furlough for 8 months is granted to Mr. A. C. Crighton, District Locomotive Superintendent, class II, grade 4, temporary rank, under Articles 264A, 291 and 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 19th January 1903, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. V. CONSTABLE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Manager.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

THE HONOURABLE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Bangalore, the 27th January 1903.

No. 9.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1903 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore Railways :—

Month.	Date.	Day of week.	Festival.	REMARKS.
January	1st	Thursday	Ramzan and New Year's day.	General holiday.
Do.	2nd to 8th	Friday to Thursday	Coronation holidays	General holidays.
Do.	14 and 15th	Wednesday and Thursday.	Pongal	Hindu holidays.
February	*6th*	*Friday*	*Madhavanavami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	25th	Wednesday	Sivaratri and Ash-Wednesday.	General holiday.
March	9th and 10th	Monday and Tuesday.	Bakrid	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	13th	Friday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
Do.	30th	Monday	Gentu New Year's day	Do.
April	6th to 9th	Monday to Thursday	Moharam	Muhammaden holidays.
Do.	*6th*	*Monday*	*Sreerama Navami*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	9th	Thursday	Last day of Moharam	General holiday.
Do.	10th to 13th	Friday to Monday	Easter holidays	Do.
Do.	13th	Monday	Tamil New Year's day	Do.
May	*2nd*	*Saturday*	*Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*8th*	*Friday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam.*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	21st	Thursday	Ascension day	General holiday.
Do.	27th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	30th	Saturday	Emperor's Birth-day	General holiday (or such other day as may be notified).
June	5th	Friday	H. H. the Maharaja's birthday.	Do. Do.
July	*14th*	*Tuesday*	*Tikacharyara Punyadivasa.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
August	8th	Saturday	Asvalayana Sravani and Apastamba Sravani.	Hindu holiday.
Do.	25th	Tuesday	Gauri	Do.
Do.	26th	Wednesday	Ganesha	Do.
September	5th	Saturday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Do.
Do.	22nd	Tuesday	Commencement of Dasara.	Do
Do.	29th	Tuesday	Maha Navami	Do.
Do.	30th	Wednesday	Vijaya Dasami	Do.
October	19th	Monday	Dipavali	Do.
Do.	21st	Wednesday	Balipadyami	Do.
November	4th and 5th	Wednesday and Thursday.	Shabé Barat	Muhammadan holidays.
December	21st	Monday	Ramzan	Do.
Do.	24th to 31st	Thursday to Thursday.	Christmas	General holidays.

2. The last Saturday in each month may also be allowed as a holiday if the state of work permits but not otherwise. All Sundays in the year.

3. Mahalaya Amavasya is omitted from the above list as it falls on a Sunday.

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or presiding officer only to the special classes named if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Courts above-mentioned will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 14th April to 25th May 1903 inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,
H. CHENNAYA,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd January, 1903.

No. *I*.—No. 177, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant Deo-datt Pande, *Rai Bahadur*, (Bengal), doing duty under the Residency Surgeon in Nepal, is granted leave on private affairs for one year, under pararagph 39, Army, Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November 1902.

No. *II*.—The services of No. 487 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant Ram Ghulam (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment under the Residency Surgeon in Nepal, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November, 1902.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, India Medical Service.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 24th January, 1903.

No. 1.—Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Article 264A of the Civil Service Regulations and Public Works Department Code, Volume I, para. 543, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days and furlough for nine months and fifteen days in connection thereof, with effect from 15th January 1903, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, Oudh and Rohlkihand Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1903.

No. 244.—Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, with effect from the 15th January 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Framji Dinsha Kamdin, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Dinsha Manekji Kalapesi to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 28th January, 1903.

No. 276-*Ap*.—Babu Kshetra Pada Banerji, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 20 days, with effect from the 15th February, 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Banerji, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Kshetra Pada Banerji, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th January, 1903.

No. 226-178.— With reference to Foreign Department Notification Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I. A., dated the 20th April 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Captain S. B. A. Patterson to be the Magistrate of Abu *vice* Major T. H. Corkery, R.A.M.C., with effect from the 22nd January 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monument erected to the memory of Private W. Biddle, 32nd Regiment, who died in the year 1850, is tumbling down, and unless repaired within three months will be demolished and the tablet placed in the wall of the cemetery.

The monument erected to the memory of Ellen, the wife of Colour Sergeant W. Pearce, 32nd Regiment, is tumbling down, and unless repaired within three months will be demolished and the tablet placed in the wall of the cemetery.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

JULLUNDUR,
26th January, 1903.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 11th December 1902 a treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R29, was found in the house site of one Kamatchi Mudali of Nayakanpet, Conjeevaram taluk, Chingleput District :—

	Estimated value. R a. p.
1. One gold ring	2 14 0
2. Four pieces of gold	26 2 0
	29 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Saidapet on the 10th June 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

G. A. D. STUART,
for Collector.

SAIDAPET ;
The 20th January 1903.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 14th January, 1903.

No. 12.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent, Governor General, is pleased to sanction the continuance at its present strength and cost, up till the 1st October 1903, of the Punitive Police Post located in the Khattak illaqua of the Kohat district by this Government Notifications Nos. 39 and 40, dated 16th December 1901, the following villages being exempted from contributing to the cost of maintenance with effect from the 25th January 1903:—

Biland Killa.
Tiran Khoi.
Channi Khel.
Talab Khel.
Ghundi Mira Khan Khel.
Mamani, in the KarrakPo-ice Station, and
Ghol Banda.
Serikhwa.
Mangar Khel.
Spinkai.
Nar, in the Bahadur Khel Police Station.

By order,
R. I. R. GLANCY,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

POWERS.

The 16th January, 1903.

No. 8-A.—Captain C. B. Rawlinson, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

POSTING.

The 23rd January, 1903.

No. 11.—On return from the leave of absence granted to him in the Punjab Government Notifications ending with No. 1866, dated the 15th of December 1902, Captain

C. B. Rawlinson is posted as Deputy Commissioner of the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January 1903, *vice* Mr. R. T. Clarke.

By order,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATION.

Peshawar, the 21st January, 1903.

No. 79-*G*.—The person named in the sub-joined statement has passed the Tahsildar's Examination held at Lahore on the 20th October 1902 and following days :—

No.	District.	Name.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Peshawar . .	Kazi Abdul Haq .	Naib-Tahsildar .	Passed in Criminal and Civil Law, Local Funds and Mensuration, subject to re-examination in Revenue Law.

No. 81-*G*.— The following person, who appeared at the Departmental Examination of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, held at Lahore in October 1902, has passed that examination in the group noted against his name under Rule 12 of the Rules for the Examination of Tahsildars and others:—

District.	Name.	Designation.	Group A.	REMARKS.
Peshawar . .	Kazi Abdul Haq .	Naib-Tahsildar .	Lower Standard .	

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1902-03 up to 31st December 1902.

Canal.	Water distributed during December 1902. — Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge. — Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. — Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Land irrigated (approximate). — Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall. — Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). — Name.	Area irrigated during December 1902.	Area irrigated to end of December 1902.	Area irrigated to end of December 1901.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swát River Canal .	6·10	4·20	865	448	Peshawar	105,752	16	0·52	*Nil.*	Wheat . .	35,938	71,774	65,213	The canal ran throughout the month.
										Barley . .	6,260	10,788	15,847	
										Rape . .	1,693	3,444	3,453	
Escapage . .	...	...	...	1						Miscellaneous .	...	4,405	4,446	
										Sugarcane .	5,172*	15,341	10,799	
TOTAL .	...	...	865	449		105,752	...	...	...		49,008	105,752	99,758	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 27th January 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd January, 1903.

No. 51—687-*IV*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of Act II of 1886, and with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to empower Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer, under sections 25 and 26 of the said Act, to hear and dispose of all objection petitions relating to the assessment of incomes below R 1,250.

The 26th January, 1903.

No. 71-401 *A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the granting of licenses to possess and to transport petroleum in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara.

Possession of Petroleum.

I. For the purposes of these rules, "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards.

II. (1) The District Magistrate may grant licenses—

(*a*) in Form A for the possession of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons; and

(*b*) in Form B for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 500 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons.

(2) The District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may grant licenses in Form C for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 50,000 gallons.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may grant licenses for the possession—

(*a*) of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons; and

(*b*) of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk; to be stored in accordance with such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him and in places of which the plans and specifications have his previous approval.

III. (1) Petroleum, of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form A or B, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire.

(2) Petroleum, of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form C, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and the doorways or other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than three feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than three feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire; and there shall be a clear open space of at least twenty feet round the building.

IV. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum and dangerous petroleum under these rules:—

Petroleum.

	R	
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 1,000 gallons		
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 1,000 gallons, but does not exceed 5,000 gallons		extra for each 1,000 gallons, or part of 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,000 gallons.
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 5,000 gallons		for every (additional) 1,000 gallons, or part of 1,000 gallons in excess of 5,000 gallons.

Dangerous Petroleum.

	R
When the quantity possessed is equal to, or less than 40 gallons	3
When the quantity possessed exceeds 40 gallons for every 40 gallons or fraction of 40 gallons . .	5

V. Every license for the possession of petroleum in any place shall specify the maximum quantity of petroleum which may be stored in that place.

VI. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in Rule XV, every license for the possession of petroleum shall be in force until the 31st of December next following the grant of the license.

Transport of Petroleum.

VII (1) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding 500 gallons, may be either general or special. Licenses for the transport of dangerons petroleum shall be special only.

(2) Petroleum to be transported shall be packed in air-tight tins or other vessels not easily broken, or be contained in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

(3) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk by rail may be granted, if the petroleum is contained in wagons approved by the railway administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it.

(4) Licenses may be granted by the Chief Commissioner for the transport of dangerous petroleum exceeding 40 gallons and not being in bulk according to such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him.

VIII. General licenses in Form F for a period of twelve months shall be issued for transport by cart only. Such licenses shall authorize the holders to transport by cart petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, being their own property, without restriction as to destination or quantity.

IX. The holder of a general licence shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his licence, issue a pass in Form G appended to these rules, specifying the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and the quantity of petroleum covered by it. Each pass shall be numbered, and the number of the general license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart. The person or persons in charge of the cart shall not permit them to be moved after sunset or before sunrise or to carry any light.

X. Special licenses in Forms D and E for the transport of petroleum shall be in force for such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified in the license.

XI. Every special license for the transport of petroleum shall specify the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, the quantity of petroleum covered by the license, and the time for which the license is in force.

XII Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by cart, or by both these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained or in the case of petroleum to be transported in bulk by rail, shall state that the wagon in which it is to be carried has been approved as required by Rule VII (3).

XIII. When a license has been granted under these rules for the transport of petroleum the District Magistrate or any subordinate Magistrate or police officer of, or above, the rank of Head Constable empowered by him in writing for this purpose, may at any time after sunrise and before sunset, and on or before the arrival of the petroleum at its place of destination, detain any cart used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license and seeing whether its provisions are being complied with.

XIV. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum under these rules :—

Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum—

	R
When the quantity of dangerous pertroleum to be transported exceeds 40 gallons, for every 40 gallons, or fraction of 40 gallons	4
When the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported dose not exceed 40 gallons	2

Special license for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum—

	R
When the quantity to be transported exceeds 500, but does not exceed 5,000 gallons	1
For every additional 5,000 gallons or part of 5,000 gallons . .	1
General license for the transport of petroleum by cart for twelve months	100

General.

XV. Licenses granted under these rules shall be in the forms, and shall have endorsed on them the rules and conditions, respectively, prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed. Every such license shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other good and sufficient reason to be recorded in writing by the licensing officer, or where the license is granted by the Chief Commissioner, by an Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

XVI. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license. Every such application shall be made not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license will expire The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license

XVII. The licensing officer may, for special reasons to be reported to the Chief Commissioner, refuse a license in any case. The reason for refusing a license shall be communicated to the applicant, if a request to that effect is preferred by him.

XVIII. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner against every order of the District Magistrate refusing or cancelling a license:

Provided that the appeal be filed within one month after the communication of such order to the appellant.

(2) The order of the Commissioner, in appeal or otherwise, shall be subject only to revision by the Chief Commissioner.

FORM A.

License to possess dangerous petroleum, to be granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).

No.

Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to_ . for the storage, in the place described below, of_____gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

[Description of the place above referred to.]

When the amount exceeds forty gallons. Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

When the amount does not exceed forty gallons. } District Magistrate.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act.]

CONDITIONS.

(1) All petroleum in the licensed place shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act.

(2) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place.

(3) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.

(4) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building.

(5) The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding 3 gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

FORM B.

License to possess petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section II of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).

No.

Fee R

License is hereby granted to_______________for the storage, in the place described below, of not more than__________cases containing not more than__________gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

[Description of the place above referred to.]

The 190 .} District Magistrate

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act.]

CONDITIONS.

(1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place.

(2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.

(3) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building.

FORM C.

License to possess petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section 11 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).

No.

Fee R

License is hereby granted to__________for the storage in the place described below, of not more than_____gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

[Description of the place above referred to.]

The 190 .} District Magistrate.

Countersigned.

Commissioner.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules III (2), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act.]

CONDITIONS.

(1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place.

(2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.

(3) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building.

FORM D.

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum, granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).

No.

Fees R

License is hereby granted to ________of ________ to transport- -cases containing in all ________ gallons of dangerous petroleum from______to___ , subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license and by the following route, namely : —

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below :—

The license shall continue in force till the________ day of.

When the amount exceeds forty gallons. } Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.
When the amount does not exceed forty gallons. } District Magistrate.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules VII and X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act.]

CONDITIONS.

(1) The petroleum shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act.

(2) The petroleum shall be carried (here describe mode or modes of conveyance).

(3) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the Regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the Railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed.

(4) When the petroleum is carried by cart, the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light.

(5) The License-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of petroleum, except in accordance with the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

FORM E.

Special license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).

No.

Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to ___ ______to transport from. __ to____ ________ [cases containing]*______ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force only till the ____day of_______190_ __.

The 190 . } District Magistrate.

*Omit these words when petroleum is to be transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

RULES.

[Here enter Rule VII, sub-rules (1) to (3) and Rules X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act.]

CONDITIONS.

(1) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the Regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the Railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed.

(2.) When the petroleum is carried by cart, the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light.

FORM F.

General license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899.).

No

Fee Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to__ ______ _to transport petroleum by cart within the Districts of Ajmer and Merwara subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the .

The 190 District Magistrate.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM F.

RULES

[Here enter Rules VII, sub-rules (1) and (2) VIII, IX XIII to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act.]

CONDITIONS.

(1) The cart containing the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise or carry any light.

(2 The number of this license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart.

FORM G.

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No.______ ____ for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart.

No.

This pass covers__________ cases containing__ _gallons of petroleum, being the property of __________ _, while intransport from_ _____________to______________

The 190 .} Holder of General License No.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

RULES.

[Here enter Rule IX of the Rules under section 9 of the Act.]

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17-8.
½ " R8-8, " R8-14.
¼ " R4-4, " R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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NOTICE—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Central Provinces Census Report and Tables, 1901. Parts I and II. F'cap Board. R14 or 21*s*. (R1-2*a*).

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. MALARIA IN INDIA, by Capt. S. P. James, M.B.(Lond), I M.S. Super Royal 4to Board. R1-8*a* or 2*s* 3*d*. (5*a*.)

Minutes of Evidence taken by the Indian Plague Commission with Appendices F'cap Paper cover Volume I. R8 or 12*s*. (10*a*) Volume II R8 or 12*s* (8*a*) Volume III R12-12*a* or 19*s* 2*d* (10*a*) **Indices to the Evidence also Glossary, Maps and Summary of the Report and Appendices** Volume IV. R2-13*a* or 4*s* 3*d* (3*a*.) **Report of the Indian Plague Commission with Appendices and Summary.** Volume V. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d* (8*a*) Complete R34-9*a*. or 51*s*. 11*d*. (R2-7*a*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to 1st December 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of November, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1900-1901 and four preceding years. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mountain Artillery Training, 1902. Super-Royal 16 mo. Full leather. R1-9*a.* or 2*s.* 4*d.* (2*a.*).

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, 1901. By Captain E. J. Beadmout R. I. M. F'cap. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)

Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve, 1902. Royal 8vo. stitched. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for January 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (8*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1902.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (7*a.*)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881. As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5*a.* 6*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Effect of Legislation or 1898, 1899, and 1900. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. III. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound R13 or 19*s.* 6*d.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Vol. IV. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound R13 or 19*s.* 6*d.* (10*a.*)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1*a.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1*a.* 3*p.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7*a.* 6*p.* or 9*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1*a.* 9*p.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1*a.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

List of General rules and orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India. Corrected to 31st March, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (3*a.*)

Madras Code. Third Edition, in two Volumes, 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s.* (8*a.*) each.

The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (Act XXXVI of 1858), as modified up to 31st May, 1902. 5*a.* 6*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

The Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 (Act XII of 1884) as modified up to 15th December, 1890, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st June, 1902. 2*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878 (Act XVII of 1878), as modified up to 1st June, 1902. 6*a.* or 7*d.* (1*a.*)

The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (Act VIII of 1894), as modified up to 30th June, 1902. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (1*a.*)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1901, TO 31ST MARCH, 1902.

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Nature of Kala-Azar by Major Ronald Ross, I.M.S. F'cap. Board. R2 or 3*s.* (3*a.*)

Report of the Indian Universities Commission, 1902. F'cap. Cloth. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Standardization of Calmette's Anti-Venomous Serum with Pure Cobra Venom. The Deterioration of this Serum through keeping in India by Captain G. Lamb, M.B., I.M.S., and Wm. Hanna, Esq., M.B., etc., New Series, No. 1. Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)

Assam Census Report, 1901, Parts I and II. F'cap., Board. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* each.

Bombay Census Report, 1901, in three parts. F'cap. Board. R11-6*a.* or 17*s.* (R1 12*a.*) per set.

Coorg Census Report and Tables, 1901. F'cap. Board. R1-4*a.* or 2*s.* (4*a.*)

North-West Provinces and Oudh Census Report and Tables, 1901. F'cap. Board. Parts I and II, complete R10-8*a.* or 16*s.* (R1-1*a.*)

Bengal Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. Parts I to III, complete. R13 or 19*s.* 6*d.* (R1-0*a.*)

Madras Census Report, 1901. In 3 Parts. F'cap. Board. R9-12 or 14s. 6d. complete (R1-4a.)

The Fauna of British India. Rhynchota, Vol. I (Heteroptera) by W. L. Distant, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or 22s. 9d. (6a.)

Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (Appellate Side). Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Technical Art Series for 1901. Together with their explanatory text and cover. Nos. I to XII. 4a. or 5d. (3a.) per plate.

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1901-1902. F'cap. Stitched. As. 2 or 3d. (1a.)

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 6d. (2a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1902. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Review of Forest Administration in Britrish India for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1-11 or 2s. 6d. (2a.)

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1902. Demy 4to. Board. As. 8 or 9d. (2a.)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901. For the year ending the 31st December, 1901. F'cap. Board. R2 or 3s. (3a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 1-3. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2-4 or 3s. 6d. (complete) (2a.)

***The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No. 1 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 68, Dyes and Tans).** Indian Tanning Materials. A list of the raw stuffs of India which contain tannin, with notes on their composition and the preparation of extracts. By Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S. Price 6a. or 6d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No. 2 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 69).—Accacia Spp. The Indian Acacias—A review of available information written mainly with the object of bringing out the chief commercial facts regarding The Indian Acacias. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 3a. or 3d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series No. 3 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 70, Medicines).-Aconitum Spp. The Indian Aconites, their varieties, their distributions and their uses. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 2a. or 2d.

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series No. 4 of 1902 (Mineral and Metallic, Series No. 19, Arsenic, White Arsenic, Orpiment, Realgar).- Arsenic as it occurs in India. A popular account including the chief commercial facts regarding that substance. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 1a. or 1d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 5 of 1902 (Mineral Product, Series No. 20) Alkalis (Earths, Ashes, Alkaloides, etc.) Alkalis (Alkaline earths, Alkaline ashes, Alkaloides, etc.)—A review of existing information in which are brought out the chief commercial facts regarding these substances. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 6a. or 6d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 6 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 71).—Aeschynomene Spp. (Sola) The Sola-pith Plant. A review of existing information by Dr. George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 1a. or 1d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 7 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 72, Foods and Fodder) (Asphodelus tenuifolious). (Syn. A. fistulosus.) An Indian Famine food. By A. Ghose. Price 1a. or 1d.*

* "The books are obtainable from the Reporter on Economic Products, Indian Museum, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900 1901. F'cap. Limp cover. R3-12 or 5s. 6d. (6a.)

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1900 and on Vaccination for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Translation of the Ganj-i-Pukhto into the Khowar Dialect. F'cap Board. R2-9 or 3s. 10d. (3a.)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a. or .)

Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R2 or 3s. (6d.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to July, September and October 1902 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1900. F cap. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1902. F'cap. Board. As. 12 or 1s. (3a.)

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System. F'cap. Limp cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of June to October 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of April to September 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Prices and Wages in India. Nineteenth issue, 1902 Super-Royal 4to. Boards. R1-8 or 2s. (9a.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, 1902, and in the corresponding month of 1900 and 1901, and in May, 1902, and in the two months April and May, 1902, in June, 1902, and in the three months April to June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Ditto ditto in July, August and September 1902, in the four months April to July 1902, in the five months April to August 1902, in the six months April to September 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891-1892 to 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 5a. or 6d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter, and in the twelve months, ending March, 1902, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901. No. 4 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Ditto Ditto in the quarter ending June 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901, No. 1 of 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1896-1897 to 1900-1901, 17th issue, in two parts. F'cap. Board. Both parts R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (12a.)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1892 to 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. Ninth issue, 1902. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902. Vol. I, Foreign Trade. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (12*a*.)

Ditto. Vol. II, Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (6*a*.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1902-1903. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (13*a*.) each Volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1902. Royal 8vo. Board. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (12*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1901. 21st Issue. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

General List of Vouchers required to support Credits and Charges in Supply and Transport Cash and Store Accounts. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

Extracts from Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. 1902 Edition. Super-Royal 16mo. Full leather. R2 or 3*s*. (2*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s*. 8*d*. (8*a*.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. As. 8 or 9*d*. (1*a*.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12*a*.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price R3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57 PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings Nos. 9 to 11 of 1901 and No. 1 of 1902 @ 8*a*.

Journal, Part I, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.

" Part II, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.

" Part III, No. 2 of 1901 and Part III, No. 1 of 1902, @ R2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6*a*.
Varsakriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6*a*.
Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6*a*.
Apastamba Sranta Sutra. Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6*a*.
Mahabhasyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6*a*.
Al-Muquddasi. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 2 @ 12*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February 1902. By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As. 4.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May 1902.—By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto, Paper cover. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper halves of Government Promissory Notes No. B016468, 3½ per. cent Loan. of 1865 for R 10,000, originally standing in the name of Beatrice Berger, and No. B002277, 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R5,000, originally standing in the names of J. U. Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland. The latter was endorsed to Beatrice Berger, the proprietress, by whom neither of the Notes was ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after six months from the date of last advertisement.

BEATRICE BERGER,
Rajnandgaon, Central Provinces.

17th January 1903.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

The ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank Office on Monday, the 9th February, at noon to receive the Directors' Report and the accounts for the half-year ended 31st December 1902.

The Bank's Share Transfer Books will be closed from 24th instant till 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1903.

Estate H. H. Emslie, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Harold Heather Emslie, of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Burdwan on the 27th October, 1901, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 2nd March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,
Administrator to Estate H. H. Emslie, deceased.

CALCUTTA:
The 16th January, 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1903:—

No. 1 of 1903.

A Bill to empower District Judges in certain cases to grant Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration having effect throughout British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower District Judges in certain cases to grant probates of wills and letters of administration having effect throughout British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Probate and Administration Act, 1903.

X of 1865.

Amendment of sections 187, 242, 242A., 244, 246 and 250, Act X, 1865.

2. In the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*1*) In section 187, for the words "within the Province" the words "in British India," and for the words "under the one hundred and eightieth section" the words "with the will, or with a copy of an authenticated copy of the will, annexed," shall respectively be substituted.

(*2*) In section 242, for the proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted—

(*a*) by a High Court after the first day of April, 1875, or

(*b*) by a District Judge, where the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode situate within the jurisdiction of such Judge, and such Judge certifies that the value of the property and estate affected beyond the limits of the Province does not exceed ten thousand rupees,

shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

(*3*) For section 242A the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Transmission to other High Courts of certificate of grants under proviso to section 242.

"242A. (*1*) Where probate or letters of administration has or have been granted by a High Court or District Judge with the effect referred to in the proviso to section 242, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court which made the grant, or to which the District Judge making the grant is subordinate, appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect, namely:—

'I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at

[*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that, on the day of , the High Court of Judicature [*or* District Judge] at [*or as the case may be*], granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of , deceased, to *E. F.* of and G. H. of and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have], effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;'

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

(*2*) Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner, as hereinafter provided in sections 244 and 246, to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the Registrar or other officer required to send the certificate referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall send a copy thereof to such District Judge, and such copy shall be filed by the District Judge receiving the same."

(*4*) To sections 244 and 246, respectively, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another Province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each Province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate."

(*5*) To section 250 the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the District Judge issuing the same shall cause a copy of the citation to be sent to such other District Judge, who shall publish the same in the same manner as if it were a citation issued by himself."

V of 1881.

3. In the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

Amendment of sections 59, 60, 62, 64 and 69, Act V, 1881.

(*1*) In section 59, for the proviso the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted—

(*a*) by a High Court established by Royal Charter, or

(*b*) by the Chief Court of the Punjab or of Lower Burma, or

(*c*) by a District Judge, where the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode situate within the jurisdiction of such Judge, and such Judge certifies that the value of the property affected beyond the limits of the Province does not exceed ten thousand rupees,

shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

(*2*) For section 60 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"60. (*1*) Where probate or letters of administration has or have been granted by a Court with the effect referred to in the proviso to section 59, the Registrar or such other officer as the High Court or Chief Court which made the grant, or to which the District Judge making the grant is subordinate, appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts or Chief Courts, empowered to make such grants a certificate to the following effect, namely:—

'I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of the High Court of Judicature [*or* Chief Court, *or* District Judge] at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of , deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;'

and such certificate shall be filed by the Court receiving the same.

(*2*) Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner, as hereinafter provided in sections 62 and 64, to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the Registrar or other officer required to send the certificate referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall send a copy thereof to such District Judge, and such copy shall be filed by the District Judge receiving the same."

(*3*) To sections 62 and 64, respectively, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another Province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each Province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate."

(*4*) To section 69 the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the District Judge issuing the same shall cause a copy of the citation to be sent to such other District Judge, who shall publish the same in the same manner as if it were a citation issued by himself."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to empower District Judges in certain cases to grant probates of wills and letters of administration having effect throughout British India. As the law at present stands, probates and letters of administration having effect throughout British India can be granted only by a High Court or a Chief Court, and this restriction has

been felt to be a hardship to the relatives of persons dying in up-country stations. It is proposed therefore to attach to the grant of probate or letters of administration by a District Judge the same territorial currency as that which is attached to a grant made by a High Court or Chief Court, but subject to the restrictions (1) that the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode situate within the jurisdiction of the District Judge, and (2) that the Judge certifies that the value of the property affected, beyond the limits of his Province, does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

2. Sufficient safeguards against injustice resulting from the proposed legislation appear to be afforded by section 263 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), and section 86 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (Act V of 1881), under which every order made by a District Judge in the matter of probate or administration is appealable to the High Court; and also by the fact that a grant of probate merely perfects the representative title of an executor to the property which belonged to the deceased and over which the testator had a disposing power, but does not confer any title to property which the testator had no right to dispose of.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

The 19th January, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1903:—

NO. 2 OF 1903.

THE INDIAN TEA CESS BILL, 1903.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

A Bill to provide for the levy of customs duty on Indian tea exported from British India, and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended for the promotion of the interests of the tea industry in India by a committee specially constituted in this behalf;

and whereas for this purpose it is expedient to levy customs duty on Indian tea exported from British India, and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; VIII of 1894.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India except Aden. [Cf. Act VIII of 1894, s. 1 (2).]

Definitions.

2. In this Act,—

(a) "Collector" means, in reference to tea exported by sea, a Customs-collector as defined in clause (c) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and, in reference to tea passing out of British India by land, the Collector of the district; VIII of 1878.

(b) "tea cess" means the customs duty imposed by section 3 of this Act and by section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by this Act; and

(c) "Tea Cess Committee" means the committee constituted under section 4.

Imposition of duty on exports of Indian tea.

3. On and from the first day of April, 1903, a customs duty shall be levied and collected on all Indian tea exported from any customs-port to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden at the rate of one-quarter of a pie per pound, or at such lower rate as the Governor General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Tea Cess Committee, prescribe by notification in the Gazette of India. [Cf. Act VIII of 1894, s. 3; Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 1.]

Constitution of Tea Cess Committee.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council shall constitute a committee to receive and expend the proceeds of the tea cess. [Cf. Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 1.]

(2) The Committee shall in the first instance consist of twenty members, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the following bodies and authorities, namely:—

(a) three on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce;

(b) seven on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta; and

(c) ten on the recommendation of such respective bodies or authorities interested in the production of Indian tea, and established in British India, as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf:

Provided that if, within the period prescribed in this behalf by rules made under this Act, any of the said bodies or authorities fails to make any recommendation, or to make the full number of recommendations which it is entitled

to make, the Governor General in Council may appoint the required number of members of the Committee of his own motion without such recommendation.

(3) Whenever any member appointed either on the recommendation of any body or authority referred to in sub-section (2), or in default of such recommendation, dies, resigns, leaves British India or becomes incapable of acting as a member of the Committee, the Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, on the recommendation of such body or authority, or in default of such recommendation, appoint another person to be a member in his stead.

[Cf. Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 102 (1).]

(4) No act done by the Tea Cess Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Committee.

[Cf. Act VIII of 1894, s. 4.]

Application of proceeds of tea cess.

5. (1) At the close of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Collector shall pay the proceeds of the tea cess, after deducting the expenses of collection (if any), to the Tea Cess Committee.

[Cf. Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 3.]

(2) The said proceeds shall be applied by the Committee towards meeting the cost of such measures as the Committee may consider it advisable to take for pushing the sale and increasing the consumption of Indian tea in India and elsewhere.

[Cf. Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 142.]

Keeping and auditing of accounts.

6. (1) The Tea Cess Committee shall keep accounts of all money received and expended under section 5.

[Cf. ib., s. 143 (1).]

(2) Such accounts shall be examined and audited annually by auditors appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council; and such auditors may disallow any item which has, in their opinion, been expended out of the proceeds of the tea cess otherwise than as directed by or under this Act.

Power to make rules.

7. (1) The Governor General in Council may, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the Gazette of India.

VIII of 1894. [Cf. Act VIII of 1878, s. 20.]

Amendment of Act VIII of 1894, section 5.

8. In section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for the words "shall be levied at the rates respectively prescribed in the second, third and fourth schedules on goods passing by land out of, and in the fifth schedule on goods passing by land into" the words "at such rates as may be prescribed by or under any law for the time being in force relating to customs duties on imports and exports, respectively, into and from ports, shall be levied on goods passing by land out of or into" shall be substituted.

[Cf. Act VIII of 1902, s. 1 (2); Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 4.]

Time during which sections 2 to 7 are to remain in force.

9. Sections 2 to 7 shall remain in force only until the thirty-first day of March, 1908:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Tea Cess Committee, declare, by notification in the Gazette of India, that the said sections shall continue in force for any further period specified in such notification.

Disposal of surplus proceeds of tea cess.

10. If any proceeds of the tea cess remain unexpended when sections 2 to 7 cease to be in force, they shall vest in His Majesty.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the levy of a small cess on Indian tea exported from British India, with the object of creating a fund for pushing the sale and increasing the consumption of such tea. It is proposed to entrust the administration of the fund to a special Committee, consisting of members representing the tea interest and recommended by local mercantile bodies. Those interested in the tea industry are practically unanimous in recommending that the proposed legislation should be undertaken.

2. The opportunity afforded by the present Bill has been taken to make an amendment in section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), which will have the effect of extending the proposed tea cess to exports to foreign territory by land.

MONTAGU C. TURNER.

The 28th January, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January 1903:—

NO. 3 OF 1903.

THE MADRAS COAST LIGHTS BILL, 1903.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

A Bill to authorise the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Coast Lights Act, 1903. [Cf. Act IX of 1879, s. 1.]

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— [Cf. ib., s. 3.]

(a) "Customs-collector" means a Customs-collector appointed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Customs-collector under this Act; and [VIII of 1878.]

(b) "voyage" means the whole distance between a vessel's place of departure and her final place of arrival; but the return of a vessel from any place shall, notwithstanding the terms of any charter-party, be deemed to be a distinct voyage.

Imposition of coast-light dues.

3. (1) For the purpose of providing lights on the coast of the Province of Madras, coast-light dues shall be paid in respect of every vessel or class of vessels of the burden of thirty tons or upwards making any such voyage as is described in the schedule. [Cf. ib., ss. 4, 5, 6.]

(2) The said dues shall be paid at such rates, not exceeding those respectively specified in the schedule, as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix by notification in the local official Gazette.

(3) The said coast-light dues shall be payable,—

(a) in the case of a vessel clearing out of a port in British India upon any such voyage as aforesaid, previous to the grant of a port-clearance ; and,

(b) in the case of a vessel from a port outside British India arriving in a port in British India in the course, or at the termination, of any such voyage, immediately upon her arrival in such port.

Explanation.—For the purposes of the schedule, the ports on the east coast of the Province of Madras, including the port of Madras, shall be deemed to constitute the eastern group of ports, and the ports on the west coast of the said Province to constitute the western group of ports.

[Cf. ib., s. 7.]

Collection of coast-light dues, and grant of receipt therefor.

4. The Customs-collector shall levy the coast-light dues payable under section 3, and shall grant to the person paying the same a receipt in writing under his hand specifying—

(a) the office of the Customs-collector;

(b) the port at which the coast-light dues are paid;

(c) the amount paid;

(d) the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which the payment is made; and

(e) the voyage on which the vessel is, or has been, bound.

[Cf. ib., s. 8.]

Master to report arrival of vessel.

5. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival in any port of a vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the master shall give notice in writing of such arrival to the Customs-collector.

[Cf. ib., s. 9.]

Ascertainment of tonnage.

6. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the following rules shall be observed, namely:—

(a) Where the vessel is registered under any law for the time being in force in British India, the Customs-collector may require the owner or master, or any other person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection; and, if any such owner, master or other person neglects or refuses to produce such register or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-collector as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such coast-light dues are payable, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Customs-collector may cause the vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or master shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment.

(b) Where the vessel is not so registered, and the owner or master fails to satisfy the Customs-collector as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels for the time being in force, the Customs-collector shall cause the vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained according to such mode as aforesaid; and in such case the owner or master shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment.

[Cf. ib., s. 10.]

Recovery of coast-light dues, expenses and costs.

7. Where the master of any vessel refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-collector on demand the amount of any coast-light dues or expenses payable under this Act in respect of such vessel, the Customs-collector may seize the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of such dues or expenses is paid;

and in case any part of such dues or expenses, or of the costs of such seizure and detention, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any seizure so made, the Customs-collector may cause the vessel or other thing so seized to be sold, and with the proceeds of the sale may satisfy the dues, expenses and costs (including the costs of sale) remaining unpaid, and shall, on demand, render the surplus (if any) to the master of the vessel.

[Cf. ib., s. 11.]

No port-clearance to be granted until coast-light dues, expenses and costs are paid.

8. The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such port-clearance until her master or some other person has paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the officer, the amount of all coast-light dues, expenses and costs payable in respect of the vessel under this Act, and of any fine imposed thereunder.

[Cf. ib., s. 12.]

Master to specify on demand voyage on which vessel is bound.

9. The master of any vessel departing from or arriving in any port in British India upon, or in the course of, or at the termination of, any voyage, shall, on the demand of the Customs-collector, specify upon what voyage she is, or has been, bound.

[Cf. ib., s. 13.]

Penalty for evading payment of coast-light dues, expenses or costs.

10. Whoever, being the master of a vessel, evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any coast-light dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[Cf. ib., s. 14.]

Determination of dispute as to liability to pay coast-light dues, expenses or costs.

11. Where any dispute arises as to whether any coast-light dues, expenses or costs are payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, the dispute shall, on application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined, in the Presidency-towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Presidency Magistrate, and, elsewhere, by any Magistrate exer-

cising at the place where the dispute arises powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class; and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

[*Cf* Act IX of 1879, s. 1.] Saving for certain vessels.

12. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or the Government, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See section 3, sub-sections* (*1*) *and* (*2*).]

Voyages.	Rate of coast light dues.	How often chargeable.
Class I.		
Steam-vessels engaged on coasting voyages— (*a*) between Calcutta and Bombay and intermediate ports, *except* vessels falling under *Class II*; or (*b*) between Rangoon and more than one port in the Province of Madras.	1½ anna per ton.	(*a*) Once during a voyage for each group, provided that, if no port in the Eastern group be touched at, the due for that group shall not be paid. (*b*) Once during a voyage; one payment to exempt from further payment for thirty days.
Class II.		
Steam-vessels from Bombay bound for the ports of South Canara, whose voyage terminates at Mangalore.	6 pies per ton.	Once during a voyage; one payment to exempt from further payment for thirty days.
Class III.		
Steam-vessels plying direct between any one port in the Province of Madras and Rangoon.	14 pies per ton.	Once during a voyage; one payment to exempt from further payment for thirty days.
Class IV.		
Steam-vessels from Bombay or ports in the Province of Bombay bound direct for Colombo and from Colombo direct to ports in the Province of Bombay.	16 pies per ton.	Once during a voyage.
Class V.		
Steam-vessels calling at any port in British India, whilst engaged on voyage to or from any port outside India, which in the ordinary course of such voyages would pass within sight or range of any of the coast-lights in the Province of Madras, and which do not fall within any other class; *except* vessels calling at Aden in the course of a voyage beginning and ending out of India and not calling during such voyage at any other port in British India.	12 pies per ton	Once during a voyage for each group; one payment to exempt from further payment for thirty days.
Class VI.		
Sailing vessels, coasting or otherwise, arriving in or departing from any port in the Province of Madras.	8 pies per ton.	Once during a voyage for each group; one payment to exempt from further payment for thirty days.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to authorise the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras. An extensive and costly scheme of lighthouse construction and illumination has been undertaken, and it is proposed to meet the cost by levying dues on vessels, of the burden of thirty tons and upwards, deriving benefit from the lights. The *maximum* rates at which the dues may be levied are specified in the schedule annexed to the Bill, and are subject to reconsideration. The rates at which the dues will be levied will be fixed by the Government, subject to these *maxima* as ultimately settled, and will be so fixed from time to time as to meet the interest on capital outlay, maintenance charges, and a small sinking fund charge.

The procedure clauses of the Bill are based on the provisions of the Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879 (IX of 1879).

The 30th January, 1903.

E. FG. LAW.

I. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

VB



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th January 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather over India has been much more disturbed during the week under review than for many weeks past. A large double storm appeared over the North-West Frontier on the 22nd and 23rd and thence the disturbed conditions drifted slowly eastward across Northern India, occasioning snow on the hills and rain over the plains. Over the West Himalayan region general rain was received from the 23rd to the 26th, when it fell off and only light scattered showers were reported on the 27th and 28th. In the West Gangetic Plain there was general light rain on the 25th and light scattered showers on the 23rd, 24th, 26th and 27th. In the North-West Dry Area showers were reported on the 23rd, 24th, 26th and 27th. Advancing eastward, rain commenced in the East Himalayan region on the 24th and continued to fall lightly during the 25th and 26th, when it practically ceased. It commenced in the East Gangetic Plain on the 26th and continued during the 27th, while in Assam and Bengal the fall began on the 27th and continued during the 28th and 29th. The central parts of India, the Peninsula and Burma were practically unaffected by these unsettled conditions, though scattered light showers were received in the Central India Plateau on the 24th and 25th, and Chaibassa, Hazaribagh and False Point reported light showers on the 27th and 28th.

In Persia the weather was unsettled and rainy throughout the week and in Kashmir, so far as information has been received, moderately heavy snow has fallen.

The following table shows the amount of the week's rainfall in the different divisions and sub-divisions. Rain averaging 0·1 inch or more in amount was received during the week over Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the East Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the Patna sub-division, the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the West Gangetic Plain, the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, the Jaipur sub-division, the Calicut sub-division and the Madura sub-division, the average actual rainfall ranging from 2·67 inches in the Simla sub-division to 0·10 inch in the Jaipur and Calicut sub-divisions. Over the remainder of India the weather has been actually or practically rainless. During the week the rainfall has been in marked excess of the normal in the Bahraich, Simla and Ludhiana sub-divisions, and has been about normal or below the normal elsewhere.

The week's rainfall has, to a certain extent, diminished the seasonal deficiency existing over Northern India, more especially in the Simla and Ludhiana sub-divisions, but a considerable defect still prevails in the seasonal rainfall over the greater part of Burma, Assam, Northern India and the Central India Plateau.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 29TH JANUARY 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 29TH JANUARY 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·13	−0·13	0·79	0·63	+ 0·16	+ 25	+ 58
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·01	0·12	−0·11	0·50	0·62	− 0·12	− 19	− 2
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·08	0·53	− 0·45	− 85	− 85
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0.23	0·26	−0·03	0·70	0·89	− 0·19	− 21	− 25
	Calcutta	0·11	0·20	−0·09	0·89	0·54	+ 0·35	+ 65	+129
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·29	0·26	+0·03	0·61	1·16	− 0·55	− 47	− 64
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·25	0·22	+0·03	0.25	0·62	− 0·37	− 60	−100
	Darbhanga	0·25	0·36	−0·11	0·25	0·75	− 0·50	− 67	−100
	Bahraich	1·15	0·36	+0·79	1·15	1·28	− 0·13	− 10	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·14	−0·14	0·30	0·37	− 0·07	− 19	+ 30
	Patna	0·17	0·22	−0·05	0·20	0·75	− 0·55	− 73	− 94
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	2·67	0·93	+1·74	2·88	4·16	− 1·28	− 31	− 93
	Ludhiana	1·32	0·68	+0·64	1·36	2·70	− 1·34	− 50	− 98
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·30	0·25	+0·05	0·32	1·11	− 0·79	− 71	− 98
	Lahore	0·45	0·39	+0·06	0·49	1·56	− 1·07	− 69	− 97
10. N.-W Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·29	0·23	+0·06	0·30	0·99	− 0·69	− 70	− 99
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·37	0·45	−0·08	1·12	2·52	− 1·40	− 56	− 64
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0	0·01	−0·01	1·80	1·36	+ 0·44	+ 32	+ 33
	Cuttack	0·01	0·16	−0·15	2·61	0·66	+ 1·95	+295	+420
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·07	0·13	−0·06	1·73	0·44	+ 1·29	+293	+435
	Raipur	0	0·06	−0·06	0·16	0·58	− 0·42	− 72	− 69
	Jubbulpore	0	0·13	−0·13	1·44	1·04	+ 0·40	+ 38	+ 58
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·03	0·18	−0·15	0·18	1·20	− 1·02	− 85	− 85
	Jaipur	0·10	0·16	−0·06	0·15	0·73	− 0·58	− 79	− 91
	Indore	0	0·07	−0·07	0·47	0·46	+ 0·01	+ 2	+ 21
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·10	0·17	−0·07	5·96	3·12	+ 2·84	+ 91	+99
	Bombay	0	0·02	−0·02	2·42	0·17	+ 2·25	+1324	+1513
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	−0·02	0·48	0·09	+ 0·39	+433	+586
	Rajkot	0	0·03	−0·03	0·33	0·14	+ 0·19	+136	+200
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·04	−0·04	1·05	0·82	+ 0·23	+ 28	+ 35
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·83	0·71	+ 0·12	+ 17	+ 17
	Bijapur	0	0	0	4·09	0·31	+ 3·78	+1219	+1219
	Hyderabad	0	0·02	−0.02	0·50	0·16	+ 0·34	+213	+257
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	1·99	0·46	+ 1·53	+333	+342
	Madura	0·19	0·06	+0·13	7·84	3·31	+ 4·53	+137	+135
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·05	0·21	−0·16	18·48	11·86	+ 6·62	+ 56	+ 58

W. L. DALLAS,
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J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 24th January, 1903.

Madras.—Rainfall practically *nil*. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have generally fallen, but in some districts are stationary or have slightly risen for certain grains.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sindh and Ahmednagar. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by rats or insects in parts of Nasik and Ahmedabad, by frost and insufficient moisture in parts of Upper Sindh, from cloudy weather in parts of Dharwar and Ahmedabad, and by recent rainfall in parts of Thar and Parkar, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Ahmedabad, is almost over in Sholapur and continues in parts of Larkana, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh and Dharwar. Threshing has been nearly completed in Colaba and Kanara, and continues in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parakar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Spring sowing still continues in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. The cotton crop is in good condition in Wadhwan and in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Dharwar; in fair condition in parts of Satara, and in poor condition in parts of Bijapur, and has been damaged by cloudy weather in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Dharwar. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Belgaum and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of principal staples to normal and to prices of 1902 remains substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters, were:—Ahmedabad 38 and Bijapur 48.

The daily average numbers on relief were:—BRITISH DISTRICTS:—In poor house, 75 on village relief 813; total 888.

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from Orissa and a few districts of Bengal, and also from the districts of Saran, Purnea and Manbhum. The standing crops require rain in the districts of Nadia, Pabna, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Darbhanga, Malda and Sonthal Parganas. Prospects are generally good. In some districts harvesting of winter rice still continues. Threshing is going on. Poppy is doing well. In some districts preparation of lands for early rice and jute has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in five and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in thirty-two districts and has greatly benefitted the standing crops. Rain is needed in Etawah, Unao, Allahabad and Banda and more in the districts of Aligarh, Shahjahanpur, Jhansi and Hamirpur. The irrigation and weeding of spring crops and the pressing of sugarcane continue. The poppy crop continues in good condition. Wheat and barley are coming into ear, and gram, arhar, peas and mustard are flowering in places. Crops have been slightly damaged in a few districts by frost, but prospects on the whole have improved. Supplies and fodder are sufficient and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen in the Jullundur district and in parts of Umballa, Lahore, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. A slight fall is also reported from some other districts. Sugarcane is being pressed in Jullundur and Amritsar. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands which have benefitted from the recent rainfall. Crops are, however, still suffering from want of rain in some districts and more rain is generally wanted. Caterpillars have caused some damage in parts of Ferozepur and locusts in parts of the Mooltan district. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Ferozepur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mianwali and Mooltan. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. The price of wheat has slightly fallen in Jullundur, Amritsar and Rawalpindi, and is rising in Umballa, Lahore and Shahpore. The prices of the other food grains are generally unchanged.

North-West Frontier Province.—There has been general rain during the week, averaging over an inch in Peshawar, three inches in Hazara and over half an inch in Bannu and Kohat. Prospects have much improved in all these districts. In Dera Ismail Khan the

rainfall was slight and more is badly wanted. Locusts appeared in Dera Ismail Khan but passed on without doing any damage. Fodder is procurable but is scarce and dear. Canals are running well in Peshawar. Prices have risen in Dera Ismail Khan, but fallen in Peshawar. Much snow has fallen on the hills adjacent to Peshawar.

Burma.—Rainfall *nil*. Reaping of paddy is almost over in Lower Burma. Winter harvest operations continue in Upper Burma and dry weather paddy is being sown. Standing crops on alluvial lands are in good condition. The winter harvest in Upper Burma is poor as previously reported. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Pegu, Thongwa, Mergui and very rapidly in Bassein and has fallen in Katha. Minbu expects a decrease in land revenue of R80,000.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen. The picking of cotton and threshing of *juar* (Giant millet) and other minor crops are approaching completion. Winter crops are generally in good condition, but have suffered in some parts from the continued cloudy weather, insects and fungoid diseases. Damage to linseed, peas and pulses is reported from Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur. The arhar (Cajan Pea) crop is reported to be quite destroyed in Betul. Rain is required for wheat on light soils in Jubbulpore. The harvesting of linseed has commenced in Nagpur and of some minor winter crops in Balaghat and Raipur. Fodder and water are generally ample. Prices have fluctuated slightly with a tendency to rise in Hoshangabad. The price of rice has risen in Chanda. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—wheat 17; gram 22½; rice 17½; and *juar* 28. The highest prices are: wheat 10; gram 12½; rice 9; and *juar* 18½. In Raipur the numbers on relief works were as follows:—relief workers—Public Works Department—adults 15,868; children 2,401; total 18,269. Poor houses—adults 35; children 19; total 54. On gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—adults 3,203; children 1,328; total 4,531. Total on all forms of relief 22,854. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 11.

Assam.—Light showers fell in Sylhet, Goalpara, Sibsagar, and the Khasi and Jaintia hills. More rain is wanted in Sylhet. Harvesting of late rice is finished everywhere except Darrang. Its outturn is generally fair except in Nowgong. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, and gathering of mustard and pulse are in progress. The outturn of sugarcane is generally fair except in Cachar, Nowgong and Kamrup; the outturn of pulse is poor in Goalpara and Nowgong, but elsewhere it is fair to good. Prospects of mustard are fair in Sylhet, Darrang and Sibsagar, but poor in other districts. Ploughing for rice and jute is in progress. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices:—common rice—Tezpur 16; Silchar and Sylhet 14; Gauhati 13; Dhubri, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rice harvest and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Cutting of *juar* and picking of cotton are well advanced. Winter crops are in fair condition. Gram has been attacked by insects in three taluqs. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall during the week was one cent. The autumn harvest is nearly over. The early rice harvest is approaching completion. The standing spring crops are fairly good, but insects and rats are causing injury in parts. The spring harvest has generally begun in most places. Winter rice sowings are nearing completion. Prices—wheat 7⅛; rice 8⅞; and *juar* 25½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—A few cents of rain fell in Bikanir, Jhallawar, Bhartpur and Ajmer-Merwara and showers in Alwar. Spring cultivation is in progress. Standing crops are fair to good. Crops have been injured by frost in Mewar. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food-grains in seers per rupee was — in Kotah 36 and the highest price in Sirohi 14½. 650 persons are on gratuitous relief in Marwar.

Central India.—Slight showers fell in Baghelkhand, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The standing crops are generally good, but have been slightly damaged by frost in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and low in Malwa. Average prices: 22-6 to 39-5 in Gwalior; 33-3 in Bhopal; 21 to 20 in Bundelkhand; 32 in Malwa; 36 to 40½ in Bhopawar; and 10 to 36 in Indore. Opium is fair in Gwalior and Bhopal and good in Malwa. Operations are in progress in Bhopawar and Indore.

Kashmir.— Weather is cloudy, chilly and snowy. Prices are stationary. JAMMU.—Slight rainfall is reported from parts. Prices are generally stationary. Wheat sells from 12 to 20½ and maize from 18 to 24 seers the rupee. The condition of the standing crops is not promising. Fodder is generally insufficient. The recent rains have done some good and prospect seems favourable.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been cloudy, foggy and colder than it should be. The price of rice is 8¼ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	...	1,158	1,158	...	888	888	— 270
Central Provinces	16,215	4,531	20,746	18,269	4,585	22,854	+ 2,108
Total British Provinces	16,215	5,689	21,904	18,269	5,473	23,742	+ 1,838
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	650	650	...	650	650	...
Total Native States	...	650	650	...	650	650	...
GRAND TOTAL	16,215	6,339	22,554	18,269	6,123	24,392	+ 1,838

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 27th December 1902.			For the week ending the 3rd January 1903.			For the week ending the 10th January 1903.			For the week ending the 17th January 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,967		2 066	2,066	...	1,859	1,859	...	1,448	1,448	...	1,051	1,051
2	Bijapur	735,435	..	1,464	1,464	...	1.089	1,089	...	107	107	...	107	107
	TOTAL BOMBAY	1,531.402	518	4,068	5,486	422	4,034	4,456	...	1,555	1,555	...	1,158	1,158
	Central Provinces.													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	5,533	4,847	10.380	7.398	4,462	11,860	11,319	4.332	15,651	16,215	4,531	2[illegible],746
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	5.533	4,847	10,380	7,398	4.462	11.860	11,319	4 332	15,651	16,215	4,531	20,746
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2.974,180	6.051	9,815	15.866	7.820	8,496	16,316	11.319	5,887	17,206	16,215	5,689	21,904
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1.935,565	...	639	639	...	601	601	...	654	654	...	650	650
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	639	639	...	601	601	...	654	654	...	650	650
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565	...	796	796	...	601	601	...	654	654	...	650	650
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	4,909,745	6,051	10,611	16,662	7.820	9,097	16,917	11,319	6,541	17,860	16,215	6,339	22,554

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 24th January 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind		Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	573	495
	Northern.	Dhollera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	4	3
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	143	122
		Broach Port	" " "	...	...
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	25	25
		Kaira "	" "	604	458
		Mahikantha State	" "	38*	31*
		Palanpur "	" "	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "	15	13
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	185	185
		Bulsar Port	" "	17	13
		Surat District	" "	183	129
		Bandra Port	" "	13	12
		Utan "		...	...
		Kelva "		...	...
		Trombay "		1	1
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "		17	11
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	18	10
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	28	26
		Thana "	"	28	30
		Umbergaon Port	"	4	4
		Kon Port	"	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	98	78
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	627	486
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,479	1,147
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	...	...
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	915	797
		Poona District	" "	409	277
		Satara "	S. M.	2,071	1,439
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	297	254
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	673	517
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		2	3
		Rehoi "		...	...
		Revdanda "		6	5
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	137	97
		Ratnagiri Port		3	3
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		5	2
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,474	1,028
		Hubli Town	"	78	58
		Dharwar District	"	1,583	1,080
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	44	23
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	528	387

* Figures for two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay ... and Sind—contd.	Sind.	Karachi District	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	"	32	22
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	1(b)	...
		Hyderabad District	" "	6	
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot "		99	67
		Aundh State		30	19
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		37	30
		Bhor State		27	12
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jamnagar Port		11	9
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	72	53
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	213	156
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,459	1,087
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	14	11
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		30	21
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	1
		Kodinar Port		5	2
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	" "	60	38
		Baroda State	" "	459	359
		Dharampur "		...	...
		Jath "		...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	78	59
		Cambay State	" "	20	10
		Bijapur "		39	34
			Total	15,107	11,242
Madras Presidency.	......	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	429(c)	292(c)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	6	3
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	564†	398†
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	49‡	39‡
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	80(a)	58(a)
		Cuddalore Port	"	1(b)	1(b)
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M.	53*	44
		Mangalore Port		2	2
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	1(b)	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	13§	10§
		Chingleput "		...	1(b)
			Total	1198	848

* Including 1 imported seizure.
† " 30 " seizures and 23 imported deaths.
‡ " 1 " seizure " 2 " "

§ Including 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(a) " 19 " " " 14 " "
(b) Imported.
(c) Including 32 imported seizures and 21 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bengal	...	Calcutta	E. I, E. B. S and B. N.	76	76
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	E. I., B N., H. A. & H. S.	1	..
		Hooghly District	E I	...	...
		Midnapur "	B N.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	...	.
		Monghyr Town	"	201	199
		Monghyr District	"	84	70
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	.	...
	Patna	Champaran District		9 (b)	7 (b)
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.		.
		Saran District	"	1,632	1,487
		Patna City	E I.	477	470
		Patna District	"	116(a)	109
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	183	170
		Darbhanga Town	"	43	35
		Darbhanga District	"	194	177
		Shahabad "	E. I.	369(b)	328
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau "	"	..	
		Singbhum "		2(b)	2(b)
			Total	3,387	3,136
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I.	291*	283*
		Allahabad District	"	423	417
		Cawnpur City	E. I. O. and R, B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	21	20
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	822	802
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	5	4
		Jhansi City	G I. P.	.	...
		Jhansi District	"	14	8
		Barabanki District	B & N W & O & R	14	8
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N W. and O. and R.	..	...
		Benares City	"	111	95
		Benares District	B. and N W. and E. I	48‡	43‡
		Ballia "	B & N. W.	296	298
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	..	...
		Jaunpur District	"	122	122
		Ghazipur "	E I, & B & N. W.	..	...
		Mirzapur City	E I	.	...
		Mirzapur District	"	12	10
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O & R	91	72
		Ajodhya	O. & R & B & N W	36	33
		Fyzabad "	"	11	4
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B. & N. W & O. & R.	105†	82†
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	24	16
		Gorakhpur District	"	146	146
		Basti	"	53	38
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	80§	78§
		Meerut Cantonment		...	.
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	..	...
		Hardwar		...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N W.		...
		Aligarh "	E. I & O. & R		...
		Saharanpur District	O & R & N W.	71 (c)	71(c)
		Bulandshahr "	" "		...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R	212	205
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	22	18
		Lucknow District	"	1	1
		Hardoi "	E. I & O & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah District	E. I.	26	15
		Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I	62	70
		Agra City	" G. I P., B. & N W & E I	...	..
			Total	3,141	2,954
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	.
		Jullundur District	"	431	229
		Hoshiarpur "		1,099‖	650‖
		Ferozepur "	N. W & B., B. & C. I.	123	120
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	731	479
		Amritsar City	"	711	400
		Amritsar District	"	78	59
		Gurdaspur "	"	445	201
		Lahore "	"		
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	10	6
		Sialkot "	"	155	118
		Jhang "	"	43	23

* Including 36 seizures and 36 deaths of previous week.
† " 60 seizures and 52 deaths of previous week
‡ Including 35 seizures and 31 deaths of previous week.
§ Including 13 seizures and 14 deaths of previous week.
‖ Figures for 2 weeks.

(a) One of these imported.
(b) Imported
(c) Including 16 seizures and 16 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	27	27
		Ludhiana „	N. W. and E. I.	51	32
		Umballa Cantonment	„	...	...
		Umballa City	„ and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	„	...	...
...	...	Gurgaon „	B. B. & C. I.	15¶	12¶
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	108	87
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	27	20
		Maler Kotla „	N. W.	65	65
		Jhind „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	11	9
			Total	4,160	2,627
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	11	1
		Nimar District	„	37(d)	27
		Hoshangabad Town	„	16(a)	12(a)
		Narshingpur District	„	5‖	2‖
		Seoni District	G. I. P.	2‖	...
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	218	192
		Nagpur District	„ „	6(c)	5(e)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	15(e)	15(e)
		Bhandara „	B. N.	3‖	2‖
	Jubbalpore	Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	627	593
		Jubbalpore District	„ „	11	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	1‖	...
		Mandla District		2‖	1‖
			Total	954	850
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	131	107
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	„ „	58	49
		Bangalore District	„ „	191	169
		Mysore City	„	43	27
		Mysore District	„	360	249
		Kolar „	Madras and S. M.	91	65
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	101	68
		Tumkur District	S. M.	28	10
		Shimoga „	„	76	58
		Chitaldrug „	„	39	26
		Kadur „	„	55	40
		Hassan „	„	74	58
			Total	1,247	926
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	27†	25†
		Aurangabad „	N. G. S.	397†	310†
		Oosmanabad „	G. I. P. & Barsi	137†	109†
		Bir „	„	4†	...
		Parbhani „	„	1*	1*
		Gulburga „		1*	1*
			Total	567	446
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	50	48
		Akola District	G. I. P.	416	309
		Buldana „	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	348	239
		Wun „		...	...
			Total	814	596
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	„ „	...	...
		Marwar State	„ „ & J. B.	...	...
		Banswara State		...	...
			Total	...	...
Central India.	...	Jaora State	B. B. & C. I.	1§	1§
		Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	„ „	...	...
		Rutlam City	„ „	...	...
		Rutlam State		...	...
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
		Sailana State		8‡	5‡
			Total	9	6
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		1	1
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	1	1
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	30,585	23,632

(a) Including 8 seizures and 7 imported deaths.
(c) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(d) Including 1 imported seizure.
(e) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

* Imported. Occurred from 13th to 19th January 1903.
† From 13th to 19th January 1903.
‡ From 3rd to 8th January 1903.
§ Suspicions. Occurred on 16th January 1903.
‖ Imported.
¶ Figures for 2 weeks.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1902, and from 1st January to 30th November 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	38	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	..	51
Bengal	670	1,282	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	1,282	2,288
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	30,201	17,811	48,996	42,682	107,570	126,050	...	5	5	72,883	125,386	175,051
Panjab	3,592	1,089	2,037	1,427	21,489	38,728	9,416	14,735	33,008	14,435	37,313	73,773
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,642	7,400	7,282	6,642	7,400	7,282
Raj. & C. India	113	32	...	39	6,459	1,259	...	...	...	152	6,491	1,259
Bombay	...	...	...	35,200	59,439	21,690	...	...	...	35,200	59,439	21,690
Cent. Provs.	270	1,045	...	8,067	12,963	37,096	...	...	...	8,337	14,008	37,096
Berar	2,373	...	...	57,729	94,995	125,320	...	...	...	60,102	94,995	125,320
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	6,337	6,099	...	...	...	...	6,337	6,099	
Madras	...	...	...	63	145	...	...	...	...	63	145	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
TOTAL	37,257	21,259	53,372	151,604	309,159	350,143	16,058	22,200	40,295	204,919	352,618	443,810
By Sea—												
Bengal	946	337	764	...	697	14	...	...	...	946	1,034	778
Bombay	715	...	896	653	391	874	...	177	...	1,368	568	1,770
Sind	...	...	...	...	9,796	1,365	...	...	...	...	9,796	1,365
Madras	...	31	6	224	206	369	...	...	...	224	237	375
Burma	1,879	238	2,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,879	238	2,610
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	3,904	14,371	4,329	...	...	...	3,904	14,371	4,329
Foreign countries	537	223	110	11,249	4,626	4,290	...	...	...	11,786	4,849	4,400
TOTAL	4,077	829	4,386	16,030	30,087	11,241	...	177	...	20,107	31,093	15,627
TOTAL IMPORTS	41,334	22,088	57,758	167,634	339,246	361,384	16,058	22,377	40,295	225,026	383,711	459,437
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	11,966	17,781	20,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,966	17,781	20,174
Bengal	91,089	87,778	80,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,089	87,778	80,859
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	80,841	209,574	355,062	310,038	418,565	830,863	...	5	172	390,879	628,144	1,186,097
Panjab	42,393	37,324	43,088	141,199	137,997	270,289	203,627	282,440	275,899	387,219	457,761	589,276
Sind	4	...	...	...	303	...	69,028	177,802	324,231	69,032	178,105	324,231
Raj. & C. India	12,926	10,634	30,827	302,977	338,262	387,458	...	35	2,609	315,903	348,931	420,894
Bombay	44	31	...	543,006	2,192,291	1,954,695	...	...	...	543,050	2,192,322	1,954,695
Cent. Provs.	5,674	52,751	15,933	210,031	657,031	594,411	...	...	...	215,705	709,782	610,344
Berar	11,466	26,202	...	210,707	1,955,280	1,449,240	...	...	...	222,173	1,981,482	1,449,240
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	54,053	137,165	307,117	...	...	...	54,053	137,165	307,117
Madras	4	...	16	59,019	17,259	52,310	...	...	...	59,023	17,259	52,326
Mysore	...	...	...	717	27	4,838	...	...	...	717	27	4,838
TOTAL	256,407	442,075	545,959	1,832,347	5,854,180	5,851,221	273,255	460,282	602,911	2,362,009	6,756,537	7,000,091
By Sea—												
Bengal	20,935	22,718	15,409	1,519	2,279	1,077	...	...	...	22,454	24,997	16,486
Bombay	6,450	3,900	5,180	3,580	2,705	5,164	2,266	177	4	12,296	6,788	10,348
Sind	...	...	...	67,139	74,420	182,408	...	...	1	67,139	74,420	182,409
Madras	10,693	319	14,993	12,422	4,231	8,300	...	...	...	23,115	4,550	23,293
Burma	11,037	9,605	19,402	16,109	579	900	...	...	...	27,146	10,244	20,302
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	283,208	326,452	427,864	...	...	...	283,208	326,452	427,864
Foreign countries	6,358	1,773	585	274,479	77,351	72,868	148	201	...	280,985	79,325	73,453
TOTAL	55,473	38,381	55,569	658,456	488,017	698,581	2,414	378	5	716,343	526,776	754,155
TOTAL IMPORTS	311,880	480,456	601,528	2,490,803	6,342,197	6,549,802	275,669	460,660	602,916	3,078,352	7,283,313	7,754,246

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1902, and from 1st January to 30th November 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	60,429	20,459	22,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,429	20,459	22,673
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	68,318	90,638	234,692	1,968	442	89,364	...	...	93,862	70,286	91,080	417,918
Panjab	...	30,639	...	26,592	3,716	58,619	86,803	516,768	632,937	113,395	551,123	691,556
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,336	94,679	156,695	43,330	94,679	156,695
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	4,343	1,469	2,053	...	...	...	4,343	1,469	2,053
Bombay	...	...	...	2,798	10,121	9,345	...	...	...	2,798	10,121	9,345
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1,727	2,746	42,616	...	...	...	1,727	2,747	42,616
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	253
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	128,747	141,737	257,365	37,598	18,494	208,250	130,139	611,447	883,494	296,484	771,678	1,343,109
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...
Bombay	...	...	6	...	4,157	783	...	...	...	...	4,157	789
Sind	...	...	...	167,903	125,081	114,004	...	...	...	167,903	125,081	114,004
Madras	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	1,392	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	41	7,146	2,001	...	...	...	41	7,146	2,001
Foreign countries	10,138	...	...	29,564	...	53	5,016	...	...	44,718	...	53
TOTAL	10,138	...	6	199,421	136,384	116,841	5,016	...	..	214,575	136,384	116,847
TOTAL IMPORTS	138,885	141,737	257,371	237,019	154,878	319,091	135,155	611,447	883,494	511,059	908,062	1,459,956
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	...
Bengal	795,411	360,221	577,959	2,070	10	5,834	...	...	...	797,481	360,231	583,793
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	702,501	1,142,779	2,123,164	168,427	83,463	324,960	...	3,366	255,575	870,928	1,229,608	2,703,699
Panjab	232	274,290	52,710	127,277	337,403	438,647	1,485,528	6,421,546	8,673,080	1,613,037	7,033,245	9,164,437
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	610,099	926,975	1,192,684	610,099	926,975	1,192,684
Raj. & C. India	...	...	988	23,863	20,148	14,312	...	1,741	...	23,863	21,889	15,300
Bombay	...	...	...	41,294	145,428	31,133	...	...	...	41,294	145,428	31,133
Cent. Provs.	...	5,640	4,307	18,952	24,765	472,174	...	...	...	18,952	30,405	476,481
Berar	...	984	...	128	51	280	...	...	...	128	1,035	280
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	177	85	212	...	...	...	177	85	212
Madras	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	272	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,498,657	1,783,920	2,759,128	382,460	611,353	1,287,552	2,095,627	7,353,628	10,121,339	3,976,744	9,748,901	14,168,019
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	16,057	79	19,488	...	...	...	16,057	79	19,488
Bombay	...	...	6	1,775	33,653	11,230	2	...	1	1,777	33,653	11,237
Sind	...	...	...	1,459,261	1,340,252	1,314,855	...	151	22	1,459,261	1,340,403	1,314,877
Madras	...	...	...	202	104,040	995	...	...	...	202	104,040	995
Burma	7	...	...	40,475	848	11,641	...	...	...	40,482	848	11,641
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	6,508	251,590	35,543	...	8,852	...	6,508	260,442	35,543
Foreign countries	255,258	20,693	...	365,796	277,625	736	22,046	7,851	...	643,100	306,169	736
TOTAL	255,265	20,693	6	1,890,074	2,008,087	1,394,488	22,048	16,854	23	2,167,387	2,045,634	1,394,517
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,753,922	1,804,613	2,759,134	2,272,534	2,619,440	2,682,040	2,117,675	7,370,482	10,121,362	6,144,131	11,794,535	15,562,536

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1902, and from 1st January to 30th November 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...
Bengal	40,307	188,967	115,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,307	188,967	115,140
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	9,636	97,108	45,705	7,039	5,878	1,842	...	121	...	16,675	103,107	47,547
Panjab	...	...	...	907	1,973	3,369	29,279	37,459	19,628	30,186	39,432	22,997
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	1,212	494	1,697	13,635	6,675	...	...	...	1,697	14,847	7,169
Bombay	...	...	...	3,120	11,531	10,609	...	...	...	3,120	11,531	10,609
Cent. Provs.	...	249	...	7,601	14,663	10,346	...	...	...	7,601	14,912	10,346
Berar	...	...	...	1,516	3,464	1,321	...	...	...	1,516	3,464	1,321
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,725	6,948	3,242	...	...	...	1,725	6,948	3,242
Madras	...	...	...	417	215	71	...	...	...	417	215	71
Mysore	...	...	...	54	...	4	...	...	...	54	...	4
TOTAL	50,040	287,536	161,339	24,076	58,307	37,479	29,290	37,580	19,628	103,406	383,423	218,446
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
Sind	...	...	...	12,103	19,255	13,863	...	...	...	12,103	19,255	13,863
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	33	264	143	...	...	...	33	264	143
Foreign countries	...	...	...	5,018	858	1,277	...	...	...	5,018	858	1,277
TOTAL	...	...	...	17,154	20,418	15,283	...	...	...	17,154	20,418	15,283
TOTAL IMPORTS	50,040	287,536	161,339	41,230	78,725	52,762	29,290	37,580	19,628	120,560	403,841	233,729
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	42,345	40,759	46,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,345	40,759	46,532
Bengal	2,952,296	2,247,561	1,947,839	10,921	2,565	137	...	...	...	2,963,217	2,250,126	1,947,976
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,094,227	1,757,610	1,345,522	508,306	414,834	471,979	...	632	4,284	1,602,533	2,173,076	1,821,785
Panjab	...	2,059	995	9,059	23,067	36,975	96,728	109,510	85,935	105,787	134,636	123,905
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	138	...	26	138	...
Raj. & C. India	...	59,944	1,605	44,203	314,941	147,736	...	...	...	44,203	374,885	149,341
Bombay	...	...	...	26,839	183,852	266,914	...	...	...	26,839	183,852	266,914
Cent. Provs.	248	19,235	14,422	64,240	317,320	499,634	...	...	...	64,488	336,555	514,056
Berar	...	197	...	9,209	158,061	94,677	...	...	...	9,209	158,258	94,677
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	18,442	237,238	383,807	...	...	...	18,442	237,238	383,807
Madras	...	...	3,535	2,546	19,933	20,676	...	...	...	2,546	19,933	24,211
Mysore	...	...	...	905	391	2,091	...	...	...	905	391	2,091
TOTAL	4,089,116	4,127,365	3,360,450	694,670	1,672,202	1,924,626	96,754	110,280	90,219	4,880,540	5,909,847	5,375,295
By Sea—												
Bengal	881	494	1,270	...	253	...	...	...	...	881	747	1,270
Bombay	...	...	...	8	1,761	34	...	...	...	8	1,761	34
Sind	...	...	...	31,830	44,654	46,973	...	...	...	31,830	44,654	46,973
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	2,323	19,744	34,066	...	...	...	2,323	19,744	34,066
Foreign countries	...	...	...	8,568	5,093	5,665	9	...	...	8,577	5,693	5,665
TOTAL	881	494	1,270	42,729	72,105	86,738	9	...	...	43,619	72,599	88,008
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,089,997	4,127,859	3,361,720	737,399	1,744,307	2,011,364	96,763	110,280	90,219	4,924,159	5,982,446	5,463,303

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in November 1902, and from 1st January to 30th November 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	83	1,442	2,836	...	1	...	...	...	...	83	1,443	2,836
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	...	2,816	2,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,816	2,385
Panjab	...	5	...	...	...	...	2,621	1,704	236	2,621	1,709	236
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	173	199	221	173	199
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	21	58	...	...	...	...	21	58
Bombay	...	...	...	7	43	2	...	...	...	7	43	2
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	447	260	298	...	...	...	447	260	298
Madras	...	...	...	106	55	25	...	...	...	106	55	25
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	83	4,263	5,221	560	380	383	2,842	1,877	435	3,485	6,520	6,039
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	1,114	817	741	...	...	...	1,114	817	741
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	7	...
Foreign countries	2	11	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	97
TOTAL	8	11	97	1,114	824	741	...	...	...	1,122	835	838
TOTAL IMPORTS	91	4,274	5,318	1,674	1,204	1,124	2,842	1,877	435	4,607	7,355	6,877
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	8,049	10,857	21,734	...	2	...	...	...	...	8,049	10,859	21,734
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,915	7,923	4,603	35	37	7	...	...	...	1,950	7,960	4,610
Panjab	17	55	...	...	18	...	7,769	5,912	2,321	7,786	5,985	2,321
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	26	3,469	2,7[illegible]8	1,459	3,469	2,798	1,485
Raj. & C. India	...	4	...	61	25	76	...	...	...	61	29	76
Bombay	...	...	...	170	259	66	...	...	...	170	259	66
Cent. Provs.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Berar	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,502	826	849	...	...	...	1,502	826	849
Madras	...	...	...	239	333	230	...	...	...	239	333	236
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	9,986	18,839	26,337	2,007	1,501	1,267	11,238	8,710	3,780	23,231	29,050	31,384
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	8	18	10	194	73	...	...	...	10	202	91
Bombay	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	4	30	5
Sind	...	...	...	6,758	4,841	3,468	...	1	...	6,758	4,842	3,468
Madras	...	...	16	4	82	43	...	...	...	4	82	59
Burma	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-Br. Ports in India	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	7	...
Foreign countries	3	11	438	3	157	467	...	...	...	6	168	905
TOTAL	13	19	482	6,775	5,281	4,051	...	31	5	67,88	5,331	4,538
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,999	18,858	26,819	8,782	6,782	5,318	11,238	8,741	3,785	30,019	34,[illegible]81	35,922

UANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in November 1902, and from 1st January to 30th November 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in November									
Rail and River—									
Assam	9,697	8,761	17,551	140,084	133,852	119,526	502	1,480	671
Bengal	3,085,010	2,849,907	1,889,222	46,311	59,587	57,560	794,548	429,274	366,830
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,460	220	1,711	46	290	268	653	504	9
Panjab	...	...	...	199	...	...	29	...	2[illegible]
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	184	37	222	...	...	...	...	14,063	2
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	6
TOTAL	3,097,381	2,858,925	1,908,706	186,640	193,729	177,364	795,732	445,482	367,529
Sea—									
Bengal	7,857	1,532	13,315	1,315	1,531	1,051	13,682	3,758	3,703
Bombay	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	6
Madras	...	...	...	...	74	40	15	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,948	60,553	4,784
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	25	224	127	...	239	35
TOTAL	7,857	1,532	13,315	1,340	1,835	1,227	16,645	64,551	8,527
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,105,238	2,860,457	1,922,021	187,980	195,564	178,591	812,377	510,033	376,056
Imports to end of November									
Rail and River—									
Assam	51,587	72,242	113,114	835,186	905,836	960,696	235,565	5,040	96,070
Bengal	14,778,214	16,108,196	17,125,903	350,859	345,148	331,471	11,142,484	7,269,480	6,479,265
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,937	926	7,064	1,444	2,649	2,412	1,996	5,353	927
Panjab	...	...	...	1,260	621	393	141	121	515
Rajputana and Central India	...	13	19	2	1	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1,222	760	266	...	1	1	...	41,960	20,451
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	192	11,128
TOTAL	14,833,960	16,182,137	17,246,366	1,188,766	1,254,265	1,294,973	11,380,187	7,322,146	6,608,356
Sea—									
Bengal	9,541	21,658	52,365	7,680	6,113	7,291	209,828	191,940	130,591
Bombay	...	...	...	16	53	16	...	...	76
Madras	234	30	...	205	360	780	49	...	...
Burma	...	1,540	...	6	5	2	391,387	838,713	650,948
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign countries	...	67	36	948	1,237	1,319	100	424	214
TOTAL	9,775	23,295	52,401	8,855	7,768	9,408	601,364	1,031,078	781,829
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,843,735	16,205,432	17,298,767	1,197,621	1,262,033	1,304,381	11,981,551	8,353,224	7,390,185

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. O. MILLER
Secretary to the Government of India

January 31 1903

E

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st half of year. Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st half of 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	1902.	1903.	18th January, 1902.	17th January, 1903.	1902.	1903.	18th January, 1902.	17th January, 1903.			18th January, 1902.	17th January, 1903.		
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	728	728	1,873	1,960	13,03,471	13,85,000	699	707	35,12,770	32,30,000	...	2,82,770	5,62,15,904	5,26,75,000	...	35,40,904
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	19,049	17,300	137	125	54,172	51,000	...	3,172	11,37,617	10,55,000	...	82,617
Bengal-Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	188	162	1,607	1,608	2,81,944	3,11,000	175	193	6,74,203	7,07,000	32,797	...	1,00,70,896	1,06,70,000	5,99,104	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,568	9,75,549	11,61,000	622	740	26,12,564	27,42,000	1,29,436	...	3,20,55,050	3,12,60,000	...	7,95,050
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	259	204	871	871	1,93,595	3,21,000	221	365	5,45,537	6,91,000	1,45,403	...	69,54,093	77,37,000	7,82,907	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	4,452	3,800	207	181	12,059	10,600	...	1,459	2,17,903	2,13,000	...	4,908
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	267	163	3,128	3,158	8,70,046	9,26,000	278	293	22,03,456	21,04,000	...	1,05,456	3,39,78,227	3,33,71,000	...	6,07,227
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	240	232	1,115	1,115	2,37,253	3,14,000	213	282	6,22,057	7,12,000	89,943	...	1,06,91,359	1,06,24,000	...	67,359
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2′ 6″)	356	382	854	891	3,21,835	3,25,000	377	365	8,00,740	7,88,000	...	12,740	1,35,70,247	1,43,05,000	7,34,753	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,03,869	3,42,000	659	742	7,88,615	7,85,000	...	3,615	1,26,55,867	1,20,60,000	...	5,95,867
Madras	265	234	873	889	1,88,162	2,08,000	215	234	5,09,794	5,02,000	...	7,794	90,20,303	94,14,000	3,87,697	...
„ North-East line	205	183	508	495	79,739	70,000	157	141	2,24,140	1,97,000	...	27,140	36,43,930	34,59,000	...	1,84,930
Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	4,715	3,200	147	100	10,406	7,900	...	2,506	1,75,830	1,99,000	23,170	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	323	305	1,785	1,784	6,09,278	5,15,000	341	283	14,77,453	11,35,000	...	3,42,453	2,22,97,414	1,91,69,000	...	31,28,414
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	507	500	-9	29	1,438	1,100	...	338	30,557	23,800	...	6,757
South Indian	190	193	1,034	1,124	1,51,593	1,95,000	147	174	4,41,185	4,92,000	50,815	...	83,05,772	84,16,000	1,10,228	...
Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	82	...	...	19	...	1,000	...	53	...	3,200	3,200	...	...	(a) 49,900	49,900	...
Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	3,532	5,300	65	75	12,069	14,800	2,731	...	2,42,784	2,53,000	10,216	...
Southern Mahrattá (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,105	1,165	92,281	1,15,000	79	99	2,51,431	2,84,000	32,569	...	47,86,059	56,22,000	8,35,941	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	100	91	296	296	22,958	29,000	77	98	55,073	71,200	15,527	...	11,22,590	13,48,000	2,25,410	...
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,263	1,261	2,05,739	2,13,000	163	169	5,07,989	4,80,000	...	27,989	77,47,475	79,26,000	1,78,525	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	147	126	200	231	26,188	29,100	131	126	66,223	61,800	...	4,423	10,49,564	11,02,000	52,436	...
Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	589	39,571	40,000	64	68	89,678	90,200	522	...	16,55,652	16,38,000	...	17,652
Burma	231	201	1,178	1,260	2,58,603	2,86,000	254	227	7,09,520	6,79,000	...	30,520	88,92,372	91,73,000	2,80,628	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	3,752	4,500	63	70	8,238	11,300	3,062	...	1,57,937	1,97,000	39,063	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	10,178	9,400	82	76	25,851	21,800	...	4,051	3,47,298	3,74,000	26,702	...
Special gauge.																
Jorhát	47	57	30	30	1,115	1,200	37	40	2,358	2,600	242	...	68,016	71,200	3,184	...
	314	294	20,844	21,231	62,50,944	68,31,300	300	322	1,62,25,619	1,58,75,500	...	3,50,119	24,70,96,721	24,24,04,900	...	46,01,821

Gauge	All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	199	216	162	162	22,650	32,600	140	201	62,070	79,400	17,330	...	14,83,105	15,21,000	37,895	...
	Tarkessur	315	284	22	22	5,492	5,900	247	268	13,971	14,200	229	...	2,55,736	2,58,000	2,264	...
	South Behar	129	126	79	79	8,154	9,900	103	125	22,238	26,300	4,062	...	4,01,965	3,89,000	...	12,965
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	100	135	425	425	47,087	38,900	111	92	1,08,211	93,300	...	14,911	25,70,241	14,64,000	...	11,06,241
	Rajpura-Bhátinda	150	154	107	107	15,149	12,900	142	121	36,834	30,900	...	5,934	7,47,723	6,77,000	...	70,723
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	5,950	5,100	75	65	11,235	11,100	...	135	(b) 2,13,532	2,88,000	74,468	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	73,633	81,300	230	243	2,07,235	2,03,000	...	4,235	31,93,773	33,91,000	1,97,227	...
	Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	22,362	29,100	144	188	69,598	62,100	...	7,498	5,05,246	5,55,000	49,754	...
	Petlád Cambay	96	84	32	33	2,421	2,000	76	61	5,554	4,600	...	954	90,931	98,900	7,969	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	1,968	1,900	57	56	5,308	4,600	...	708	88,805	1,12,000	23,195	...
	Bina-Goona-Báran	33	33	148	148	3,994	10,000	27	72	9,411	27,800	18,389	...	1,96,985	2,15,000	18,015	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	10,443	10,000	92	88	24,634	22,400	...	2,234	3,89,723	4,16,000	26,277	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	4,104	5,300	416	530	11,265	9,600	...	1,665	1,71,582	1,72,000	118	...
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	5,212	6,000	79	91	13,879	12,500	...	1,379	3,99,824	4,43,000	43,176	...
	Sagaulie-Raxaul	44	41	18	18	970	600	54	33	2,517	1,500	...	1,017	30,106	25,500	...	4,606
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	68	62	53	53	3,387	3,000	63	50	9,084	8,800	...	284	1,31,020	1,60,000	28,980	...
	Bengal-Dooars	114	168	36	36	6,263	4,000	174	111	11,653	8,300	...	3,353	2,62,669	2,19,000	...	43,669
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	46	50	77	94	3,803	4,000	49	43	6,952	8,400	1,448	...	1,70,992	2,25,000	54,008	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	15,537	13,300	199	171	39,953	32,600	...	7,353	7,29,914	7,03,000	...	26,914
	Nilgiri	390	288	17	17	514	3,200	30	188	5,229	3,200	...	2,029	1,89,527	2,41,000	51,473	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	26	...	...	65	...	6,600	...	102	...	16,300	16,300	...	...	(c) 1,54,000	1,54,000	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	76	62	55	55	3,905	2,600	71	47	9,027	5,600	...	3,427	1,33,987	1,30,000	...	3,987
	The Gaekwar's Railway	86	79	93	122	7,500	7,100	81	58	16,846	17,400	554	...	2,92,803	3,06,000	13,197	...
	Kolhápur	94	79	29	29	991	1,700	34	60	3,255	4,400	1,145	...	84,323	1,05,000	20,677	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (includg. M. Nanjangúd)	66	63	67	67	3,793	3,900	57	58	8,803	10,000	1,197	...	1,76,811	2,04,000	27,189	...
	Birur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,263	1,100	33	29	2,838	2,800	...	38	51,252	50,400	...	852
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	133	113	392	392	36,699	36,200	94	92	94,784	78,200	...	16,584	16,66,983	17,14,000	47,017	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	92	87	334	334	27,798	31,100	83	93	68,941	65,700	...	3,241	11,88,252	10,43,000	...	1,45,252
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	46	2,538	2,600	55	55	6,292	5,900	...	392	1,32,175	1,10,000	...	22,175
	Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	2,111	1,400	39	26	5,001	3,500	...	1,501	1,03,289	1,03,000	...	289
	Dhrángadrá	42	41	21	21	674	600	32	29	1,608	1,800	192	...	34,402	28,600	...	5,802
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	42,275	41,100	69	59	1,17,084	1,00,000	...	17,084	15,11,845	14,37,000	...	74,845
	Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	6,496	3,900	96	58	13,357	9,200	...	4,157	1,72,941	1,64,000	...	8,941
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	10,309	13,000	202	255	27,416	30,000	2,584	...	6,66,460	7,00,000	33,540	...
	Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	1,755	2,400	52	71	4,390	5,400	1,010	...	1,06,320	1,07,000	680	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	79	79	3,068	3,100	40	39	10,009	9,600	...	409	2,07,856	1,64,000	...	43,856
	Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	866	600	23	16	1,892	1,400	...	492	36,696	30,500	...	6,196
	Morvi	73	69	94	94	5,451	4,900	58	52	15,063	11,200	...	3,863	2,73,694	2,33,000	...	40,694
	Bársi	201	152	22	22	4,386	700	199	32	10,084	2,100	...	7,984	1,21,676	88,800	...	32,876
	TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,371	4,21,634	4,44,200	101	102	10,93,521	10,45,100	...	48,421	1,91,85,464	1,84,45,700	...	7,39,764
	GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,014	25,602	66,72,578	72,75,500	267	284	1,73,19,140	1,69,20,600	...	3,98,540	26,62,82,185	26,08,50,600	...	54,31,585

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 17th January 1903. (b) From 10th April 1901 to 18th January 1902. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 17th January 1903.

CALCUTTA, the 29th January 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1903.

No. 249.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27, clause (*a*), of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exclude from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in that Act swords carried by Tahsildars or Peons when employed in the collection, custody or remittance to Treasuries of water rates in the district of Shahabad, Patna or Gaya, in Bengal.

No. 251.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, and amended by the like Notification No. 2759, dated the 11th September 1902.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 2nd March 1903.

Draft amendment.

For the words "nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing or transport" in the third paragraph of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, as amended by the like Notification No. 2759, dated the 11th September 1902, the words "nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing, transport or importation" shall be substituted.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 281.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exclude from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in that Act toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs., having a calibre of less than one inch, a length of bore of less than twenty-four inches and the interior of the bore unrifled.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd February 1903.

No. 106.—The services of Captain G. O. F. Sealy, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on plague duty.

The 4th February 1903.

No. 111.—The services of Major J. O. Pinto, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he returns from leave.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 120.—The services of Captain G. McI. C. Smith, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 122.—The services of Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 123.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 141.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Melbourne, 29th January 1903.

From—The Governor General, Melbourne,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Regret to inform you one case (Plague) Fremantle, Western Australia, Natives.

No. 142.—The following telegram is published for general information, in continuation of the Home Department Notification No. 123, dated the 30th January 1903 :—

Telegram dated Pera, 30th January 1903.

From— His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Please add to my telegram of 27th instant except from Lith to Loheya both excluded.

No. 147.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 5th February 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine reduced to 24 hours against Alexandria still five days against Pilgrim ships.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 201.—The services of Captain E. Waller, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1903.

No. 445½-*I. B.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maharaja Dhiraj Bijay Chand Mahtab, Zamindar of Burdwan.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 251-*F.*—Captain E. Kirkpatrick, Indian Army, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifle Corps, was granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave (medical certificate) for seven months.

The 5th February 1903.

No. 219-*E.*—The services of Mr. L. E. Pritchard are replaced at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties under the Kashmir Darbar.

The 5th February 1903.

No. 186-*G.*—The services of Mr. R. E. Younghusband, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th January 1903.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 192-*G.*—Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, with effect from the 9th February 1903, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 193-*G.*—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd (Officiating Resident of the 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 9th February 1903, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1903.

No. 641-P.—Mr. Alfred F. Ryan is appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India with effect from the 24th of December 1902 or until further orders.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 7th February 1903.

No. 644-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the value fixed in columns 3 and 4 of the schedule appended to the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 377-S.R., dated the 23rd January 1903, for the article specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for the said article the value stated in column 5 of the said schedule :—

Number in Tariff Schedule.	Name of article.	Per	Present valuation.	Revised valuation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Articles of food and drink.		R a.	R a.
8	Sugar, soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt or China	cwt.	8 0	8 8

E. N. BAKER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th February 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 89.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain E. P. Carter, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 9th July 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 90.—Lieutenant A. Vickers, Indian Army, 48th Bengal Pioneers, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 20th June 1902.

[Joined his appointment on the 14th October 1902.]

No. 91.—Lieutenant H. E. apR. Pryce, Indian Army, 18th Musalman Rajput Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 9th September 1902.

[Joined his appointment on the 18th November 1902.]

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 92.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining :—

15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry.

Lachhman Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Naurang Singh, promoted.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Sahib Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st December 1902.

6th Madras Infantry.

Channan Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Ganu Sawant to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 93.—In the second entry in column 2 of Schedule IV of the Cantonment Code, 1899, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, for the words "not less than one hundred rupees a month" *read* "not less than twenty-five rupees a month."

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 94.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

25th January 1903.

John William Babington Meade.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

31st January 1903.

Holford Le Mesurier Fellowes.
Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson.
Alfred Hercourt Babington.
Henry Stuart Strong.
Bartholomew Denis Fitzpatrick.
Thomas Edward Moore Lane.
Frederick Stewart Keen.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 95.—Sergeant W. Reuben, First Class Barrack Sergeant, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd December 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 96.—The Christian names of Conductor Rawlings, whose promotion to Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, was notified in G. G. O. No. 783 of 1902, are Frederick Gilbert, and not as therein stated.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 97.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Ethelred Elder Hutchins to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas George Cole to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Joseph Baker to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor William Reeves to be Conductor;

Sergeant William Allen to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st October 1902, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Patrick Lyons, retired.

No. 98.—Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) William John Kemp to be absorbed in this grade, with effect from the 1st December 1902, *vice* Sub-Conductor William Robert Parsons, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 99.—Sub-Conductor Richard Morris, Civil Veterinary Department, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor William McWalters to be Conductor;

Sergeants Arthur Brand, William Edgerley and James Norton to be Sub-Conductors,—

with effect from the 1st December 1902, to complete the establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 100.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Jemadar Hak Nawaz Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kote-Duffadar Dost Mohammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Ghulam Kadir Khan, seconded, and employed with His Britannic Majesty's Consul's escort, Seistan, with effect from the 19th September 1902 and 5th November 1902, respectively.

1st Madras Pioneers.

Jemadar Muhammad Sulaiman to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Sayyid Abdul Kadir to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Latif, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1902.

23rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.

Colour Havildar Sivaji Rao to be Jemadar, *vice* Govindasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

24th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Wali Dad, from the 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Subadar, to complete establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1902.

32nd Burma Infantry.

Havildar Atta-Muhammad Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Karam Ilahi, promoted, with effect from the 16th July 1902.

Havildars Harnam Singh and Syed Ahmad to be Jemadars, *vice* Jawand Singh and Painda Khan, seconded for service with the 33rd Burma Infantry in China, with effect from the 6th August 1902.

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Jemadars Ramaya Bhumaya and Khrishna Appaji to be Subadars, Colour Havildars Musa Khan, Sarmukh Singh, Dwarka Parshad, and Havildars Keru Jamdade, Saidu Lakshiman, and Shekh Chand to be Jemadars on augmentation, with effect from the 1st November 1902.

13th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Jiwan Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Satedin Dikshit, deceased, with effect from the 18th November 1902.

28th Bombay Pioneers.

Jemadar Gunga Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Maiyaji Tauray, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th September 1902.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Jemadar Nawab Shah to be Subadar, with effect from the 20th September 1902, *vice* Subadar Wazir Singh, Sardar Bahadur, retired.

Havildar-Major Uttam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1902, to complete establishment.

Havildar-Major Indar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th September 1902, *vice* Jemadar Nawab Shah, promoted.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Rahm Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Aulia Khan, transferred to the 14th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bidan Sing Adhikhari to be Subadar, and Havildar Mansram Pun to be Jemadar, *vice* Thaman Sing Mahat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 101.—Colonel George Hugh Coles Dyce, C.B., Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th February 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 102.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers of the Punjab-Bengal Unattached List and 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, for the quarter ending 31st March 1903:—

Without gratuity.

Garrison Sergeant-Major Fredrick Charles Clements.

With gratuity.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Gilbert Robinson, Surma Valley Light Horse.

Acting Sergeant-Major Frank Eattell, 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

2nd Bugle-Major John Edward Baptist, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.

No. 103.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for long service and good conduct, with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1904, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Articles 334 to 340, and Vol. II, Part A, paras. 1107 to 1114.

Medals inscribed "For long service and good conduct with gratuity."

1st Lancers.

No. 796 Sowar Shaik Niamatullah.
No. 772 Sowar Shaik Badan Singh.

2nd Lancers.

No. 785 Lance Duffadar Muhammad Ali Beg.
No. 791 Sowar Mahbub Ali Khan.

3rd Lancers.

No. 686 Sowar Fayaz Ali Kan.
No. 727 Lance Duffadar Emam Ali Khan.

4th Lancers.

No. 801 Sowar Shaik Dilawar Hussain.
No. 837 Sowar Shaik Mahmud Hussain.

1st Infantry.

No. 1073 Sepoy Gayadin Misir.
No. 996 Sepoy Ganga Singh.

2nd Infantry.

No. 2575 Naick Sayennah.
No. 2446 Sepoy Khundojee.

3rd Infantry.

No. 2019 Sepoy Narayenswamy.
No. 40 Sepoy Kasiram.

4th Infantry.

No. 1084 Sepoy Durga Singh.
No. 1275 Sepoy Chauharja Singh.

5th Infantry.

No. 1756 Sepoy Seohuruck Singh.
No. 1802 Sepoy Ramzan Ali.

6th Infantry.

No. 2539 Bugler (Fife-Major) Ranoji.
No. 2579 Sepoy Sivaji.

Medals inscribed "For long service and good conduct without gratuity."

2nd Lancers.

No. 801 Sowar Abdul Wahid.

3rd Lancers.

No. 879 Sowar Amjud Ali Khan.

1st Infantry.

No. 1147 Sepoy Bhanjan Singh.

2nd Infantry.

No. 2543 Sepoy Bikrama Singh.

3rd Infantry.

No. 57 Sepoy Shaik Ismail.

4th Infantry.

No. 894 Sepoy Muhammad Kasim.

5th Infantry.

No. 1787 Sepoy Jowalla Singh.

6th Infantry.

No. 2552 Sepoy Raghubar Singh.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 104.—Captain John Vere Webb resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1903.

Oudh Light Horse.

No. 105.—Second-Lieutenant John Michel Jackson to be Captain, *vice* Hope Simpson, transferred to the Allahabad Light Horse.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 106.—Bruce Sinclair, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th January 1903, *vice* Dewar, promoted.

Daniel Campbell Forrester, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th January 1903, *vice* Macpherson, promoted.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 107.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Alexander White Robertson to be Surgeon-Captain, with effect from the 19th November 1902.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 108.—William Henry O'Brien, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th September 1902, *vice* Wiseman, resigned.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 109.—Lieutenant John Charles Mills to be Captain, with effect from the 13th December 1902, *vice* Moyle, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 110.—Captain Robert Corser Montfort Symns to be Major, *vice* Fleming, promoted.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 111.—Captain Cyril Hitchcock resigns his commission, with effect from the 9th of January 1903.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 112.—Lieutenant Robert Frederick Austin to be Captain, with effect from the 24th December 1902, *vice* Roth, resigned.

Lieutenant Ian Forbes Mackay to be Captain, with effect from the 24th December 1902, *vice* Dupen, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant William Burns Wilson to be Captain, with effect from the 24th December 1902, *vice* Stranack, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Wirgman Thevenard to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th December 1902, *vice* Holland, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Neil Macmichael to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th December 1902, *vice* Tulloch, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic Buisson Evans to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th December 1902, *vice* Pinhey, resigned.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 113.—Dr. Henry Charles Garth, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th January 1903, *vice* Simpson, resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 114.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force :—

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Charles Augustus Clifford-Batten.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 24th January and 6th February 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.	
[W]illiam Baxter (*a*) .	Honorary Lieutenant and Riding Master.	9th Lancers	15th August 1902.	Intestate .	488 11 10	5th April 1903.
Sotheby Douglas Brodie Ketchen.	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.	9th December 1901.	Ditto .	800 0 0	Paid to the Administrator-General of Bengal.

(*a*) Next-of-kin, Father.—William Baxter, Esq., Long Binnington, Grantham.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1903.

No. 37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (*1*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Kulittalai Union under the Musiri Taluk Board in the Trichinopoly District, a house tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union.

The 4th February 1903.

No. 39.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1330-I., dated the 23rd March 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare,—

(*a*) in pursuance of clause (1) of that section, that the Madras Railway Company is liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Bangalore Municipality, in respect of houses, buildings and lands occupied by the Company within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the water tax and house scavenging tax, for the time being imposed by the Municipal Commission under the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897; and,

(*b*) in pursuance of clause (2) of the said section 135, to appoint the Resident in Mysore to determine the sum, if any, which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may appear to him to be a fair and reasonable sum for the said railway to pay in lieu of the said water tax and house scavenging tax.

The 5th February 1903.

No. 43.—Major W. D. Waghorn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

No. 44.—Mr. J. Burr, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 47.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days in combination with furlough for eleven months and sixteen days, under Articles 264A, 291 and 40 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 23rd March 1903, or subsequent date.

No. 48.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1903.

No. 38.—Babu Rajendro Lal Sarkar, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to Bengal.

The 5th February 1903.

No. 40.—Mr. Francis Sheridan, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Services, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to Burma.

No. 41.—Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year, under Articles 264A, 291 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 3rd March 1903, or subsequent date.

No. 42.—Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

No. 45.—Mr. J. O'Brien has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 46.—Rai Sahib Dharm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th January 1903, under the provisions of Article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

S. PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 422 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 31st January 1903:—

No. 30 of 1903.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta. *A boiler power incinerator.*

No. 31 of 1903.—William Adoniram Shely and Alda Merrill Shely, manufacturers, both citizens of the United States of America, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and state of Kentucky. *A machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material.*

No. 32 of 1903.—George Harrison Sheffield and James Denis Twinberrow, civil engineers, both of 15, New Bridge street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. *Improvements in the construction of railway freight wagons and in the bogies employed therewith.*

No. 33 of 1903.—Charles Henry Schill, merchant, of 117, Portland street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Horace Gastineau Hills, engineer, of Newton Iron Works, Hyde, in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in the construction and working of producer gas generators.*

No. 34 of 1903.—Antoine Aimé Revel, umbrella manufacturer, of 5, Rue Pizay, Lyons, France. *Improvements in and relating to umbrellas, parasols and the like.*

No. 35 of 1903.—Ardeshir Muncherji Dastur, mechanical engineer, of Jalna, Nizam, Hyderabad, India. *Improvements in cotton gins.*

No. 36 of 1903.—Arthur Bernard Gill, electrical engineer, of "Carlton," Blackheath Park, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for electrically lighting railway trains.*

No. 37 of 1903.—Arthur Walker, merchant, of 159, Broadway, Madras. *Walker's Shafts supporters for preventing carriage accident and horse falling.*

No. 423 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 399 of 1901.—Edward Reginald Smith, Sheriff's officer, of 28, Free School street, in Calcutta, British India. *An improved safety receptacle for oil, spirits or other liquids.* (Specification filed 30 January 1903.)

No. 54 of 1902.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in methods of treating copper ores.* (Specification filed 26 January 1903.)

No. 67 of 1902.—William Griffith Williams, mechanic, of Waterworks road, Ashgrove, and Herbert Henry Edwards, mechanic, of 3 Mile Scrub road, Enoggera, both of Brisbane, in the state of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia. *An electric self-registering target.* (Specification filed 28 January 1903.)

No. 231 of 1902.—The Patent Regenerative Furnace Company, Limited, of 17, Coleman street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements connected with boiler and other furnaces.* (Specification filed 30 January 1903.)

No. 232 of 1902.—William Henry Perkin (junior), Ph. D. F. R. S., professor of organic chemistry, Owens college, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Whipp Brothers and Tod Limited, manufacturers, of 10, Aytoun street, Manchester, aforesaid. *Improvements in the treatment of raw cotton and cotton goods to reduce the inflammability thereof.* (Specification filed 30 January 1903.)

No. 239 of 1902.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in displayed advertisement linotypes and in machines for making them and repeat linotypes.* (Specification filed 28 January 1903.)

No. 240 of 1902.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improved mechanism for spacing and justifying tabular matter in linotype machines.* (Specification filed 28 January 1903.)

No. 261 of 1902.—Lewis Alford Brown, inventor, of No. 3850, Chouteau Avenue, in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, United States of America. *A composition of matter for the production of cast or molded articles, and the process of forming the same.* (Specification filed 26 January 1903.)

No. 463 of 1902.—The Boardite Company, Limited, of 48, Victoria Buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in discs or centres for the wheels of railway and other carriages and wagons.* (Specification filed 29 January 1903.)

No. 424 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 20 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman. *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverising ores and other substances.* (From 7 February 1903 to 7 February 1904.)

No. 96 of 1890.—The Engelberg Huller Company. *A machine for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice and other grain.* (From 2 March 1903 to 2 March 1904.)

No. 300 of 1893.—Giacomo Durio and Secondo Durio. *Improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins and to apparatus therefor.* (From 2 February 1903 to 2 February 1904.)

No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *Improved automatic low water alarm apparatus.* (From 5 February 1903 to 5 February 1904.)

No. 8 of 1899.—Oliver Hazard Perry Cornell. *Improvements in and connected with barrels.* (From 8 May 1903 to 8 May 1904.)

No. 425 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 131 of 1897.—Rupert E. C. Malvery. *Improvements in openers for aerated water bottles with valves.* (Specification filed 27 October 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd February 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,43,803	14	3			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,13,751	3	1	1,80,57,555	1	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,90,32,621	14	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,42,084	5	9
Sundries				14,09,188	0	1
RUPEES				13,05,91,449	5	2

ASSETS.	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				1,06,42,769	0	0
Other authorised Investments				54,26,930	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,12,14,777	11	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,96,98,389	7	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,43,62,404	1	6
Balances with other Banks				11,92,974	8	3
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,50,286	15	7
Stamps				12,984	0	2
Sundries				8,91,507	1	10
				9,52,93,022	14	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,20,74,443	10	6			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,32,23,982	12	7	3,52,98,426	7	1
RUPEES				13,05,91,449	5	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 76,965 0 0
† Do. do. do. " 1,50,525 0 0
R 2,27,490 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th February 1903.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 35·71.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1903	1,31,81,300	1,88,09,500	11,68,94,000	2,90,82,200	1,30,44,700	100	21,83,400	18,00,13,900
Add— Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 23rd January 1903	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 27th January 1903	...	...	14,500	...	...	...	...	14,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1903	...	2,300	60,000	1,25,500	4,000	...	...	1,91,800
	1,31,81,300	1,88,11,800	11,69,70,000	2,92,07,700	1,30,48,700	100	21,83,400	18,08,21,700
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,29,500	1,77,100	25,500	85,500	...	25,000	4,42,600
Balance on 31st January 1903	1,31,81,300	1,86,82,300	11,67,92,900	2,91,82,200	1,29,63,200	100	21,58,400	17,97,79,100

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1903	6,934	5,000	...	15,900	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,32,03,634
Add— Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 23rd January 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 27th January 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,800
	6,934	5,000	...	15,300	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,35,11,434
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,600
Balance on 31st January 1903	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,30,68,834

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867, to 30th Nov. 1902, enfaced from India 11,162 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,550 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1902, " 15th Dec. " ditto 2 " ditto 36 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 4 "
" 1st Jan. 1903, " 15th Jan. 1903, ditto 8 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 4 "

11,174 lakhs. — 10,598 lakhs.
10,598 "

Balance against India 576 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th February 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Grace Blake, late of No. 71, Bentinck Street.	Presidency General Hospital.	21st December 1902	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 9th January 1903.	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not. No application.
Mr. William Day, late of Durgapur Brick Field.	Ditto	13th December 1902	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Mr. Vincent Thomas, late of Alms House.	Ditto	24th December 1902	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Mr. Alfred James White, late of Rangoon.	Ditto	18th December 1902	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. P. Gregson, late of Dumka and Santhal Pergunnahs.	Ditto	24th December 1902	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Baby Bertie William, late of No 68, Upper Circular Road.	Ditto	25th December 1902	Ditto 16th January 1903.	
Mr. Alfred Dickson, late of No. 50, Bow Bazar.	Ditto	12th January 1903	Ditto ditto	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not. No application.
Mr. J. B. Fawcett, late of Alms House.	Ditto	7th January 1903	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 29th January 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890, for the quarter ending 31st December 1902.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright and of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	27th October 1902.	Sri Dukh Niwaran.	Nagri.	Tara Chund Madhok, Military Department, Rawalpindi.	A Guidance for the Females.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1st October 1902.	57 pages.	24 × 38.	First edition.	500.	Printed.	Unknown.		
11	27th October 1902.	Balupdash.	Nagri.	Pandit Sri Ram Sharma, Superintendent, Orphanage, Ferozpur.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1st October 1902.	20 pages.	22 × 38.	Fourth edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Nine pies.		
12	27th October 1902.	Ishwar Siddhi.	Nagri and Sanskrit.	Jamna Dass, President, Arya Samaj, Delhi.	God is present or not.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	19th October 1902.	34 pages.	22 × 38.	First edition.	1,000.	Printed.	One anna.		

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890, for the quarter ending 31st December 1902—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright and of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13	27th October 1902	Annual Report	Nagri.	Pandit Bansidhar Sharma, Vakil, Dayn and Orphanage Committee.	Report on the working of Dayanand Orphanage	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	25th September 1902.	12 pages.	22 × 38.	First edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Free		
14	27th October 1902.	Army Tactic.	Nagri.	Master Milki Ram, Head Master, Landsdowne Cantonment.	Rules for the Army	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	16th October 1902.	12 pages.	24 × 40.	First edition.	100.	Printed.	Unknown.		

G. R. KHANDEKAR,
for Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th January 1903.

No. 3.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon L. A. H. Clerke, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January 1903.

(This cancels Notification No. 40, dated 14th January 1903.)

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 29th January 1903.

No. 22.—Munshi Aulad Hussein, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th February 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1903.

No. 75.—Consequent on the return to duty from combined leave on the forenoon of the 29th January 1903 of Mr. T. H. Holland, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. H. H. Hayden will revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent.

C. L. GRIESBACH,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1903.

No. 50.—Mr. C. W. Sowerby Coo, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Civil Service Regulations, article 291, in combination with furlough for seven months, under articles 264A and 340 (*b*), with effect from the forenoon of the 9th January 1903.

A. B. LARKINS,
for Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1903.

No. 131.—The following permanent promotions have been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with effect from 4th October 1902, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. W. S. Navarra, Superintendent.

NAME.	From	To
R. C. Campbell . . .	Assistant Superintendent, clsss V, grade I, and Officiating Engineer and Electrician.	Superintendent, class IV (and Officiating Engineer and Electrician).
B. W. Stainton . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I.
J. H. C. Kelly . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I, and temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.
J. T. Hopkins . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II, and temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I (and temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II).
J. A., O'Maley . . .	General Service Clerk class I, and temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.

W. F. BARROW,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 27th January 1903.

No. 75—401-A.—Under the authority conferred by section 12 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorize the undermentioned officers to exercise the powers prescribed in the said section:—

(1) the District Magistrate;
(2) any subordinate Magistrate empowered by the District Magistrate in this behalf; and
(3) any police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 30th January, 1903.

No. 443.—The privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days granted to Captain A. C. Joly de Lotbinière, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, in Resident's Notification No. 3803, dated the 14th July 1902, is cancelled.

By order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant to the Resident.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1902.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	1,21,98,030	11,41,13,350	12,63,11,380	4,09,29,198	5,98,55,363	...	...	10,07,84,561
Allahabad .	...	1,80,62,140	1,80,62,140	1,93,21,562	3,25,792	...	...	1,96,47,354
Lahore . .	...	2,48,2[illegible],740	2,48,22,740	77,56,823	13,30,852	...	...	90,87,675
Bombay . .	27,49,185	8,45,42,215	8,72,91,400	1,99,15,810	3,69,62,859	...	...	5,68,78,669
Karachi . .	...	90,91,235	90,91,235	33,73,610	20,58,255	...	...	54,31,865
Madras . .	50,54,380	3,70,59,715	4,21,14,095	92,21,910	1,16,24,085	...	...	2,08,45,995
Calicut . .	...	11,89,665	11,89,665	1,88,600	1,16,580	...	...	3,05,180
Rangoon . .	...	1,23,71,190	1,23,71,190	99,82,445	4,90,155	...	...	1,04,72,600
	2,00,01,595	30,12,52,250	32,12,53,845					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...					
TOTAL R .			32,12,53,845	11,06,89,958	11,27,63,941	...	...	22,34,53,899
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								22,00,000
NET TOTAL R .								22,12,53,899
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								32,12,53,845

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Sale price of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.		
FOUND IN GUDIWADA TALUK. (Kistna.)				
Coins of the Andhra Dynasty of Southern India.	Lead .	0 0 3	2,605	Not less than 16 coins may be purchased by an applicant.

G. M. PORTER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Bombay, 29th January, 1903.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the B. L. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

309. Roy, Mohinimohan . . . . . Bangabasi College.

K. C. BANURJI,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 3rd February, 1903.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1903.

No. 6.—Mr. H. Lawton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1903.

No. 315-*Ap*.—Mr. H. R. Hebberd, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th January 1903.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Row, M.A., is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. R. Hebberd, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 2nd February 1903.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is permitted toproceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Requlations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck of duty :—

Lieutenant A. Ruddell, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 30th January 1903.

No. 391-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, that the following gentlemen were returned as members of the Beawar Municipal Committee at the election held on the 18th and the 22nd December 1902. Their term of office commenced on the 2nd January 1903:—

1. Seth Kundan Mal.
2. Mehta Chiman Singh.
3. Pandit Durga Parshad.
4. Babu Binodi Lal.
5. Seth Gulab Chand Kankeria.
6. Babu Latchmi Narayan Vakil.
7. Seth Damodar Das Vakil.
8. Babu Behari Lal Vakil.
9. Pandit Ram Partab.
10. Sheikh Badrudin.
11. Munshi Rahiman Baksh.
12. Munshi Muhamad Jamal.
13. Sheikh Lutfulla
14. The Reverend W. Bonnar.
15. Pastor B. N. Paul.

No. 394-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1885, it is hereby notified by authority of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from 2nd January 1903 :—

1. The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
2. The Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.
3. The Tahsildar of Beawar.
4. The Inspector of Police, Merwara.
5. Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal, Banker of Beawar.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in P. W. D.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monument erected to the memory of Private W. Biddle, 32nd Regiment, who died in the year 1850 ,is tumbling down, and unless repaired within three months will be demolished and the tablet placed in the wall of the cemetery.

The monument erected to the memory of Ellen, the wife of Colour Sergeant W. Pearce, 32nd Regiment, is tumbling down, and unless repaired within three months will be demolished and the tablet placed in the wall of the cemetery.

R. A. STORRS,
Chaplain.

JULLUNDUR
26th January, 1903.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 28th day of January, 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5017, Private Harry Smith.
Age,—24 years.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Polisher.
Date of enlistment,—20th July 1897.
Place of enlistment,—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Date of desertion or absence,—18th January 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Belgaum.
Marks,—Scar right chest.
Under six years' service.

H. LANDON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 28th day of January, 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5899, Private Joseph Taylor.
Age,—24 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—19th May 1898.
Place of enlistment,—Leeds.
Parish and County in which born,—Farnley Leeds, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence,—18th January 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Belgaum.
Marks,—Mole back of neck.
Under five years' service.

H. LANDON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 30th day of January 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6619, Private William Feeney.
Age,—22 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—19th July 1898.
Place of enlistment,—Camp Irvine.
Parish and County in which born,—Govan, Renfrew.
Date of desertion or absence,—24th January 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks,—Scar on chin. T. C. C. W. Cross flags and anchor left arm. Bracelets both wrists.
Not on furlough
Under five years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 20th January 1903.

No. 10-A.—Mr. R. T. Clarke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

LEAVE.

The 30th January 1903.

No. 13.—Captain D. B. Blakeway, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat District, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days and special leave on urgent private affairs in continuation thereof for three months and fourteen days under articles 2491, 264-A. and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th January 1903.

The 31st January 1903.

No. 15.—Lala Thakur Das Dhawan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has obtained 2½ months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd January 1903.

The 1st February 1903.

No. 17.—Captain B. C. Waterfield, Indian Army, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the honourable the Chief Commissioner by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months, under articles 291, 264 A and 340 (*b*) (IV) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th January 1903, or such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

TRANSFERS.

The 30th January 1903.

No. 14.—Mr R. T. Clarke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, from the Peshawar to the Kohat District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th January 1903.

APPOINTMENT.

The 31st January 1903.

No. 16.—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 275, dated the 5th December 1902, Mr E. Tej Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and assumed charge of his duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd January 1903, relieving Lala Thakur Das Dhawan.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
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E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,

Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

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	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
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From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or post-free,	R17-8.
½ "	R8-8,	"	R8-14.
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4a. per copy.

[illegible] comprising Daily [illegible] [illegible] Lucbey's Account, [illegible]

[illegible] to persons in Government [illegible]

[illegible] Book Depôt, Roorkee.

[illegible] LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE [illegible] THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57 [illegible] STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]dings Nos. 9 to 11 of 1901 and No. 1 of 1902 @ 8a.
[illegible], Part I, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.
[illegible] Part II, No. [illegible] 1901 @ [illegible].
[illegible] Part III, No. 2 of 1901 and Part III, No. 1 of 1902, @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

[illegible]bhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
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[illegible]iya Kaumudi. Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6a.
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Al-[illegible]quddasi. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 2 @ 12a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by [illegible]). Quarto. Paper cover. R[illegible].
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. [illegible] cover. R3.
[illegible] Weather Review of India for the month of February 1902. By John Eliot [illegible] Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
[illegible] Weather Review of India for the month of March 1902. By John Murray [illegible] Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
[illegible] Weather Review of India for the month of April 1902. By John Murray [illegible] Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
[illegible] the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government [illegible] 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As. 4.
[illegible] Weather Review of India for the month of May 1902.—By John Murray, [illegible], and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
[illegible] Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and [illegible] (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

[illegible] NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL [illegible] OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st [illegible]

[illegible] Geological [illegible] of India, Volume [illegible], Part 3. By [illegible]



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper halves of Government Promissory Notes No. B016468, 3½ per. cent Loan. of 1865 for R 10,000, originally standing in the name of Beatrice Berger, and No. B002277, 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R5,000, originally standing in the names of J. U. Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland. The latter was endorsed to Beatrice Berger, the proprietress, by whom neither of the Notes was ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after six months from the date of last advertisement.

BEATRICE BERGER,
Rajnandgaon, Central Provinces.

[illegible] January 1903.

Estate H. H. Emslie, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

[illegible] hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Harold Heather [illegible] the Indian Civil Service, who died at Burdwan on the 27th October, 1901. Letters of [illegible]tration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant [illegible] Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 2nd [illegible] to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administ[illegible] proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he [illegible] received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all [illegible] indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are [illegible] requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said [illegible] or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. E. VALLANCE,
Administrator to Estate H. H. Emslie, deceased.

The [illegible]



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th February 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been feebly disturbed over North-West India during the week under review. A slight storm entered North-West India on January 30th and a second but very feeble storm appeared over the Indus Valley on February 3rd. The first storm gave light showers to parts of the North-West Dry Area and of the West Gangetic Plain, and general rain and snow to the West Himalayas on the 30th and 31st. After the 31st the rain ceased, except on the hills, where light snow continued to fall until February 2nd. The largest amounts reported during this period were 0·90 inch at Chakrata, 0·85 inch at Mussooree and 0·57 inch at Simla. The second storm gave light snow on the 4th and 5th to Kashmir and the Simla and Murree Hills, but occasioned no rain on the plains.

On January 30th rain began to fall in Orissa and on the 31st a depression was shown over the head of the Bay. This storm passed eastward into the Bay and during its existence rain was received as follows :—on the 30th at Cuttack and False Point, on the 31st at Chittagong, Barisal, Saugor Island, Jessore, Balasore, False Point and Cuttack, and on the 1st at Bhamo, Chittagong and Barisal. Light local showers were also received during the week in the Upper Assam Valley and in Tenasserim. In Persia the weather was fine throughout the week.

The following table shows the amount of the week's rainfall in the different divisions of India. Rain averaging 0·1 inch or more in amount was received during the week over the Burma Coast, Bengal, the Simla sub-division, the Lahore sub-division, Baluchistan and the Cuttack sub-division, while the remainder of India was actually or practically rainless. The week's rainfall was in excess over the Burma Coast, Bengal and the Cuttack sub-division. The average actual rainfall of the Narayanganj sub-division exceeded 1 inch and the seasonal variation for that area has changed largely, but in other parts of the country the seasonal condition is practically unaltered.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 5TH FEBRUARY 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 5TH FEBRUARY 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·30	0·12	+0·18	1·09	0·75	+ 0·34	+ 45	+ 25
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·08	—0·08	0·50	0·70	— 0·20	— 29	— 19
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0	0	0·08	0·53	— 0·45	— 85	— 85
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1.01	0·17	+0·84	1·71	1·06	+ 0·65	+ 61	— 21
	Calcutta	0·18	0·13	+0·05	1·07	0·67	+ 0·40	+ 60	+ 65
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·03	0·26	—0·23	0·64	1·42	— 0·78	— 55	— 47
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·02	0·19	—0·17	0·27	0·81	— 0·54	— 67	— 60
	Darbhanga	0	0·17	—0·17	0·25	0·92	— 0·67	— 73	— 67
	Bahraich	0	0·26	—0·26	1·15	1·54	— 0·39	— 25	— 10
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·07	—0·07	0·30	0·44	— 0·14	— 32	— 19
	Patna	0	0·12	—0·12	0·20	0·87	— 0·67	— 77	— 73
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·72	0·91	— 0·19	3·60	5·07	— 1·47	— 29	— 31
	Ludhiana	0·06	0·43	—0·37	1·42	3·13	— 1·71	— 55	— 50
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·14	—0·14	0·32	1·25	— 0·93	— 74	— 71
	Lahore	0·13	0·24	—0·11	0·62	1·80	— 1·18	— 66	— 69
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·05	0·22	—0·17	0·35	1·21	— 0·86	— 71	— 70
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·33	0·63	—0·30	1·45	3·15	— 1·70	— 54	— 56
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0	0·01	—0·01	1·80	1·37	+ 0·43	+ 31	+ 32
	Cuttack	0·50	0·05	+0·45	3·11	0·71	+ 2·40	+336	+295
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·06	—0·06	1·73	0·50	+ 1·23	+246	+293
	Raipur	0·01	0·01	0	0·17	0·59	— 0·42	— 71	— 72
	Jubbulpore	0	0·08	—0·08	1·44	1·12	+ 0·32	+ 29	+ 38
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·08	—0·08	0·18	1·28	— 1·10	— 86	— 85
	Jaipur	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·15	0·78	— 0·63	— 81	— 79
	Indore	0	0·05	—0·05	0·47	0·51	— 0·04	— 8	+ 2
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·06	0·14	—0·08	6·02	3·26	+ 2·76	+ 85	+91
	Bombay	0	0	0	2·42	0·17	+ 2·25	+1324	+1324
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·01	—0·01	0·48	0·10	+ 0·38	+380	+433
	Rajkot	0	0·04	—0·04	0·33	0·18	+ 0·15	+ 83	+130
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	1·05	0·83	+ 0·22	+ 27	+ 28
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·83	0·71	+ 0·12	+ 17	+ 17
	Bijapur	0	0·02	—0·02	4·09	0·33	+ 3·76	+1139	+1219
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0·50	0·16	+ 0·34	+213	+213
19. South India	Mysore	0	0	0	1·99	0·46	+ 1·53	+333	+333
	Madura	0	0·07	—0·07	7·84	3·38	+ 4·46	+132	+137
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0	0·19	—0·19	18·48	12·05	+ 6·43	+ 53	+ 56

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 5th February 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 31st January, 1903.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kurnool and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen slightly in most districts, but in some districts they are stationary or have risen for certain grains.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sindh. More rain is needed in parts of Karachi and Larkana. The standing crops have been damaged by rats or insects in parts of Nasik and Ahmedabad and by locusts or frost in parts of Hyderabad, Larkana and Broach. They are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been almost completed in Sholapur and continues in parts of Guzerat, Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar. Threshing has been completed in Thana, is almost over in Colaba and continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Dharwar. The reaping of spring crops has been commenced in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Wadhwan and in parts of Broach, Surat, Bijapur and Dharwar and in fair condition elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient and agricultural stock are in good condition and generally sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal in the Deccan and below normal elsewhere and compared with 1902 is generally easier. The price of *bajri* is slightly over normal in the Konkan and below normal elsewhere and, compared with 1902, is slightly easier in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of *juar* is slightly below normal in Guzerat, the Deccan and the Carnatic and considerably over normal in the Konkan and, compared with 1902, considerably easier in Guzerat, the Deccan and Carnatic but higher in the Konkan. The price of wheat is slightly over normal in Guzerat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Carnatic and, compared with 1902, is generally easier. The price of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters was Bijapur 51.

The daily average numbers on relief were:—BRITISH DISTRICTS—Bijapur, on village relief, 107.

Bengal—Rain fell during the week in every district except Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Shahabad, Puri, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum. The fall was heavy in East Bengal. The rain was beneficial to the standing crops. More rain is wanted in Nadia, Pubna, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Darbhanga, Malda and Hazaribagh. Harvesting of winter rice is almost over; threshing continues. Poppy is doing well. The outturn of sugarcane is estimated at 92 per cent. of a normal crop. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in eleven and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen throughout the provinces with the exception of eight districts. Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Meerut have received over two inches. Rain is now chiefly required in Aligarh, Allahabad and Banda. Sugarcane pressing is in progress. The ground is being prepared in parts for autumn crops. Poppy is flourishing and is being weeded. Slight damage has been done to spring crops by hail in Dehra Dun. Prospects are generally favourable. Food and fodder are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar. The price of wheat is slightly rising in Rawalpindi and Mooltan, and falling in Umballa and Amritsar. The prices of other food grains are generally unchanged. Sugarcane is being pressed in Jullundur and Amritsar. Sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands The standing crops have been benefited by the recent rain, but more rain is wanted for unirrigated crops. Caterpillars have damaged the standing crops in parts of Ferozepore. The crops have also been damaged by locusts in parts of Ferozepore and Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Mianwali and Mooltan. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall was half an inch in Hazara and one quarter in Dera Ismail Khan. Prospects have improved in Dera Ismail Khan, but more rain

is still wanted there. The standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated lands promise well. Fodder is procurable. Canals are running well in Peshawar. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are falling. Prices—wheat 13$\frac{3}{16}$ and 12$\frac{1}{16}$, gram 16$\frac{9}{16}$ and 16½ and maize 18$\frac{1}{16}$ and 20 seers in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

Burma.—The rainfall was very light in North Burma. Reaping of paddy continues in one or two districts. Threshing and winnowing are in progress. Cultivation of dry weather paddy is in progress. Reaping of wheat and gram crops in Sagaing and of crops in alluvial tracts of Mandalay has commenced. The winter paddy harvest in Mandalay is estimated at 12 annas in irrigated tracts, and 2 annas in unirrigated tracts. In Upper Chindwin the crop is estimated at one fourth of the average. Standing pulse and miscellaneous crops in Upper Burma are fair. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Mandalay, and Thayetmyo and has fallen in Pakokku and Tavoy. Remissions of about R60,000 in Sagaing, mostly in Myinmu sub-division, and of R30,000 in Thongwa, mostly in Danubyu township, will be needed.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear and cold with no rain. The winter crops are generally in good condition, but damage to wheat and linseed from cloudy weather and insects is reported from Raipur, and to gram by insects from Chhindwara and Chanda. Harvesting of linseed continues in Nagpur and Bhandara and has begun in Bilaspur. Harvesting of some minor winter crops also continues in parts. Fodder and water are generally ample. Prices have slightly fluctuated with a further tendency to rise in Hoshangabad. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 18, gram 22½, rice 17, and *juar* 28. The highest prices are—wheat 12, gram 12, rice 9, and *juar* 17½. In Raipur the numbers on relief works were as follows:—Relief workers—Public Works Department—adults, 18,236; children, 2,876; total, 21,112. Poor houses—adults, 30; children, 21; total, 51. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—adults, 3,186; children, 1,368; total, 4,554. Total on all forms of relief, 25,717. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 11

Assam.—Light showers have fallen in all districts except Darrang, and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia hills. More rain is wanted in Sylhet. The harvesting of late rice is finished in Darrang. The outturn is 12 annas. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and pulse, and ploughing for rice and jute are in progress. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. The outturn of pulse is fair except in Cachar and Nowgong. The prospects of mustard are fair in Sylhet and Sibsagar, but are poor in other districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices—common rice—Tezpur 16, Silchar and Sylhet 14, Gauhati 13, Dhubri 12, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11½ and Sibsagar 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The picking of coffee has been completed. Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cold. Cutting of *juar* and picking of cotton are approaching completion. Winter crops are thriving satisfactorily except in parts of three taluqs where rats and insects are doing damage. Ploughing operations are in progress in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The early rice harvest is nearly over. The spring harvest has generally begun and has suffered in parts by cloudy weather, insects and rats. Winter rice sowings are nearing completion. Prices—wheat 7½, rice 9 and *juar* 25½, seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was above half an inch in Kotah and a few cents in Bikanir, Malwa, Jaipur, Alwar and Kishengarh. No change has taken place in agricultural operations, standing crops and harvest. Some damage has been caused by frost in the Mewar State and in Ajmer district. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grain in seers per rupee is—Bundi 35$\frac{7}{16}$, and the highest price is—Sirohi 14¼. Six hundred and fifty persons are on gratuitous relief in Marwar

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Gwalior but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are generally in good condition but have been slightly damaged by frost in parts of Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, normal in Bhopal and Baghelkha[nd] and low in Malwa. Average prices—25-3 to 38-11 in Gwalior, 33-9 in Bhopal, 21½ to 29 in Bundelkhand, 32 in Malwa, 34½ to 41½ in Bhopawar, and 9¼ to 36 in Indore. Opium is good in Gwalior and Malwa and fair in Bhopal. Operations are in progress in Bhopawar and Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is cloudy, snowy and chilly. Prices are stationary.—JAMMU.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are falling. Wheat is selling from 13 to 21, and maize from 20 to 31 seers the rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is now sufficient. The recent rains have done a good deal of benefit to the crops and the outlook is favourable. Land is being prepared in parts for the autumn sowings.

Nepal.—Rainfall 1·6 inches. The weather is cloudy, foggy and cold. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	...	888	888	...	107	107	− 781
Central Provinces	18,269	4,585	22,854	21,112	4,605	25,717	+ 2,863
Total British Provinces	18,269	5,473	23,742	21,112	4,712	25,824	+ 2,082
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	650	650	...	650	650	...
Total Native States	...	650	650	...	650	650	...
GRAND TOTAL	18,269	6,123	24,392	21,112	5,362	26,474	+ 2,082

J. O. MILLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependents of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 3rd January 1903.			For the week ending the 10th January 1903.			For the week ending the 17th January 1903.			For the week ending the 24th January 1903.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,967	...	1,859	1,859	...	1,448	1,448	...	1,051	1,051	...	781	781
Bijapur	785,435	...	1,089	1,089	...	107	107	...	107	107	...	107	107
TOTAL BOMBAY	1,581,402	422	4,034	4,456	...	1,555	1,555	...	1,158	1,158	...	888	888
Central Provinces.													
Raipur	1,442,778	7,398	4,462	11,860	11,319	4,332	15,651	16,215	4,531	20,746	18,269	4,585	22,854
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	7,398	4,462	11,860	11,319	4,332	15,651	16,215	4,531	20,746	18,269	4,585	22,854
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2,974,180	7,820	8,496	16,316	11,319	5,887	17,206	16,215	5,689	21,904	18,269	5,473	23,742
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,565	...	601	601	...	654	654	...	650	650	...	650	650
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	601	601	...	654	654	...	650	650	...	650	650
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565	...	601	601	...	654	654	...	650	650	...	650	650
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	4,909,745	7,820	9,097	16,917	11,319	6,541	17,860	16,215	6,339	22,554	18,269	6,123	24,392

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures of these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 31st January 1903 is published for general information:—

ncy ce.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.		Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	559	498
	Northern.	Dhollera Port	...	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	3	2
		Ahmedabad District	„ „ „	133	99
		Broach Port	„ „ „	...	...
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	26	26
		Kaira „	„ „	840	542
		Mahikantha State	„ „	24	14
		Palanpur „	„ „	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	„ „	37	25
		Rewakantha State	„ „	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	168	168
		Bulsar Port	„ „	9	7
		Surat District	„ „	200	157
		Bandra Port	„ „	12	8
		Utan „	...	3	2
		Kelva „	...	...	...
		Trombay „	...	5	2
		Mahim „	B., B. & C. I.	2	...
		Bhiwndi „		16	13
		Bassein „	B., B. & C. I.	7	9
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	8	4
		Thana „	„	22	22
		Umbergaon Port	„	...	...
		Kon Port	„	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	56	45
	Central.	Ahmednagar „	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	543	408
		Khandesh „	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,526	1,186
		Nasik „	G. I. P. & N. G.	482*	397*
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	857	747
		Poona District	„ „	328	263
		Satara „	S. M.	2,147	1,618
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	426	378
		Sholapur District	„ S. M. & Barsi	683	555
	Southern.	Alibag Port	...	...	...
		Panvel „	...	1	1
		Eshoi „	...	...	...
		Revdanda „	...	3	1
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	102	66
		Ratnagiri Port	...	8	8
		Dabhal „	...	...	...
		Jaigad „	...	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	2	3
		Belgaum „	S. M.	1,507	1,226
		Hubli Town	„	37	32
		Dharwar District	„	1,657	1,197
		Karwar Port	...	...	...
		Akola Port	...	...	...
		Kumta Port	...	...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	23	12
		Savantvadi State	...	...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	441	349

* Figures for week ending 24th January 1903.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—*contd.*	Sind.	Karachi District	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	„	26	20
		Hyderabad Town	„ & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ „	3	4
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot „		54	70
		Aundh State		47	25
		Cutch „		...	...
		Savanur „		13	13
		Bhor State		29	18
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jamnagar Port		11	11
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	58	35
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	232	193
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	1,507	1,113
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	32	26
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		30	25
		Janjira „		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Kodinar Port		12	10
		Billimora „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	„ „	94	52
		Baroda State	„ „	520	385
		Dharampur „		...	...
		Jath „		...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	135	109
		Cambay State	„ „	26	14
		Bijapur „		10	13
			Total	15,747	12,226
Madras Presidency.	......	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	„	388‖	312‖
		Bellary Town	S. M.	3†	3†
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	377‡	317‡
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	56§	53§
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	84(c)	63(c)
		Cuddalore Port	„	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Tinnevelly „	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool „	S. M.	40(a)	38(a)
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala „		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	1(b)
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	9*	5
		Chingleput „		1(b)	1(b)
			Total	958	793

* Including 1 imported seizure.
† „ 2 „ seizures and 1 imported death.
‡ „ 16 „ seizures „ 12 „ deaths.
‖ „ 25 „ seizures „ 19 „ „

§ Including 6 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
(a) „ 3 „ „ „ 2 „ „
(b) Imported.
(c) Including 20 imported seizures and 8 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	...	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	103(a)	97
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	...	...
		Hooghly District	E. I.	2	2
		Midnapur "	B. N.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr Town	"	132	128
		Monghyr District	"	141	118
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	1,358	1,216
		Patna City	E. I.	539	535
		Patna District	"	135	131
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	171	162
		Darbhanga Town	"	57	42
		Darbhanga District	"	145	134
		Shahabad "	E. I.	313	289
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau "	"	...	...
		Singbhum "		...	...
			Total	3,096	2,854
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	155	150
		Allahabad District	"	463	446
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	27	21
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	571	558
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	2	3
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	5	4
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	92	79
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	5	5
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	221	221
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	132	132
		Ghazipur "	E. I., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	12	8
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O. & R.	157	151
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	35	32
		Fyzabad "	"	7	6
		Bara Banki District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	1	3
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	93*	89*
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	13	17
		Gorakhpur District	"	100	104
		Basti "	"	35	25
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	57†	53†
		Meerut Cantonment		...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	22	22
		Hardwar		...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	17	17
		Aligarh "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur District	O. & R. & N. W.	23‡	23‡
		Bulandshahr "	" "	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	266	215
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	31	30
		Lucknow District	"	2	2
		Hardoi "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	"	9	10
		Etawah District	E. I.	33	33
		Farrukhabad District	B. B. & C. I.	59	51
		Agra City	" G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
			Total	2,645	2,510
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	419	230
		Hoshiarpur "		1,147‖	698‖
		Ferozepur "	N. W & B., B. & C. I.	137	90
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	745	476
		Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	672	440
		Gurdaspur "	"	[illegible]6	43
		Lahore "	"	507	212
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	8	7
		Sialkot "	"	208	139
		Jhang "	"	18	18

* Including 52 seizures and 51 deaths of previous week.
† " 8 seizures and 7 deaths of previous week.
‡ Including 10 seizures and 10 deaths of previous week.
‖ Figures for 2 weeks.

(a) Including three imported seizures.
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	38	36
		Ludhiana "	N. W. and E. I.	71	31
		Umballa Cantonment		...	...
		Umballa City	and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District		4 9¶	315¶
		Gurgaon "	B. B. & C. I.	28	25
	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	65	63
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	43	27
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	20	26
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	28	6
			Total	4,625	2,882
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	260	256
		Nimar District	"	60(*b*)	53
		Hoshangabad Town	"	30	23
		Hoshangabad District	G. I. P.	4‖	3‖
		Narshingpur District		6‖	6‖
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	243	218
		Nagpur District	" "	11	6
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	17(*a*)	16(*a*)
		Bhandara "	B. N.	1‖	2‖
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	598	586
		Jubbulpore District	" "	6‖	4‖
		Damoh District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	2‖	...
		Mandla District		1‖	...
			Total	1,239	1,173
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	107	81
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	50	41
		Bangalore District	" "	150	136
		Mysore City	"	28	28
		Mysore District	"	348	250
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	94	50
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	88	56
		Tumkur District	S. M.	40	28
		Shimoga "	"	84	65
		Chitaldrug "	"	17	11
		Kadur "	"	30	34
		Hassan "	"	56	49
			Total	1,092	829
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	23*	17*
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	307*	335*
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	319*	249*
		Bir "	"	...	...
		Parbhani "	"	6*	2*
		Gulburga "		6§	4§
		Raichur "		4*	4*
		Bidar "		10*	10*
		Mahbubnagar District		1§	1§
			Total	736	622
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	59(*c*)	53(*c*)
		Akola District	G. I. P.	380(*d*)	295(*d*)
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	337(*e*)	246(*e*)
		Wun "		1‖	1‖
			Total	777	595
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	...	...
		Marwar State	" " & J. B.	...	...
		Banswara State		...	...
			Total	...	...
Central India.	...	Jaora State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" "	...	...
		Rutlam City	" "	11†	4†
		Rutlam State		17†	6†
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		2‡	4‡
		Sailana State		...	...
			Total	30	14
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		3	2
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	3	2
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	30,948	24,500

(*a*) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(*b*) Including 1 imported seizure.
(*c*) Including 2 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
(*d*) Including 3 imported seizure and 2 imported deaths.
(*e*) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

* From 20th to 26th January 1903.
† From 15th to 24th January 1903.
‡ From 8th to 14th January 1903.
§ From 20th to 26th January 1903. Imported.
‖ Imported.
¶ Figures for 2 weeks.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1902 OF:

Rice
Wheat and flour
Barley
Jawar and bajra
Ragi
Kangni
Maize
Gram and pulse
Ghi
Sugar
Salt
Tobacco
Turmeric
Grass and straw
Jawar stalks
Bhusa
Sheep, goats, and bullocks

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	32·16	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	28·44	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·32	26·82	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	23·02	22·54	32·65	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	29·63	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	33·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·56	24·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	34·97	21·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	34·59	38·16	31·07	34·22	...	...	...	...	12·96	12·96
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	33·17	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·78	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	18·75	15	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	28·75	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	28·75	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	30	30	25	37·5	...	...	20·62	30	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	28·12 to 28·75	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	40	42·5	32·5	32·5	...	...	23·75	25	22·5	23·75
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	29·58	33·33	23·12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	27·5	30	32·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	25·31	27·5	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	...	21·37	29·37	25	27·5	...	...	15·62	21·87	16·56	20·62
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26·25	31·87	26·25	31·87	...	...	16·87	20·94	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	29·53	34·84	26·56	31·87	...	...	15·94	20·94	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	17·92	20·36	28·44	34·74	26·09	29·95	31·15	40·73	17·45	23·44	16·2	18·59
Central—												
Cawnpore	16·3	18·18	20·63	32·66	24·63	27·6	28·59	31·35	18·18	19·01	16·3	17·76
Jhansi	16·67	18·12	33·33	42·08	25·65	29·9	...	...	16·67	21·04	15·16	20
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·46	35·33	22·86	25	28·59	28·59	17·76	17·03	16·67	...
Agra	19·06	22·19	50	50	25·78	28·54	31·35	33·33	17·76	20	16·41	20·21
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15·94	15	33·12	31·87	23·44	26·09	...	...	15·31	17·5	16·56	17·5
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	11·51	18·18	30·73	31·98	24·22	28·59	29·63	34·79	16·04	17·19	17·19	16·67
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16·57	19·37	37·5	40	24·22	30	...	...	16·87	20	...	16·04

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	25·6	30·48	29·30	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·19	53·33	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·12	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	11·72	23·44	34·04	46·38	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	33·33	41·29	50·79	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42·11	57·14	61·54	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpárá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32·5	40	52·5	300	420	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32·5	30	37·5	400	450	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5 to 23·75	31·25	37·5 to 40	37·5 to 45	285	360 to 370	Midnapur
23·75	26·25	...	...	20	22·5	25	30	42·5	40	390	385	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	28·75	30·62	37·5	280	320	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·31	31·25	45·75	46·25	540	580	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	32·5	27·5	31·25	37·5	55	360	340	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	20·06	18·75	27·19	318·75	393·75	Cuttack
												Bihar south—
...	...	...	...	13·75	16·87	16·25	20·62	23·12	25	250	300	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	15	17·19	18·44	26·25	24·37	36·87	300	330	Bhagalpur
...	...	15·94	18·12	13·28	18·12	20	23·44	26·56	29·53	255·94	324·69	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces
												Eastern—
16·77	20·99	...	...	15·88	17·92	16·46	23·44	29·74	29·22	300·94	355·42	Benares
												Central—
15·68	19·74	...	...	14·01	17·03	18·18	17·4	...	...	266·67	320	Cawnpore
17·4	21·93	...	...	...	19·79	17·97	20	...	...	226·09	290·94	Jhánsi
												Western—
18·18	...	...	...	16·67	...	20·52	19·06	29·06	25	266·67	336·82	Meerut
17·76	22·19	...	...	17·76	18·59	19·53	21·09	38·07	34·63	241·51	297·5	Agra
												Submontane, west—
16·56	18·75	...	...	15·31	17·5	20	18·59	...	...	280	850	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·79	18·18	...	...	14·01	16·67	17·76	19·53	...	...	285	340	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	16·25	15·94	18·44	...	...	300	360	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·58	17·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·19	20·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	25·1	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	22·54	23·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	57·5	47·5	33·75	33·75	75	102·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	55	37·5	36·25	72·5	70	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	40 to 45	35 to 40	34·37	35·62	57·5 and 77·5	55 and 72·5	...	...	...	...	2·66	2·97
Calcutta	40	42·5	33·12	33·75	70	90	...	...	10·62	10	7·5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	40	35	32·5	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pabna	38·75	36·25	37·5	38·75	80	80	...	...	...	...	10	11·25
Northern—												
Rangpur	50	62·5	38·75	40	100	90	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	48·75	48·75	30	26·87	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5	5·31	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	25	35	36·87	36·87	40	30	...	...	3·12	...	4·37	3·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	40	36·25	37·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	20·94	26·56	40	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	36·09	37·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	36·35	...	...	67·5	65	62·5	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	44·37	47·08	...	...	...	...	57·19	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·07	38·91	...	...	123·07	133·33	77·5	112·5	3·75	5·73	4·01	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	33·12	41·87	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	100 and 110	...	...	...	[illegible]
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	33·33	36·46	...	...	60	70	...	...	3·33	4·01		...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	60 to 100	Meerut
...	6·67	...	...	40 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26·25	26·25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
[illegible]	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	2·19	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12·5	12·5	...	...	33·33	33·33	...	...	22·81	26·56	21·04	26·56
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	16·72	19·06	44·37	44·37	23·59	22·19	28·59	28·59	15·94	15·31	15·94	17·84
Central— Lahore	21·56	22·84	42·71	44·43	24·17	21·61	29·06	26·41	16·56	13·12	17·81	16·98
South-eastern— Delhi	19·06	22·19	33·33	38·07	24·22	24·22	31·25	30·78	18·18	17·4	15·09	18·59
Submontane— Amritsar	21·61	22·24	37·19	41·04	22·86	21·04	25·78	25	...	...	19·01	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	22·19	20	52·97	58·07	29·06	21·25	30	23·75	20	14·37	13·44	13·44
Western— Multan	16·67	16·67	30·73	26·67	27·6	25·36	32·03	31·15	19·69	17·03	15·99	14·74
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	..	38·75	33·34	29·22	28·75	...	...	...	21·87	...	21·25
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	...	...	...	19·37	..	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	33·75 to 35·62	26·25 to 27·81	57·5	53·12	28·75	18·59 to 19·84	21·25	17·5 to 19·37
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·36
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	24·84
Ahmadabad	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur	..	...	34·5	35	30	36	40	44	...	...	21	21
Central— Jubbulpur	...	...	33·25	32	26·62	26·62	32	32	...	...	16	19
Eastern— Raipur	..	...	32	26·5	26	29	32·5	37	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	42·86	42·86	...	...	...	...	18·75	17·78
Akola	...	..	75	75	50	50	50	50	...	...	22·92	20
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	80	47·06	50	57·14	57·14	...	...	23·53	20
Amraoti	..	...	42·5	37·5	37·5	37·5	43	42	...	...	22·5	16·25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16·3	25
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7	27·3
Cuddapah	23·8	29·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	25·8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	21·7	25·7	38	47·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	20·3	25·2	28·4	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	27·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	18·16	19·67	32·94	36·57	48·76	54·86	48	50·94	...	...	14·59	21
Bangalore	20·14	21·37	35·62	44·72	42·44	41·19	56·95	60·5	...	...	34·20	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Rajputana—
22·19	27·5	...	...	20	25	24·06	26·56	...	...	255·94	305	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
15·94	21·09	...	...	15·31	15·94	16·72	17·34	40	40	285	335	*Southern—* Ferozpur
18·44	18·59	...	...	16·85	14·06	19·69	17·19	37·24	30·06	298·02	387·5	*Central—* Lahore
19·06	22·19	...	...	14·79	17·81	20	19·53	33·33	29·63	285	342·19	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	17·4	15·99	18·8	16·67	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
20·94	16·56	...	...	20·47	13·75	21·87	18·18	33·12	38·12	247·5	320	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
19·06	18·18	...	...	17·4	16·67	23·18	22·24	...	...	290·88	376·51	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21·41	24·37	...	...	...	...	26·87	26·25	...	37·5	...	390	Karáchi
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	21·87	...	...	299·37	352·5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21·87 to 25	21·25	...	...	37·5	46·25 to 48·12	300 to 320	300 to 470	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[illegible]3·85	...	Sholapur
...	23·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
17·97	23·65	...	...	...	...	27·34	29·11	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
20·16	27·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	40	39	333	333	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	23·5	30·75	32	240	310	*Central—* Jubbulpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	32	36	250	255	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Básim
28·33	22·92	...	...	...	...	29·17	30	41·67	50	285·66	323·81	Akola
26·67	25·81	...	...	...	...	32	38·09	47·06	53·33	290·91	336·84	Ellichpur
22·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	37·5	43·75	300	330	Amráoti
												Madras—
12	19·9	...	...	...	...	39·2	37·2	...	...	326	325·7	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	15·1	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32[illegible]·3	410·9	Salem
..	...	...	...	...	...	28·4	43·5	17·7	35·3	285·7	380·9	*Central—* Bellary
13·8	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263·[illegible]	296·1	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	15·3	22·3	...	...	...	...	22·1	27·2	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	32·9	...	...	329·2	362·1	*East Coast, South—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	17·1	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
[illegible]	26·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	29·0	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	15·67	21·55	...	...	12·17	26·17	60·37	74	298·48	383·41	Mysore
...	...	14·69	26·12	...	...	13·54	19·05	43·31	58·78	377·14	408·57	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts.	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	57·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	8·33	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	100	133·28	3·28	4·06	4·06	3·28
Central—												
Lahore	40	45·73	...	...	53·33	48·44	77·92	122·84	10	10	7·03	4·43
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30·78	40	...	...	80	80	80	130	10	5	6·67	4·37
Submontane—												
Amritsar	34·79	36·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·02	7·20	4·43
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	40	40	...	...	...	40	72·5	100	6·67	6·67	5·62	3·33
Western—												
Multan	51·56	47·03	...	...	80	80	80	133·33	5·73	5	7·97	3·65
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	102·5	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	30·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	49·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	68·75	69·75	50	106·62	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	37	150	100	60	80	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	114·28	...	...	128·81	145	66·67	114·28	2·08	1·82	...	...
Ellichpur	58·89	88·89	...	...	200	200	100	160	10	13·33	...	...
Amároti	42	80	...	...	300	110	60	120	10·29	6·17	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	41·6	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	120·4	171·2	34·2	68·5	...	...	6·9	9
Central—												
Bellary	35·7	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Kurnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	49·4	25·1	74·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	41·1	52·7	...	...	123·4	123·4	31·3	65·8	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	56·74	55·12	...	...	274·28	305	68·57	108·61	5	4·5	4	5
Bangalore	47·14	51·37	...	...	308·57	342·5	49·3	146·75	9·1	7·58	7·31	7·31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
2·5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·28	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	6·67	...	...	80	65	...	...	125	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
6·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
6·67	4·01	...	...	70	60	...	...	80	60	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
7·97	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	15·31	6·87	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	37·5	35	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
4·4	2·75	...	...	65	75	...	...	80	80	Akola
4	8	...	...	5[illegible]	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	65	70	...	...	75	110	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	80	75	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	62·5	65	62·5	65	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
3·5	4·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
4·27	...	...	...	120	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 5, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1902 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	..	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 12	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 9	12 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 5	11 5	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	...	..	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 —	12 —	31 —	31 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	..	15 9	16 12	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 11	12 14	13 11	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 1	6 2	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 15	9 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 8	33 8	33 8	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	14 —	15 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4 and 13 8	10 8 and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	11 8 and 13 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 6	11 6	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 13	16 13	16 —	17 —
Hooghly	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	..
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	20 —	20 —	22 4	22 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	21 5	20 —	...	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 10	15 10	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 8	14 8	Honzada
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	28 3	28 8	8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 9	14 9	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 8	14 8	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	31 8	31 8	5 13	5 13	10 9	10 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 7	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 1	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 12	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nágá Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 10	10 12	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	14 8 to 16 —	14 8 to 16 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 7	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 4	12 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 12	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	13 4	12	..	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	17 4	16 8	27 8	22 —	...	...	13 8	14 11	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	10 8	..	..	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	27 12	27 12	..	...	13 8 and 15 12	13 8 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	20 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	..	16 12	14 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	.	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 15	10 13	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 — and 15 —	14 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	12 —	12 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	13 —	...	...	20 —	22 —
Ranchi	8 12 to 11 —	9 12 to 11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	12 10	12 6	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 3	15 12	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	16 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	11 8 and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	15 —	14 8	22 8	20 —	...	...	16 —	15 8	25 —	23 —	...	...
Patna	15 8	16 —	25 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	15 8	23 —	23 —	...	...
Shahabad	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 — and 15 —	15 — and 16 —	...	...	...	...	12 — to 16 —	11 8 to 16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	15 2	15 2	22 12	20 4	...	...	15 2	13 9	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 4	14 4	22 —	26 7	...	...	16 8	17 9	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	...	.	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	13 8	13 — to 15 8	22 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 —	13 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 8	27 —	26 —	23 —	21 —
Benares	15 —	15 —	20 15	20 15	8 4	9 3	13 4	13 5	22 10	22 10	22 4	22 4
Ghazipur	13 14	13 12	21 —	21 —	7 2	6 14	14 12	12 12	27 12	27 12	21 12	23 12
Jaunpur	15 8	15 —	22 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 8	...	22 —	22 8	...
Allahabad	13 —	12 12	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	25 —	24 —
Central—												
Banda	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	14 —	14 —	32 —	30 —	24 —	24 —
Fatehpur	15 —	15 —	21 —	19 8	11 8	12 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	26 —	22 —	24 —
Hamirpur	14 —	15 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	26 —	22 —	23 —
Jalaun	14 —	14 14	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	28 —	23 —	24 —
Cawnpore	15 8	15 12	21 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Jhansi	14 4	14 2	26 —	22 4	8 —	7 8	13 —	11 8	24 —	26 —	25 —	25 —
Etawah	15 4	15 12	21 12	21 4	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	26 —	26 10	24 8	21 8
Farukhabad	16 —	16 11	23 3	27 4	5 2	5 2	12 —	12 —	22 12	23 12	22 12	24 4
Mainpuri	16 4	16 12	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 8	8 15	24 8	25 14	24 4	25 —
Etah	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	21 4	21 8	20 12	21 8
							9 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 8	21 8	20 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	14 8	14 8	22 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	21 —
Muttra	15 —	15 —	24 —	23 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	21 —
Aligarh	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	24 8	24 8	23 8	...
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 8	23 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8	24 —	26 4	21 8	23 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 8	14 —	19 12	19 12	7 8	6 8	11 —	10 8				
Azamgarh	14 8	14 3	19 —	19 —	6 11	6 11	10 1	10 1	...	16 —	...	16 —
Gorakhpur	17 2	17 2	23 6	23 6	13 8	10 13	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Basti	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	8 —	7 12	12 8	12 8	29 11 22 —	29 11 22 —	24 5 —	24 5 ..

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracána)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	15 12	16 —	...	...	12 12	11 4	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	18 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...		...	21 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	22 8	23 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 8	17 —	17 —	11 —	8 12	9 8	10 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	16 12	17 8	...	...	13 —	12 12	10 12	11 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 4	13 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	16 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	...	...	13 2	12 2	13 4	13 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	16 6(a)	5 12(a)	...	...	19 11	17 1	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	30 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	Mánbhum
31 —	30 —	...	...	17 — to 18 —	17 — to 19 —	25 —	23 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ránchi
23 10	23 10	...	...	18 —	20 4	27 —	27 —	12 6	12 6	10 12	10 6	Palámau
24 —	24 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 8	21 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	32 —	35 —	18 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr
...	...	15 —	14 —	23 —	23 8	25 —	26 —	15 —	15 —	11 5	11 5	Gaya
...	...	24 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	28 —	31 —	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	26 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	21 8	20 4	26 8	26 4	17 —	12 —	10 8	11 13	Bhágálpur
27 8	31 —	...	...	22 —	20 14	29 12	31 —	14 4	14 4	11 4	11 4	Darbhanga
24 —	24 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	29 —	29 —	14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
24 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 8	29 —	28 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Sáran
32 —	32 —	...	...	23 —	22 —	32 8	29 —	23 —	23 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	17 —	18 —	23 —	22 —	27 —	24 —	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	17 5½	17 5½	22 12	22 12	24 —	23 14	12 7(b)	13 9(b)	10 4½	10 4½	Benares
...	...	15 —	15 —	23 4	23 4	25 4	25 4	15 10	15 10	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	21 8	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —(b)	11 —	11 —	Banda
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	15—(b)	15—(b)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	11—(b)	11—(b)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	23 —	23 8	21 —	21 8	23 —	29 —	14 8(b)	14 8(b)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	22 12	22 4	...	...	15 12	16 8(b)	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	20 12	21 4	27 8	27 8	14 8	14 8	11 8	11 10	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	20 7	21 13	27 4	31 6	12 4(b)	12 4	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
23 8	23 8	...	...	19 4	19 4	23 8	23 8	14 8	14 8(b)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	25 —	25 —	13 —(b)	13 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	12 12(b)	12 12	11 4	11 4	Meerut
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
[illegible]	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	19 4	24 —	24 —	15 —(b)	15 —(b)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 8	23 8	23 —	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	20 —	18 8	18 8	22 8	25 —	12 8(b)	13—(b)	11 4	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	28 —	...	24 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	27 8	14 12	14 —	10 —	10 8	Ballia
...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	26 2	26 2	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
18 13	26 13	22 8	22 8	21 10	22 8	29 11	28 13	16 6	16 —	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
21 —	21 —	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	14 12	14 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

(a) Kalai (b) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	17 —	17 —	26 4	26 4	8 8	9 —	10 8	12 —	34 —	24 —	24 —	22 8
Budaun	17 —	17 —	24 8	24 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	14 —	24 —	28 —	23 —	27 8
Pilibit	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	5 4	5 4	12 7	12 8	...	...	30 —	30 —
Bareli	16 14	16 14	25 —	23 12	5 10	5 10	11 4	10 10	25 —	25 —	...	26 4
Moradabad	16 10	16 11	21 4	22 4	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 12	27 8	24 8	25 14	25 2
Bijnor	15 3	15 12	22 8	23 1	4 4	4 4	11 4	12 6	...	...	21 6	21 15
Muzaffarnagar	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 3	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	20 9	21 —
Saháranpur	16 10	16 10	19 13	19 13	4 13	4 13	10 12	10 12	23 10	24 10	22 9	22 9
Dehra-Dún	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
Almora	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	14 —	16 —	21 8	20 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	22 —
Sultanpur	17 —	17 8	23 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	17 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	25 —	26 —	25 —	27 —
Unao	15 8	16 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	21 8	28 —	24 —	24 —
Lucknow	16 8	16 12	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	26 —	25 —	...	9 —	9 8	...	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 8	16 2	24 —	24 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	29 —	24 8	24 —	22 8
Barabanki	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Gonda	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	31 —	31 —	24 —	24 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	36 —	37 —	29 —	24 —
Sitapur	17 —	17 —	24 8	25 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	28 —	26 —	26 8	28 8
Kheri	17 —	17 2	30 —	31 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	34 —	33 8	29 —	26 —
Rajputana—												29 8
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 1	12 4	...	12 12	5 2	6 8	8 9	9 —	33 15	30 5	...	...
Bánswára	9 —	8 12	8 —	8 4	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 13	12 2	18 7	17 15	7 2	8 8	8 1	8 11	23 8	23 11	16 1	16 15
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 5	11 4	14 8	15 —	4 4	4 4	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8
Erinpura	13 1	13 —	16 14	16 12	6 9	6 2	10 4	10 4	19 14	19 4	16 8	16 4
Ajmer	13 —	13 —	15 2½	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 5½	22 6	19 —	19 —
Abu	11 5 and 11 13	11 5 and 11 13	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	18 8	20 —	7 —	6 —	9 —	10 8	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Bundi	11 4	11 12	25 —	19 12	6 —	6 4	7 12	9 —	32 8	31 8	17 8	17 14
Kotah	10 8	10 2	20 —	20 —	9 4	9 —	9 12	9 8	26 —	23 8	17 12	15 8
Jhalawar	10 6	10 6	15 —	14 4	6 14	6 10	8 14	8 14	24 4	21 12	14 11	14 11
Tonk	9 4	9 7	17 4	18 6	4 12	4 14	5 15	6 1	27 —	27 11	25 16	25 12
Jaipur	12 8	12 8	18 1	18 9	6 4	6 6	7 2	7 6	24 5	25 —	20 9	21 12
Karauli	13 2	13 7	24 11	23 7	10 5	7 14	11 14	11 9	24 6	28 10	22 13	24 6
Dholpur	14 10½	14 9	25 9½	26 11½	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	27 9½	28 2	25 1½	25 12½
Bharatpur	14 10	14 10	23 6	23 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	29 12	29 12	26 9	26 8
Alwar	13 12	13 13	21 8	21 8	6 12	6 13	8 4	7 13	26 7	26 10	24 7	24 8
Deoli	12 6	12 8	20 6	20 6	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	27 8	27 12	23 12	23 6
Nasirabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Bálmer	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	16 4	16 1	16 1
Anádra	11 13	11 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	15 6	14 10
Shahpura	9 —	9 8	14 14	14 12	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	23 8	13 —	16 8	16 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	11 2 and 11 8	10 15 and 11 8	16 6	16 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 12	18 1	14 6 and 17 10	14 1 and 14 12
Jaisalmer	12 8	12 10	...	...	7 1	7 4	10 2	10 —	16 9	16 15	15 11	15 6
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 11½	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 8	15 —
Central India—												
Indore	12 4	13 —	19 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 4	25 —	24 —	19 8	20 —
Nimach	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	24 —	23 —	16 —	16 —
Gwalior	12 —½	12 ½	18 14½	18 14	6 4½	6 7½	7 7½	8 2	24 15½	28 2½	21 10	21 6½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	15 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	22 8	21 —	20 —	19 [illegible]
Ferozpur	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	[illegible]
Central—												
Lahore	15 7	15 15	23 4	23 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 8	20 4	20 12
Gujránwála	15 12	15 11	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 4	...	...	21 —	22 8
Gujrát	14 8	15 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	20 —	21 —
Jhelum	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	19 —	20 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
26 —	28 —	26 —	26 —	20 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	20 —	14 4(a)	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	20 —	24 —	21 8	20 8	30 —	30 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	27 —	...	...	10 —	10 4	Pilibit
...	...	26 4	26 4	22 8	22 8	32 8	32 8	16 4	15 10	11 4	11 4	Bareli
...	..	17 10	17 10	18 4	17 4	28 12	28 12	13 6	13 6	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	16 14	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 4(a)	10 11	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 2	24 3	24 3	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	18 4	18 4	26 14	26 14	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	10 8	10 12	Sahāranpur
25 —	25 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	10 8(a)	10 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —(a)	10 —(a)	8 —	8 4	Almora
20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	...	...	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	26 —	27 —	...	...	15 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
32 —	32 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	24 —	24 —	19 8	20 —	27 —	28 —	14 —(a)	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	...	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 8	28 —	27 —	13 —	13 8(a)	10 8	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	...	...	30 —	14 —(a)	14 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
21 —	...	...	21 —	23 8	23 —	29 —	28 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
26 —	28 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	30 —	30 —	14 8	14 8(a)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Gonda
...	...	21 —	18 —	27 —	26 —	35 —	36 —	16 —	16 —	10 12	10 12	Bahraich
26 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	22 —	22 —	29 —	29 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	22 8	24 —	33 —	33 4	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 14	17 4	35 9	25 3	11 9	11 5	11 13	11 5	Partabgarh
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	40 —	40 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bánswara
...	...	15 2	16 7	14 10	14 7	25 9	25 1	10 6	11 1	10 10	10 14	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	8 9	8 9	11 4	10 12	37 —	37 —	...	...	9 14	9 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	18 —	14 —	13 —	17 8	17 8	12 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Erinpura
...	...	13 8	13 8	17 8	17 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	18 —	21 —	22 —	22 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	25 —	26 2	35 —	35 12	...	...	10 —	10 8	Bundi
...	...	...	...	28 —	28 —	36 —	36 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 4	Kotah
...	...	...	...	22 12	23 —	33 8	31 4	7 14	7 13	10 14	10 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	18 10	18 14	29 11	31 —	...	...	10 12	11 8	Tonk
...	...	18 1	18 8	17 7 and 23 1	18 4 and 23 —	23 10	23 11	18 1	18 8	12 8	12 13	Jaipur
...	...	24 11	25 10	18 2	20 10	25 10	29 6	22 8	23 2	10 15	10 15	Karauli
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 7½	19 6½	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 10½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 14	20 8	19 8	19 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	20 8	20 8	20 5	21 1	25 6	24 5	19 4	18 —	12 4	12 6	Alwar
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 12	26 10	26 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 2	17 —	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	17 11	17 10	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 12	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 5	18 7	18 13	9 6	8 12	14 —	14 —	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	28 —	27 —	8 8	12 —	10 12	10 12	Indore
..	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 —	10 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	8 —	14 8	18 14½	19 9½	...	...	18 8	18 14	10 —½	10 —½	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	19 4	21 12	19 5	20 11	23 8	24 8	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 4	21 4	22 8	32 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujarat
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelum

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseium typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 12	14 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	23 —
Delhi	16 4	16 4	21 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Rohtak	15 8	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Karnál	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	25 —	25 8	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 4	17 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Ludhiána	17 8	18 —	23 8	21 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	21 8
Jalandhar	18 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	26 —	20 —	18 —
Hoshiárpur	18 8	18 8	19 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	19 —	20 —
Siálkot	14 —	14 2	20 8	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 14	12 11	15 —	13 8	...	...	8 7	8 7	13 12	13 12	13 —	12 —
Kángra	13 —	14 —	17 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	13 8	14 4	19 12	21 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	30 —	31 8	18 12	20 12
Western—												
Shāhpur	16 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	20 8	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	27 8	28 —	22 8	22 —
Multan	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Montgomery	15 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	25 —	...	21 —	21 8
Muzaffargarh	15 8	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 12	13 13	20 11	21 4	...	...	11 14	11 4	23 7	21 5	21 10	24 1
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	13 8	13 8	17 12	17 8	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	21 6	21 6	17 —	16 8
Peshāwar	18 —	15 —	20 —	22 —	6 5	6 8	9 3	9 12	29 —	30 —	18 —	20 —
Kohát	12 12	13 4	17 14	17 14	5 2	5 14	10 3	9 14	...	...	20 6	21 6
Bannu	13 10	13 11	20 10	20 15	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	20 —	20 —	18 2	18 2
Dera Ismail Khan	13 1	13 1½	17 13½	17 13	5 5	5 5	7 14	7 14	26 4	25 —	20 7	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	18 —
Hyderabad	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	19 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikárpur	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	21 —	22 —	21 8
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	23 —	22 —	24 —
Quetta	11 4 to 11 13	11 4 to 11 13	12 12	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	15 14	14 9
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4
Tanna	8 3	9 2	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	14 6	14 6
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 13	11 4	...	...	11 1	12 8	12 —	13 7	19 14	18 8	20 3	19 8
Belgaum	8 10	10 10	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 10	13 10	20 12	22 13	20 8	21 7
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 10	11 10	18 6	18 6	18 12	18 12
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	10 4	26 13	26 13	23 4	23 4
Bijapur	8 9	8 10	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	25 14	25 —	26 13	25 —
Poona	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	18 6	18 6	17 10	17 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	...	...	8 2	8 14	9 1	10 8	22 —	22 —	21 3	21 3
Nasik	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 8	...	...	19 10	18 3
Dhulia	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	10 5	10 7	11 6	24 8	24 8	18 2	18 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 6	11 6	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 7	11 7	19 12	18 9	19 —	18 1
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	17 —	17 —
Kaira	11 —	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	13 8	18 8	18 —	18 —
Godhra	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 5	12 8	...	...	20 —	20 —
Disa	13 —	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	17 —	16 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	18 —	18 —	15 —	14 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 5	12 5	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 4	10 4	21 15	21 15	...	...
Khandwa	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	10 12	27 4	27 4	...	...
Betul	12 5	13 4	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 13	12 13	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chindwara	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 15	10 —	20 9	20 9	...	...
Nagpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	11 6	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	20 —	20 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	25 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	13 —	13 —	19	19 —	26 —	26 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	12 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	24 8	22 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
25 —	25 —	20 —	16 —	20 —	20 8	25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	26 4	26 4	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	21 8	20 12	26 8	28 —	8 8	8 12	13 4	13 4	Ludhiána
...	...	19 —	19 —	21 —	20 8	26 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gurdaspur
...	...	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Sialkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 1	14 1	18 —	18 12	7 8	8 —	8 15	8 15	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	22 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern
...	...	13 12	13 8	18 —	18 8	19 4	21 12	...	11 12	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
32 —	32 —	38 —	35 —	18 —	17 4	26 —	26 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 —	Jhang
...	...	22 —	22 —	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 8	25 —	22 14	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	14 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 5	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 4	15 8	18 8	19 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	18 —	20 —	17 —	18 —	19 —	23 —	13 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 15	20 6	21 —	...	...	17 14	17 14	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	15 7	15 4	24 1	23 7	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	17 7	17 4	20 —	20 —	10 9	10 8	15 —	16 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 8	15 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	Karwari
14 2	14 2	...	...	13 1	13 12	...	...	8 2	9 7	12 6	13 —	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Bombay
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
16 14	16 14	...	...	11 15	13 12	...	...	9 8	10 5	13 3	13 9	Dharwar
27 —	26 —	...	...	12 4	11 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	12 6	9 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	11 10	12 5	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 10	11 10	Satara
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	13 2	12 11	11 8	11 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	13 6	13 6	11 13	12 4	Bijapur
11 —	18 —	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 2	11 2	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	14 9	15 4	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 11	12 6	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	15 13	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 15	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Surat
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
19 8	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	Kaira
15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	75 —	75 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western
...	...	...	...	11 2	15 9	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 8	10 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 —	10 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	...	9 —	9	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	15 1	18 1	...	...	11 [illegible]	11 —	10 10	10 10	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1902—concluded (The figures,

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	27 7	27 7	..	...
Saugor	18 —	18 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 —	24 —	..	...
Damoh	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 10	10 2	11 6	11 6	28 10	28 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	15 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	21 —	27 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	...	...
Bálághát	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 12	7 8	12 8	12 —	18 —	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 2	9 12	11 7	11 —	25 5	19 —	...	..
Eastern—												
Bilάspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 3	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	16 —	16 —
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 10	8 10	21 5	23 8	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	18 —	13 —	14 1	15 8
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Amraoti	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	20 —	22 —	18 —	19 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 9	6 9	10 7	10 7	5 13	5 14	10 10	10 9	21 4	19 15	22 5	21 5
Bolaram	6 7	6 7	...	...	5 6	5 10	10 8	10 3	19 4	19 5	...	...
Chadarghát	6 6	6 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 7	7 7	19 2	19 2	23 6	23 6
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	..	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...		...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	23 2	26 8	29 13	29 13
Nilgiris	...	.	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 3	22 13	22 3	21 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	26 8	26 8	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	21 —	22 —	28 5	28 3
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 13	28 10	27 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	27 —	27 —
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	35 —	31 11	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	12 10	26 —	20 13	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	25 —	25 —	20 14	20 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 6	...	...	20 5	20 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 8	...	...	22 14	24 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	10 11	22 13	22 3	24 11	22 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	21 3	21 6	17 8	16 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	20 14	24 2	18 13	22 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 7	8 7	...	...	10 2	9 —	12 6	11 4	28 2	28 2	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 11	9 2	9 2	8 14	9 3	10 5	10 4	22 13	22 13	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 11	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	9 7	8 6	10 8	8 15	8 15	14 11	13 10	26 6	29 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 15	12 7	12 7

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	19 8	18 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	7 —	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 12	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 1	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 14	11 1	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
22 4	19 —	...	...	13 11	13 1	...	...	15 11	15 3	8 13	8 13	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	12 14	12 6	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	Bolárum
...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	11 11	10 10	8 8	8 8	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
29 3	29 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
25 14	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central—
29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 10	Anantapur
28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
24 13	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	Ganjam
24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
27 3	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
30 —	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
20 6	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
18 10	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
26 2	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
26 10	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 13	Tinnevelly
26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
26 4	26 4	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 4	Mysore
27 —	27 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 4	9 —	11 8	12 1	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
24 —	24 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
26 10	30 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan
30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	42 —	...	...	11 9	14 9	...	...	10 8	9 7	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
[illegible]	30 8	...	...	27 8	24 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 5, 1903.

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
				Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
		During 1st half of 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	1902.	1903.	25th January, 1902.	24th January, 1903.	1902.	1903.	25th January, 1902.	24th January, 1903.			25th January, 1902.	24th January, 1903.		
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.	East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,960	14,50,946	13,59,000	774	693	49,63,716	45,90,000	...	3,73,716	5,76,66,850	5,40,02,000	...	36,64,850
	Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	24,448	19,000	176	137	78,620	69,900	...	8,720	11,62,065	10,74,000	...	88,065
	Bengal-Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	188	162	1,607	1,608	3,78,194	3,07,000	235	191	10,52,397	10,14,000	...	38,397	1,04,49,090	1,10,02,000	5,52,910	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,568	10,92,853	12,38,000	696	790	37,05,417	39,80,000	2,74,583	...	3,31,47,903	3,25,36,000	...	6,11,903
	Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	259	204	871	871	2,37,957	2,87,000	273	330	7,83,494	9,78,000	1,94,506	...	71,92,050	80,40,000	8,47,950	...
	Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	5,279	4,600	246	219	17,338	15,200	...	2,138	2,23,187	2,20,000	...	3,187
	North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	267	163	3,125	3,158	9,58,370	8,51,000	306	269	31,67,826	29,55,000	...	2,12,826	3,49,36,597	3,43,20,000	...	6,16,597
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,115	2,68,738	2,61,000	241	240	8,90,795	9,80,000	89,205	...	1,09,60,097	1,08,45,000	...	1,15,097
	Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2′ 6″)	356	382	854	891	4,53,373	3,05,000	531	343	12,54,113	10,93,000	...	1,61,113	1,40,23,620	1,46,26,000	6,02,380	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	745	674	461	461	3,35,617	3,44,000	728	746	11,24,232	11,29,000	4 768	...	1,29,91,484	1,24,17,000	...	5,74,484
	Madras	265	234	873	889	2,38,180	2,12,000	273	238	7,47,974	7,14,000	...	33,974	92,64,483	96,19,000	3,54,517	...
	" North-East line	205	183	508	495	90,304	93,000	178	138	3,14,444	2,90,000	...	24,444	37,34,234	35,50,000	...	1,84,234
	Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	4,000	3,600	125	113	14,406	11,600	...	2,806	1,79,830	2,04,000	24,170	...
Metre gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	323	305	1,785	1,784	6,27,845	5,45,000	352	305	21,05,298	16,80,000	...	4,25,298	2,29,25,259	1,97,40,000	...	31,85,259
	Pálanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	727	500	42	29	2,165	1,600	...	565	31,284	24,500	...	6,784
	South Indian	196	193	1,034	1,124	1,97,544	2,10,000	191	187	6,38,729	7,04,000	65,271	...	85,03,316	86,28,000	1,24,684	...
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	82	...	...	19	...	1,600	...	84	...	4,800	4,800	...	...	(a) 51,500	51,500	...
	Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	5,257	6,400	97	90	17,326	21,100	3,774	...	2,48,041	2,59,000	10,959	...
	Southern Mahrattá (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	99,682	1,28,000	86	110	3,51,113	4,12,000	60,887	...	48,85,741	57,54,000	8,68,259	...
	Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	100	91	296	296	24,524	21,900	83	74	80,197	1,03,000	22,803	...	11,47,114	13,77,000	2,29,886	...
	Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,261	2,25,982	2,24,000	179	178	7,33,971	7,04,000	...	29,971	79,73,457	81,50,000	1,76,543	...
	Lucknow-Bareilly	147	126	200	231	29,804	29,700	149	128	96,027	91,500	...	4,527	10,79,368	11,32,000	52,632	...
	Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	589	43,599	41,500	77	70	1,33,277	1,32,000	...	1,277	16,99,251	16,78,000	...	21,251
	Burma	231	201	1,178	1,260	3,37,543	3,09,000	287	245	10,47,063	9,89,000	...	58,063	92,29,915	94,82,000	2,52,085	...
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	4,023	4,400	68	74	12,261	15,800	3,539	...	1,61,960	2,03,000	41,040	...
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	13,148	8,600	106	70	38,999	30,400	...	8,599	3,74,283	3,85,000	10,717	...
Special gauge.	Jorhát	47	57	30	30	1,028	900	34	30	3,386	3,600	214	...	69,044	72,100	3,056	...
	TOTAL	314	294	20,845	21,238	71,48,965	68,22,700	343	321	2,33,74,584	2,27,12,500	...	6,62,084	25,42,59,523	24,93,91,100	...	48,68,423

Gauge	Line																
Standard gauge.	[illegible]-Umballa-Kalka	199	216	162	162	30,116	32,600	186	201	92,186	1,12,000	19,814	...	15,13,321	15,55,000	41,779	...
	Tarkessur	315	284	22	22	6,351	6,200	289	282	20,322	20,500	178	...	2,62,087	2,64,000	1,913	...
	South Behar	129	126	79	79	9,880	9,900	125	125	32,118	36,200	4,082	...	4,11,845	3,93,000	..	13,845
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	100	135	425	425	48,875	37,300	115	88	1,57,086	1,31,000	...	26,086	26,19,116	14,93,000	...	11,26,116
	Rájpura-Bhátinda	130	154	107	107	16,182	12,800	151	120	53,016	43,700	...	9,316	7,63,905	6,40,000	...	1,23,905
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	6,038	5,500	76	70	17,273	16,600	...	673	(b) 2,19,570	2,94,000	74,430	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	88,509	84,400	265	253	2,95,744	2,88,000	...	7,744	32,82,282	34,58,000	1,75,778	...
	Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	23,821	21,700	154	139	93,419	83,800	...	9,619	5,29,067	5,77,000	47,933	...
	Petlád Cambay	96	84	32	33	2,952	2,200	92	67	8,506	6,700	...	1,806	93,883	1,01,000	7,117	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	3,524	2,000	104	59	8,832	6,600	...	2,232	92,329	1,14,000	21,671	...
	Bina-Goona-Báráп	33	33	148	148	4,365	11,500	30	78	13,776	39,300	25,524	...	2,01,350	2,22,000	20,650	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	17,729	10,300	103	90	42,363	32,800	...	9,563	4,07,452	4,28,000	20,548	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	4,328	2,900	433	290	15,593	12,500	...	3,093	1,76,210	1,75,000	...	1,210
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	9,325	6,900	141	105	23,204	19,400	...	3,804	4,09,149	4,40,000	30,851	...
	Sagaulie-Raxaul	44	41	18	18	719	700	39	39	3,236	2,200	...	1,036	30,825	26,200	...	4,625
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	68	62	53	53	4,602	4,000	87	75	13,686	12,800	...	886	1,35,623	1,64,000	28,378	...
	Bengal-Dooars	114	168	36	36	4,814	3,700	134	103	16,467	12,000	...	4,467	2,67,483	2,22,000	...	45,483
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	46	50	77	94	3,008	3,100	39	33	9,960	11,600	1,640	...	1,74,000	2,22,000	48,000	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	15,537	15,700	199	201	55,490	48,300	...	7,190	7,45,451	7,18,000	...	27,451
	Nilgiri	390	288	17	17	3,252	5,400	192	318	8,491	8,600	109	...	1,92,789	2,48,000	55,211	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	26	...	...	65	...	6,100	...	94	...	22,400	22,400	...	...	(c) 1,58,000	1,58,000	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	76	62	55	55	3,836	2,000	70	36	12,863	7,700	...	5,163	1,37,823	1,32,000	...	5,823
	The Gaekwar's Railway	86	79	93	122	10,417	8,300	112	68	27,263	25,700	...	1,563	3,03,220	3,11,000	7,780	...
	Kolhápur	94	79	29	29	1,567	1,800	54	62	4,822	6,200	1,378	...	85,890	1,06,000	20,110	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (includg. M. Nanjangúd)	66	63	67	67	3,687	3,000	55	45	12,490	14,000	1,510	...	1,80,498	2,07,000	26,502	...
	Birur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	2,009	1,400	53	37	4,847	4,200	...	647	53,261	52,100	...	1,161
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	133	113	392	392	38,586	39,000	98	99	1,33,370	1,17,000	...	16,370	17,05,569	17,54,000	48,431	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	92	87	334	334	33,345	31,200	100	93	1,02,286	96,000	...	5,386	12,21,597	10,74,000	...	1,47,597
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	46	2,798	2,900	61	63	9,090	8,800	...	290	1,34,973	1,13,000	...	21,973
	Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	2,236	1,600	41	30	7,237	5,100	...	2,137	1,05,525	1,04,000	...	1,525
	Dhrángadrá	42	41	21	21	959	900	46	43	2,567	2,700	133	...	35,361	29,400	...	5,961
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	54,646	43,100	89	62	1,71,730	1,44,000	...	27,730	15,66,491	14,80,000	...	86,491
	Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	4,865	3,600	72	54	18,222	12,900	...	5,322	1,77,806	1,67,000	...	10,806
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	13,526	14,000	265	275	40,942	44,000	3,058	...	6,79,986	7,14,000	34,014	...
	Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	2,116	1,900	62	56	6,506	7,300	794	...	1,08,436	1,07,000	...	1,436
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	79	79	5,220	3,500	66	44	15,229	13,000	...	2,229	2,13,076	1,68,000	...	45,076
	Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	862	500	23	24	2,754	2,300	...	454	37,558	31,500	...	6,058
	Morvi	73	69	94	94	6,194	5,600	66	60	21,257	16,800	...	4,457	2,79,888	2,39,000	...	40,188
	Bársi	201	152	22	22	3,763	900	171	41	13,847	3,000	...	10,847	1,25,439	89,700	...	35,739
	TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,371	4,94,569	4,50,500	119	103	15,88,090	14,98,600	...	89,450	1,96,80,033	1,87,95,900	..	8,84,133
	GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,015	25,609	76,43,534	72,73,200	306	284	2,49,62,674	2,42,11,100	...	7,51,574	27,39,39,556	26,81,87,000	...	57,52,556

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 24th January 1903. (b) From 10th April 1901 to 25th January 1902. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 24th January 1903.

CALCUTTA, the 5th February 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1903.

No. 65.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Assam, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 28th April 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 66.—The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 148.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma :—

Captain C. E. Williams, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain F. A. L. Hammond, I.M.S. (Madras).

The 13th February 1903.

No. 154.—The services of Major E. H. Wright, I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 16th January 1903.

No. 156.—With effect from the date of the termination of his duties in connection with the sanitary arrangements at the Viceroy's Camp at the Coronation Durbar, Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S. (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class under the Foreign Department, is placed on special duty with His Excellency the Viceroy.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 7th February 1903.

No. 153.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State and the districts of Aurangabad, Usmanabad, Raichur, and Lingsagur of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Kondagunta, Vendodu, Venkatagiri, Yellakaru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, and Chendragiri on the South Indian Railway and to the stations of Peddapadu, Mamanduru, Renigunta, Pudi, Taduku, Puttur, Vepagunta, and Nagari on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 16th February to the 3rd March 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State and the districts of Aurangabad, Usmanabad, Raichur, and Lingsagur of the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri festival at Kalahasti.

No. 159.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluq of the Bellary District on the occasion of the ensuing Gonibasappa festival and fair :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar, and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 15th February to the 7th March 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Gonibasappa festival and fair at Kuruvatti.

The 13th February 1903.

No. 201.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Karaimadai in the Coimbatore taluq of the Coimbatore District on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mettupalaiyam, Karaimadai, Periyanaikanpalayam, and Tudiyalur on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 27th February to the 22nd March 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival at Karaimadai.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th February 1903.

No. 205.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 207.—The services of Captain I. H. Grant, 29th Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

The 11th February 1903.

No. 270.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Administrators General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 (V of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, where a citizen of the United States of America dies in British India, and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any consular officer of the United States of America, be granted to such consular officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to the following rules, think fit to impose, namely:—

I.—Where the deceased has not left in British India any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the local authorities, if any, in possession of the property of the deceased, shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the United States of America of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to persons interested.

II.—Such consular officer shall have the right to appear, personally or by delegate, in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors of the deceased until they are otherwise represented.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th February 1903.

No. 54.—The Reverend P. G. Bruce-Austin, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Chaplain of Ajmer.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 56.—The Reverend Henry Noel Bridge has been appointed as Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 13th February 1902.

No. 58.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information:—

Programme of the Bishop of Calcutta's Visitation of East Bengal and Assam.
1903.

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta . . .	......	Friday, February 13th .	
Dacca . . .	Saturday, February 14th .	Monday, February 16th .	
Barisal . . .	Friday, February 20th .	Monday, February 23rd .	*Viâ* Chandpur and Goalundo.
Tezpur . . .	Saturday, February 28th .	Wednesday, March 4th .	
Gauhati . . .	Thursday, March 5th .	Thursday, March 5th .	

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Mohima . . .	Friday, March 6th . .	Saturday, March 7th .	
Cinnemara . .	Saturday, March 7th .	Monday, March 9th . .	
Amguri . . .	Monday, March 9th . .	Tuesday, March 10th .	
Nazira . . .	Tuesday, March 10th .	Wednesday, March 11th .	
Lahoal (Dibrugarh) .	Wednesday, March 11th .	Monday, March 16th .	Visiting Dum Dum and Margherita.
Calcutta . . .	Friday, March 20th . .	......	

Letters should, as a general rule, be sent to those stations where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics.

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be referred to the Bishop's Commissary, the Reverend A. Kitchin, Officiating Archdeacon, St. Thomas' Parsonage, Calcutta.

H. O. MOORE,
Bishop's Chaplain.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th February 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1903.

No. 181—14-2.—With reference to rule 3, clause (*a*), of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616 F., dated 25th July 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. W. Dane, I.C.S., to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's [illegible] Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., resigned.

METEOROLOGY.

The 11th February 1903.

No. 204—31-15.—The services of Mr. J. Murray, who was appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories by Notification No. 877—31-6, dated 24th April 1902, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the 11th December 1902.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 363—1-5.—Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., Director, Geological Survey of India, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th February 1903.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Deputy Superintendent, is appointed to be Director, Geological Survey of India, with effect from the 25th February 1903.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 12th February 1903.

No. 679-*I. A.*—The services of Mr. Jnanendranath Gupta, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 31st January 1903.

The 13th February 1903.

No. 697-*I. A.*—Mr. H. Sherring, Head Master of the Mayo College in Ajmer, is appointed to officiate as Principal, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st January 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, C.I.E., Indian Army, and until further orders.

The 13th February 1903.

No. 698-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council, with the concurrence of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, is pleased to make the following rules regarding the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of opium and poppy-heads within such lands in His Highness's territories (other than the Railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I. B., dated the 26th August 1897, but including those which are, or hereafter may be, occupied by the Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway) as are, or may hereafter be, occupied by railways (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes) over which power and jurisdiction have been ceded to the British Government, namely:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the Hyderabad (Railway-lands) Opium Rules, 1903; and

(*2*) They shall come into force only in such areas and on such dates as the Resident may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, fix in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(*b*) "Magistrate" means,—

(*i*) in the case of any inquiry into, or trial of, any charge against a European British subject or any person accused of having committed offences conjointly with such a subject, a Justice of the Peace appointed under section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), in or for any area in which these rules are in force; and

(*ii*) in all other cases, any Magistrate exercising within any such area powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class;

(*c*) "excise officer" means any person appointed by the Resident to be an excise officer for the purposes of these rules;

(*d*) "opium" means the inspissated juice of the poppy and includes preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, and the capsules of the poppy plant from which the juice has not been extracted, but does not include poppy-heads as hereinafter defined;

(*e*) "poppy-heads" means the capsules of the poppy plant from which the juice has been extracted;

(*f*) "licensed vendor" means a person licensed to sell opium by or under any law for the time being in force in His Highness the Nizam's dominions relating to opium revenue;

(*g*) "licensed druggist" means a person holding a license under rule 8;

(*h*) "tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains troy;

(*i*) "ser" means a weight of eighty tolas;

(*j*) "manufacture" includes every process, whether natural or artificial, by which opium is produced or prepared;

(*k*) opium when sold in any quantity not exceeding five tolas, and poppy-heads when sold in any quantity not exceeding five sers, shall be deemed to be sold by retail.

(2) In any case in which doubt arises, the Resident may decide what, for the purpose of these rules, shall be deemed to be "opium," and his decision shall be final.

General prohibitions and restrictions.

3. (1) The cultivation of the poppy within any area, in which these rules are for the time being in force, is prohibited.

(2) Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, the import, export, manufacture, possession and sale of opium or poppy-heads from, into or in the area in which these rules are for the time being in force, is prohibited.

Import and export.

4. (1) Opium and poppy-heads may be imported and exported, if—

(a) they are consigned through by railway to the Province of Madras without bulk being broken; or

(b) they are carried, for his own consumption and not for sale, by any person entitled to possess the same under rule 7.

(2) Opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs used for smoking, and poppy-heads may be imported and exported, if—

(a) they are consigned from Indore—

(i) to the Hyderabad railway station to the care of the Taluqdar of Abkari in His Highness the Nizam's service, or

(ii) to the Gulburga, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Nander, Indur or Warangal railway stations to the care of the First Taluqdar; and

(b) they are covered by a pass granted by the Deputy Opium Agent at Indore.

Examination of opium after import.

5. (1) Opium or poppy-heads imported under rule 4, sub-rule (2), shall be immediately taken, with bulk unbroken, before the senior officer of police on duty at the delivering railway station to be weighed and examined.

(2) Where and in so far as, on examination, such officer is satisfied that the opium or poppy-heads is or are covered by the pass, he shall allow the consignee or his agent to remove it or them.

(3) Where and in so far as the opium or poppy-heads is or are found not to be covered by the pass, it or they shall be liable to be treated as opium or poppy-heads imported in contravention of these rules.

Manufacture.

6. (1) Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, preparations and admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy may be manufactured by any person for his own consumption and not for sale.

(2) Save as aforesaid, preparations and admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, other than preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs used for smoking, may, subject to the terms and conditions of his license, be manufactured by any licensed druggist for sale by retail for medicinal purposes only:

Provided that the quantity manufactured, together with the quantity (if any) already possessed by such person or licensed druggist, shall not exceed the quantity which he is permitted by rule 7 to possess:

Provided, also, that preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy shall not be manufactured by any such person or licensed druggist from any opium which he is not permitted by the said rule to possess.

Possession.

7. (1) Any person may possess—

(a) opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium or intoxicating drug used for smoking, in any quantity not exceeding five tolas;

(b) any preparation or admixture of opium or intoxicating drug used for smoking, in any quantity not exceeding one tola;

(c) poppy-heads in any quantity not exceeding five sers:

Provided that such opium or poppy-heads has or have been purchased, or such preparation or admixture or intoxicating drug has been manufactured from opium purchased, by the possessor from a licensed vendor or a licensed druggist.

(2) A person authorized by the general or special order in writing of the Superintendent of Railway Police to possess—

(i) opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium or intoxicating drug used for smoking, in any quantity not exceeding half a ser;

(ii) any preparation or admixture of opium or intoxicating drug used for smoking, in any quantity not exceeding five tolas;

(iii) poppy-heads in any quantity not exceeding ten sers,

may possess the opium or poppy-heads covered by such order.

(3) A licensed druggist may, subject to the terms and conditions of his license, possess opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs used for smoking, in any quantity not exceeding one ser and poppy-heads in any quantity not exceeding ten sers.

Sale.

8. (1) Licenses to sell opium or poppy-heads may be granted to druggists by the Superintendent of Railway Police, and shall be free of charge.

(2) A druggist licensed under sub-rule (1) may, subject to the terms and conditions of his license, sell by retail, for medicinal purposes only, and to railway employés and *bona fide* travellers only, opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs used for smoking, or poppy-heads.

Disposal of opium or poppy-heads after expiry or cancellation of orders or licenses.

9. On the expiry or cancellation of any order made under rule 7, sub-rule (2), or of any license granted under rule 8, any opium or poppy-heads in the possession of the person authorized or of the licensed druggist shall be disposed of in such manner as the Superintendent of Railway Police, subject to any general or special orders made by the Resident in this behalf, may direct.

Savings.

10. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect—

(a) the possession in good faith of opium or poppy-heads for medicinal purposes only by any medical officer of the British Government or of His Highness the Nizam's Government in any quantity exceeding that permitted by rule 7, or

(b) the possession, import, export or sale of opium or poppy-heads by, or on behalf of, the British Government or of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Transport.

11. Where any consignment of opium or poppy-heads is transported by railway, the station-master, or other railway servant for the time being in charge, at the forwarding and delivering railway stations, respectively, shall be bound to give immediate information to the senior police officer on duty at such station.

Power to issue orders regarding things confiscated and rewards.

12. (1) The Resident may, by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, issue orders, consistent with these rules, to regulate—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated, other than poppy, opium and poppy-heads, and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations.

(2) Poppy, opium and poppy-heads, confiscated under these rules, shall be made over with as little delay as possible to a responsible officer of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Power to detain, search and arrest persons.

13. Any officer of police or excise officer may detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against these rules or to be carrying any opium or poppy-heads liable to confiscation; and may seize such opium or poppy-heads, together with any packages, coverings or vessels in which it or they is or are contained, together with the other contents (if any) of such packages, coverings or vessels; and may also arrest the person in whose possession such opium or poppy-heads is or are found.

Power to search premises.

14. Any officer of police or excise officer, superior in rank to a constable or peon and authorized by the Resident in this behalf, who has reason to believe that any opium or poppy-heads liable to confiscation is or are manufactured, sold, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,—

(a) enter into any building, vessel or place;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacles to such entry;

(c) seize such opium or poppy-heads, together with all materials used in the manufacture of such opium, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation; and

(d) detain and search, and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium or poppy-heads under these rules.

Warrant of arrest.

15. A Magistrate may issue a warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to be engaged in the unlawful manufacture or sale of any opium or poppy-heads, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation, or to have committed any other offence against these rules.

16. (1) A Magistrate may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe that any opium or poppy-heads is or are unlawfully manufactured, sold, kept or concealed.

Search warrant.

(2) Such warrant may be executed by any officer of police or excise officer, superior in rank to a constable or peon, at the time, and in the manner, hereinbefore prescribed by rule 14.

(3) Where any Magistrate is of opinion that the search should be made after sunset on any particular day and before sunrise on the day next following, he may issue a warrant specially authorizing the search so to be made; and such warrant may be executed by any officer of police or excise officer, superior in rank to a constable or peon, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise as aforesaid.

17. Where any person is arrested, or any person or place is searched, or any article is seized, under these rules, the officer making such arrest, search or seizure shall—

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

(a) report the full particulars of such arrest, search or seizure to his superior officer within twenty-four hours, and

(b) bring any person arrested or article seized before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time occupied on the journey from the place of arrest or seizure, to such Magistrate.

Penalties for contravening rules 3 to 10.

18. (1) Any person who, in contravention of any of the provisions of rules 3 to 10,—

(a) cultivates the poppy, or

(b) manufactures opium, or

(c) possesses opium or poppy-heads, or

(d) imports or exports opium or poppy-heads, or

(e) sells opium or poppy-heads,

and any person who otherwise contravenes any of the said rules,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Where a fine is imposed under sub-rule (1), the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Confiscation of opium or poppy heads.

19. (1) In any case in which an offence under rule 18 has been committed,—

(a) the poppy, opium or poppy-heads in respect of which the offence has been committed,

(b) where, in the case of an offence under clause (d) of the same rule, the offender is importing or exporting any opium or poppy-heads in contravention of the provisions of rule 3, the whole of the opium or poppy-heads which he is importing or exporting, and

(c) where, in the case of an offence under clause (c) of the same rule, the offender has in his possession any opium or poppy-heads other than the opium or poppy-heads in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium or poppy-heads,

shall be liable to confiscation.

(2) The vessels, packages and coverings in which the opium or poppy-heads liable to confiscation under this rule is or are found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium or poppy heads is or are concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying such opium or poppy-heads, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

(3) Any article liable, on the conviction of an offender, to confiscation under these rules may be confiscated by the order of a Magistrate, whether any conviction of an offence against these rules is obtained against any person in respect of such article or not.

(4) Where confiscation is authorized under these rules, the Magistrate ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(5) Where an offence against these rules has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or where any opium or poppy-heads not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by a Magistrate, who may order confiscation:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the article or articles intended to be confiscated, or without hearing the persons

(if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) adduced in support of their claims.

Offences by licensed druggists or their servants or agents.

20. Any licensed druggist, or servant or agent of such licensed druggist, who wilfully—

(*a*) fails, on the demand of any officer of police or excise officer, to produce his, or his employer or principal's, license, or

(*b*) commits any contravention of these rules not otherwise provided for, or

(*c*) contravenes any of the terms or conditions of his, or his employer or principal's, license,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Offences by police officers and excise officers.

21. Any officer of police or excise officer who—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under these rules, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Attempts.

22. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under these rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to the same punishment as that provided for such offence.

Presumption as to offences.

23. (*1*) Where any person is accused of any offence punishable under rule 18, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have committed an offence punishable under the said rule in respect of any opium or poppy-heads, or any utensil, implement or apparatus for the manufacture of opium, or any such materials as are ordinarily used for such manufacture, for the possession of which he is unable satisfactorily to account.

(*2*) Where any offence punishable under rule 18 or rule 20 has been committed by the servant or agent of any licensed druggist, such licensed druggist shall, until he is proved to have exercised reasonable care and diligence to prevent the commission of such offence, be deemed to have abetted it within the meaning of Chapter V of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

Supersession of rules.

24. On and with effect from the day fixed by a notification issued under rule 1, sub-rule (*2*), and in the area to which such notification applies, the rules regarding the transit of opium by railway in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, published with the Resident's Notification No. 24, dated the 15th August 1892, shall cease to be in force.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 305-*F*.—Lieutenant W. C. T. G. G. Plant, Indian Army, is confirmed as Adjutant of the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the 7th November 1902, *vice* Captain A. W. F. Knox, Indian Army, resigned.

The 10th February 1903.

No. 274-*E*.—The services of Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, an Executive Engineer of the 1st grade, in the United Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties under the Kashmir Darbar.

The 11th February 1903.

No. 216-*G*.—Major A. McConaghey, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st February 1903, and is also granted furlough for eight months under Articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 229-*G*.—With reference to notification, No. 860-G., dated the 20th May 1902, Mr. S. W. Anderson, Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 26th January 1903.

No. 234-G.—Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st (officiating Resident of the 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th March 1903, and is also granted special leave for three months, under Articles 264A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 13th February 1903.

No. 242-G.—With reference to notification, No. 636-G., dated the 15th April 1902, Mr. R. Focke, Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, resumed charge of his office on the 29th December 1902.

No. 247-G.—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India, and is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties:—

Lieutenant T. H. Keyes, Indian Army.

No. 250-G.—Captain H. A. K. Gough, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1903.

No. 671-P.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, with effect from the 3rd of January 1903.

The 11th February 1903.

No. 768-P.—Mr. H. J. Brereton is, with effect from the 26th of January 1903, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for nine months in continuation.

The 13th February 1903.

No. 800-P.—Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 31st of January 1903.

No. 801-P.—Mr. J. C. Mitra is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 31st of January 1903.

No. 802-P.—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from 2nd of February 1903.

ACCOUNTS—LOANS.

The 9th February 1903.

No. 700-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 (XI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule be substituted for rule 4 of the rules published with the Notification of Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 16, dated the 1st January 1889, as amended by the like Notifications, Nos. 3785A. and 5409A., dated respectively the 9th July and the 30th September 1902, namely:—

"4. (1) A loan shall not be raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility—

(a) within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority; or

(b) for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

(2) The term of a loan shall not extend, except for very special reasons, over a period exceeding twenty years and, save as hereinafter otherwise provided by sub-rule (3), shall not extend over a period exceeding thirty years.

(3) In the case of the Rangoon Municipality or the Rangoon Port Trust, the term of a loan may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend over a period not exceeding forty-four years."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 10th February 1903.

No. 721-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 34 and 43 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the under-mentioned amendments shall be made, with effect from the 1st April 1903, in the rules published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1429c-S. R., dated the 30th March 1899:—

(1) For the schedule of fees given in rule 66 substitute the following:—

Schedule of fees.

On any sum specified for recovery not exceeding R5	1 anna.	
" " " specified for recovery exceeding R5, but not exceeding R10	2 annas.	
" " " specified for recovery exceeding R10, but not exceeding R15	3 "	
" " " specified for recovery exceeding R15, but not exceeding R25	4 "	
" " " specified for recovery exceeding R25	4 "	for each complete sum of R25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed R10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed R15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

(2) For rule 79 substitute the following:—

79. A commission on the issue of inland money orders shall be charged at the following rates, namely:—

On any sum not exceeding R5	1 anna.	
" " " exceeding R5, but not exceeding R10	2 annas.	
" " " " R10, but not exceeding R15	3 "	
" " " " R15, but not exceeding R25	4 "	
" " " " R25	4 "	for each complete sum of R25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed R10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed R15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 783-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by land of any sugar into those parts of the province of Madras which are contiguous to French territory.

The 13th February 1903.

No. 793-S. R.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged, under Notification No. 523-S.R., dated the 1st February 1901, on the different kinds of Austro-Hungarian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary or from ports of other countries, from the 1st of August 1901, to the 31st July 1902, inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be so chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was exported from Austria-Hungary during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

Kinds of sugar.	(a) Rates of additional duty actually charged.			(b) Rates now ascertained to be chargeable.			Difference to be refunded.		
	Per cwt.			Per cwt.			Per cwt.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent. and of at least 90 per cent. polarization	1	0	3	0	11	3	0	5	0
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent. polarization . . .	1	7	4	1	0	2	0	7	2

E. N. BAKER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th February 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

CHINA FORCE.

No. 115.—The following appointments have been made, with effect from the 15th July 1902:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Harris, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Tongshan, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. D'U. Keary, D.S.O., 31st Burma Light Infantry, vacated.

Captain F. A. Smith, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry, to be Post Staff Officer, Tongshan, *vice* Captain W. S. Trentis, 29th Burma Infantry, vacated.

No. 116.—Captain E. C. Creagh, 4th Punjab Infantry, is retained as a Special Service Officer, graded as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, in China.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 117.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. B. Foulderson, Commandant, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles, to be Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras, with effect from the 15th January 1903, *vice* Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly, vacated.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 118.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

Herbert Owen Carroll, 3rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; officiating Double Company Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry. Dated 5th January 1903.

Harry Walter Tobin, Royal Garrison Artillery; officiating Double Company Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry. Dated 9th January 1903.

Edward Christian Barnes, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; Double Company Officer, 19th Punjab Infantry. Dated 12th December 1902.

Fitzroy Augustus Beauclerk Johnstone, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers. Dated 18th November 1902.

Joseph Symonds Hooker, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 12th Bengal Pioneers. Dated 6th December 1902.

Kenneth Douglas Murray Henderson, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Double Company Officer, 17th Musalman Rajput Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 19th November 1902.

Cyril Percivale Caldwell Faure Field, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers; officiating Double Company Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry. Dated 17th December 1902.

Malcolm McLeod Corbyn, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; Double Company Officer, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry. Dated 5th January 1903.

Henry Hubert Dawson, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; officiating Double Company Officer, 19th Madras Infantry. Dated 24th December 1902.

Clement Lee Cobban, Royal Garrison Artillery; Double Company Officer, 18th Musulman Rajput Infantry. Dated 12th January 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Frank Walter Marshall, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Double Company Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles. Dated 16th December 1902.

Douglas Vere Willoughby, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Double Company Officer, 1st Brahman Infantry. Dated 19th December 1902.

Grosvenor Percy Hood, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment; Squadron Officer, 2nd Central India Horse. Dated 11th December 1902.

Evelyn Branscombe Flanagan, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment; officiating Double Company Officer, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 24th December 1902.

Harry Lawrence Ainsworth, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; Double Company Officer, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 7th January 1903.

George Summerson Skinner, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 30th Burma Infantry. Dated 3rd January 1903.

Arthur Edwin Bradshaw, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment; Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse). Dated 19th December 1902.

Cudbert John Massy Thornhill, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; Double Company Officer, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 19th December 1902.

Second-Lieutenants Marshall and Willoughby are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army from the 16th and 19th December 1902, respectively, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 119.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

James Laurance Higgin,—4th November 1902.

Gordon Terry Steuart Clarke,—8th November 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 120.—The tenure of appointment of Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 30th July 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 121.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class, with effect from the 29th January 1903.

No. 122.—Captain J. S. Swan, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 28th January 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 123.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining :—

33rd Punjab Infantry.

Karam Dad Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

36th Sikh Infantry.

Thakur Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Kirpal Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 124.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified, with reference to G. G. O. No. 51 of 1903, that the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps shall in future be designated " Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 125.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

" London Gazette," dated the 16th January 1903, pages 309, 312, 313 and 314.

WAR OFFICE,
16th January 1903.

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Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps.

The appointment of Lieutenant F. S. Lindesay, Royal Marine Light Infantry, bears date 6th December 1902, and not as stated in the Gazette of 19th December 1902.

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BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Monteith, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 13th November 1902.

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MEMORANDA.

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Major A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst employed on special duty on the Seistan Frontier. Dated 1st January 1903.

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INDIA OFFICE,
16th January 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army departments made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 6th October 1902.

Joseph Hume Balfour.

Algernon Henry Wilmer.

Dated 11th October 1902.

George William Maxwell.

Dated 28th October 1902.

Herbert John James Middleton.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 25th October 1902.

John Frederick Barry.

Dated 12th November 1902.

Benjamin William Marlow.
Charles Edward Hendley.
Claude Herbert, D.S.O.
Charles Bailey.
Joseph Robert Hill.
Vere Bonamy Fane.
Harold Nash Hilliard.
Henry Edward Pritchard.
Arthur Henry Battye.
William Hugh Welch Mercer.

Dated 22nd November 1902.

John Augustus Godfrey Rainsford.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 4th October 1902.

Clive Wigram.

Dated 11th October 1902.

Hunter Carmichael Steen.

Dated 21st October 1902.

Stuart Girdlestone Halliday.
Charles Robertson.
Thomas James Willians.
Alexander Guthrie Thomson.
James Ronald Brown.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Watson Hughes, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 15th September 1902, but to rank from 22nd March 1899.

Lieutenant Horace James Willis from the West India Regiment. Dated 9th August 1902, but to rank from 20th December 1899.

Lieutenant Claude Alex Brewer Hamilton, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 25th August 1902, but to rank from 16th May 1900.

Lieutenant Robert Cuthbert Blair, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 19th August 1902, but to rank from 1st August 1900.

Lieutenant Cunliffe Herbert Marsh, D.S.O., from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 6th September 1902, but to rank from 8th August 1900.

Lieutenant Denis Daly Wilson, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 29th July 1902, but to rank from 5th February 1901.

Lieutenant Eric James Bell, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 24th August 1902, but to rank from 3rd April 1901.

Lieutenant Robert Sidney Waters, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 27th August 1902, but to rank from 23rd May 1901.

Lieutenant Kenneth Edward Anderson, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 13th September 1902, but to rank from 22nd February 1902.

Lieutenant Craig Nelson, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 30th August 1902, but to rank from 10th March 1902.

Lieutenant Robert Hodgins, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 14th September 1902, but to rank from 11th June 1902.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 27th October 1900.

Anson Hugh McCleverty.

The above notification is in supersession of that of this officer's promotion made in the *London Gazette* of 20th June 1902.

Dated 12th November 1901.

Thomas Claude Catty.

The above notification is in supersession of that of this officer's promotion made in the *London Gazette* of 25th March 1902.

Dated 17th April 1902.

Geoffrey Davies Pike.

The above notification is in supersession of that of this officer's promotion made in the *London Gazette* of 17th October 1902.

Dated 7th July 1902.

James Foswell Egerton.

Dated 14th July 1902.

George Herbert Young.

Dated 4th August 1902.

William Bryan Bailey.

Dated 1st September 1902.

Arthur Napier De Vere Scott.

Dated 28th October 1902.

Arthur Kenneth Norris
Francis Faith Hodgson.
Arthur Wilfred White.
James Carnegy Hathornthwaite.
Shafto Phillips.
Percy Ashfield.
William Arthur MacDonell Garstin.
Alexander Daniel Reid.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Lee Hughes, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 2nd September 1902, but to rank from 8th January 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Bertie William Edgcome Dunsford, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 10th September 1902, but to rank from 8th January 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Leopold Aloysius Matthew Jones, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 4th September 1902, but to rank from 4th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Alexander Gaselee Shepherd, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 3rd September 1902, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surgeon-General.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel William McConaghy, M.D. Dated 30th October 1902

To be Colonel.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton, M.D. Dated 1st October 1902.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September 1902.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

Albert William Denis Leahy, M.D.
Richard Rose Weir, M.B.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Robert Evans Stuart Davis, M.B.
William Henry Neilson, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

William Henry Burke, M.B.
John Crimmin, C.I.E., V.C. [illegible]

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

First Class Assistant Surgeon to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 15th April 1901.

Thomas Cuthbert Lawrence.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, BENGAL.

William Wilson. Dated 1st July 1902.

Conductor to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Alfred Cheverton. Dated 15th September 1902.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel William John Vousden, V.C., C.B. (since deceased). Dated 1st November 1902.
Major Arthur Malcolm Lloyd. Dated 1st November 1902.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Babington Peile. Dated 27th November 1902.
Major Percy Garratt Shewell, half-pay list. Dated 1st December 1902.
Major David Beames. Dated 16th December 1902.
Colonel Frederick Guy Vivian. Dated 4th January 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel Geoffrey Craythorne Hall. Dated 1st November 1902.
Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke. Dated 1st November 1902.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Edwin Griffiths. Dated 6th January 1903.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry FitzLawrence Plunkett French Esmonde-White. Dated 28th December 1902.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-General George Bainbridge, M.D. Dated 30th October 1902.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pruce Jervis. Dated 27th November 1902.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Edwin Berry. Dated 22nd October 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Thomas Legat. Dated 15th September 1902.

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"London Gazette," dated the 20th January 1903, pages 385 and 390.

War Office, January 20, 1903.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for conspicuous bravery in Somaliland, as stated against his name :—

Corps.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
1st (Central Africa) Battalion, King's African Rifles.	Captain (local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. S. Cobbe, D.S.O., Indian Army.	During the action at Erego, on 6th October 1902, while some of the Companies had retired, Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe was left by himself in front of the line, with a Maxim gun. Without assistance he brought in the Maxim, and worked it at a most critical time. He then went out under an extremely hot fire from the enemy about 20 yards in front of him, and from his own men (who had retired) about the same distance behind, and succeeded in carrying in a wounded Orderly. Colonel Swayne, who was in command of the Force, personally witnessed this officer's conduct, which he describes as most gallant.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 20th January 1903.

Unattached List, Indian Army.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :—

James Gabriel Lancaster Ranking.
Ralph Bagnall.
William Robert Clavey Griffith.
Donald George Sandeman.
Montagu Claude Gribbon.
William Noel Atkinson.
Stanley van Buren Laing.
Guy Giffard Oliver.
Lawrence Gall.
James Gordon Rae.
Hubert Charlton Rome.
Godfrey Hope Soole.
Cyril de Montfort Wellborne.
James Bell Cochran.
Walter Gerard Palmer.
Guy Channer.
David Foster Cunliffe.
Claude Matthew Thompson.
James de Swinton Spooner.
Henry Whitten Hickie.
Geoffery Bowyer Somers Lewis.
Otho Charles Ward.
Claude Mackinnon Hawes.
Arthur Stanley Meek.
John North Dalrymple Dick-Lauder.
Albert Morton Senior.
Norman Victor Thew.
William Holland Hastings.
John Gage Lecky.
Geoffrey Howson.
David George Bromilow.
Frederic Baring Leman.
Claud John Eyre Auchinleck.

Robert Foster Dill.
Thomas Henry Stainton.
Hugh Clervaux Chaytor.
[illegible]
Oswald Harvey Radford.
Reginald Barron Boyce.
Hubert Rowley Hadow.
Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg.
James Osmund Airy.
George Eyre Bruce.
Thomas William Kirkwood.
Archibald Clement Campbell Rogers.
Robert Daubeney Ottley Hill.
Roger Edward Harenc.

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MEMORANDA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Indian Army, Deputy Director General of Supply, India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 15th September 1902.

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MEDALS.

CHIN AND KACHIN HILLS.

No. 126.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has pleasure in announcing to the Army that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India Medal of 1854, with two clasps inscribed respectively "Chin Hills, 1892-93," and "Kachin Hills, 1892-93," to all troops and followers who were employed in the operations carried on in the Northern Chin Hills between the 19th October 1892 and 10th March 1893," and in the Kachin Hills between the 3rd December 1892 and 3rd March 1893, respectively, both dates inclusive in each case.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders in accordance with the instructions given in War Office Army Order No. 9 of 1903.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 127—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, sanction is accorded to the 8th Gurkha Rifles and 10th Gurkha Rifles being formed into a regiment of two battalions under the designation of the "10th Gurkha Rifles," the present 10th Gurkha Rifles being the 1st Battalion and the 8th Gurkha Rifles the 2nd Battalion.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 128.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th February 1903.

Thomas Hutchinson Haughton.

12th February 1903.

Ernest Inglis.

[illegible] February 1903.

Philip John Miles.
Alexander Harry Dennys.

7th February 1903.

Francis Clifton Muspratt.
Leslie Napier Younghusband.
Charles Astley Fowler.
Frederick Lewis Moore.
Walter Willis Chitty.
Ernest George Rule Wilkins.
Arthur Henry Williams.
Robert Cobb Lye.
Arthur Grant.
Brevet-Major Alfred Horsford Bingley.
Alfred Robertson Ditmas.
Edmund Waller.
Frank Murray.
Arthur Blanchard Hawley Drew.
Arthur Langston Pilleau.
Frederick Mackenzie Edwards.
Harry Davis Watson.
Frederic Alexander Smith.
Thomas Aylett Harrison.
Robert Bruce Berkeley.
Herbert Lance Richardson.
Brevet-Major Robert Balmain Low, D.S.O.
Donald Forbes Stuart.
Vincent Alexander Ormsby.
John Noble Jephson.
Cecil Pender Griffiths Griffin, D.S.O.
Guy Hudleston Boisragon, V.C.
Herbert Graham Stainforth.
Brevet-Major Neville Cracroft Taylor.
Colin Hennessey Read Coles.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenan

28th October 1902.

Frederick Marshman Bailey.

1st December 1902.

William Pulteney Michael Dalzell McLaughlin.

No. 129.—The promotion of Lieutenant C. H. K. Chauncy to the rank of Capt[illegible] notified in G. G. O. No. 1109 of 1902, is cancelled.

No. 130.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is gr[illegible] the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Comman[illegible] Indian Army:—

Knightley Poyntz Burne,—4th January 1903.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

No. 131.—Conductor Thomas Miller to be Deputy Assistant Commissary [illegible] to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor James Turner Coleman to be Conductor ;

Sergeant Frederick Vousley to be Sub-Conductor,—

...nt Commissary and

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bombay.

No. 132.—Conductor (supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Richard Orr to be absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary ;

Sub-Conductor Charles Strudwicke Wallis to be Conductor ;

Sergeant William Rees to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st December 1902, to complete the establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 133.—With reference to that portion of G. G. O. No. 1000 of 1902 which refers to promotion of Kot Duffadar Saif Ali Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers, *for* "transferred to the Madras Infantry" *read* "transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers."

No. 134.—With reference to that portion of G. G. O. No. 1083 of 1902 which refers the promotion of Jemadar Jwala Singh and Kot Duffadar Wazir Chand, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry, *for* "1st October 1902" *read* "1st August 1902."

No. 135.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

3rd Madras Lancers.

Risaldar Ismail Khan to be Risaldar Major, *vice* Sayyid Abdul Kudir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th August 1902.

1st Central India Horse.

Risaldar Umar Ali Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Zahirulla Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, to be Risaldar, Jemadar Pakhar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Magar Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased, with effect from the 3rd January 1903.

24th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Nanak to be Jemadar, *vice* Darsanu, transferred to the 7th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 16th December 1902.

25th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Ujagar Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Shah Muhammad, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th November 1902.

Havildar Mula Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh, transferred to the 14th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 14th December 1902.

28th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Mihan Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Wali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th December 1902.

29th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Pahlwan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Ali, transferred to the 4th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 24th July 1902.

33rd Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Pir Dad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, transferred to the 7th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 23rd November 1902.

36th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Bir Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Thakur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902.

14th Madras Infantry.

Jemadars Am[illegible] ...adars, and Havild[illegible] ...with effect f[illegible]

26th Madras Infantry.

[illegible]adar Narayanasami Pillai to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Dalayya to be Sub[illegible] Colo[illegible] Havildar Govindasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Kuppusami, transferred to the [illegible] esta[illegible]ment, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

[illegible]t Duffadar Shibditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harditt Singh, transferred pens[illegible] establishment, with effect from the 11th December 1902.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

[illegible]ildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Sing, transferred to the 14th M[illegible] Infa[illegible], with effect from the 16th November 1902.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 136.—In G. G. O. No. 1 of 1903 notifying the names of native officers admitted the 2nd class Order of British India, *for* "Risaldar Ishar Khan," the Queen's Own Co[illegible] of Guides Cavalry, *read* "Risaldar Ishar Singh."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cawnpore Light Horse.

No. 137.—William Raw, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gibson, resig

Ghazipur Light Horse.

No. 138.—Edmund Alexander Molony, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, [illegible] de-Ho[illegible], promoted Lieutenant.

A[illegible]r Reginald de-Hoxar, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to compl establi[illegible]ent.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

[illegible]39.—Second-Lieutenant Ernest Cyril Coulthurst Holder resigns his con with e[illegible] from the 17th November 1902.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. [illegible].—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Charles Payne resigns his commission effect fro[illegible] 27th January 1903.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1[illegible] Lieutenant Alexander Henry Morris resigns his commission, wi[illegible] from the 6th [illegible]ember 1902.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

No. 142.—Ernest Chestney, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1902, *vice* O'B[illegible].

E[illegible] from the 1st Nov[illegible] *vice* W[illegible], transferred to the supernumerary list.

[illegible] Crosby, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 190[illegible] Keatinge, promoted.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 143.—Lieutenant Leonard Bertram Kennedy to be Captain, with effect from the [illegible] September 1902, *vice* Ward, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Duncan Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, with effect from the [illegible]th November 1901, *vice* Smith, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Albert Priestley resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th January 1903.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 144.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Douglas St. Leger.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Major John McDermott.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 6.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant to Captain W. S. Goodridge, C.I.E., Royal Navy, an extension of tenure of the appointment of Director of the Royal Indian Marine, for one year, with effect from the 5th March 1903.

No. 7.—Lieutenant A. C. MacGilchrist, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 17th January 1903, *vice* Captain A. F. McArdle, Indian Medical Service, deceased.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineeer B. R. M. Brebner, Royal Indian Marine, (m.c.) for three months.

Mr. A. C. Lloyd, Marine Store-keeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, [illegible] seven days' furlough.

PROMOTIONS.

No. [illegible].—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the [illegible] December 1902:—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer J. W. M. Godden.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 13th February 1903.

No. 59.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the Chief and Superintending Engineer classes attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Moyle, G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *s.p.t.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	3rd October 1902.
Arundel, E. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *s.p.t.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
	and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Martyn, G. V.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Reversion	17th November 1902.
Bagley, F. R.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Ditto	Ditto.
Harington, H. S.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *supernumerary*.	Ditto	Ditto.
Shadbolt, E. I.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *s.p.t.*	Ditto	Ditto.
Shadbolt, E. I.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *s.p.t.*	Officiating Chief Engineer.	Officiating	Ditto.
Michell, T.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *s.p.t., supernumerary*.	Reversion	Ditto.
Anderson, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *s.p.t.*	Ditto	Ditto.
Routh, R. S. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Ditto	Ditto.
Morse, A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. *s.p.t.*	Ditto	Ditto.
McHutchin, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Ditto	Ditto.
Montague, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary, supernumerary*.	Ditto	Ditto.
Rose, G. P., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *s.p.t.*	Ditto	Ditto.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1903.

No. 52.—Mr. E. E. Desbruslais, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 58.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 274-E., dated the 10th February 1903, the services of Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

S. PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901.—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 543 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th February 1903:—

No 38 of 1903.—Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, residing at Llewellyn Park, Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in storage batteries.*

No. 39 of 1903.—Nelson Hiss, gentleman, of 27, Washington Square, New York city, New York, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to traction machinery or apparatus.*

No. 40 of 1903.—Charles Waldren Stanton, merchant, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at No. 250, St. Anthony street, city of Mobile, county of Mobile, and state of Alabama, United States of America. *An improvement in condensing apparatus.*

No. 41 of 1903.—Jabez Lones and Edward Holden, manufacturers, trading as Lones, Vernon and Holden, of Sandwell Iron and Axle Works, Smethwick, in the county of Stafford, England, and Joseph Lones, analytical, metallurgical and consulting chemist, of 93, Regent street, Smethwick aforesaid. *New or improved processes or combination of processes for the manufacture of a white pigment from zinc and for utilizing residual products obtained during the conducting of the said processes or combination of processes.*

No. 42 of 1903.—Arthur Herschmann, engineer, of 61, Broadway, New York, United States of America. *Improvements in motor propelled road vehicles.*

No. 43 of 1903.—James Ebenezer Tonkin, mining agent, of Missenden road, Camperdown, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Australia, William Ames, engineer, of West street, North Sydney, in the state aforesaid, and William Eugene Hort Nicolle, engineer, of Beecroft, near Sydney, in the state aforesaid. *An improved means to secure the fastenings of railway or tramway rails at the joints.*

No. 44 of 1903.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in steam turbines.*

No. 45 of 1903.—Joseph Fletcher, engineer, of 73, Narford road, Clapton, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for drawing off or dispensing aerated and other liquids.*

No. 544 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 28 of 1902.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited, of 37, Old Jewry, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed hulls.* (Specification filed as of the 18 September 1902.)

No. 208 of 1902.—Arthur Arnould Rose, manager and engineer, Messrs. Burn and Company, Limited, Pottery Works, Jubbulpore. *An improved railway carriage and wagon coupling to be called the "Victor automatic coupling."* (Specification filed 31 January 1903.)

No. 324 of 1902.—John Duncan Roberts, engineer, of Gannicox, Stroud, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improvements in and relating to the heating arrangements of oil engine vapourisers.* (Specification filed 5 February 1903.)

No 443 of 1902.—The Firm of Galloways, Limited, engineers, of Knott Mill Iron Works, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in steam superheaters or dryers.* (Specification filed 4 February 1903.)

No. 480 of 1902.—The Sherardizing Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the deposition of metals or compounds.* (Specification filed 4 February 1903.)

No. 492 of 1902.—The Parker Match Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and located at 15, Exchange Place, Jersey city, New Jersey. *Improvements in a process of making matches.* (Specification filed 5 February 1903.)

No. 545 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions, and other such purposes.* (From 7 March 1903 to 7 March 1904.)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes and in the machinery for manufacturing the same.* (From 7 March 1903 to 7 March 1904.)

No. 229 of 1897.—William Warburton. *An improved method of extracting vegetable fibre.* (From 7 February 1903 to 7 February 1904.)

No. 279 of 1897.—M. Veerabadra Nayagar. *A revolving water lift.* (From 16 February 1903 to 16 February 1904.)

No. 546 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 478 of 1897.—William Norman Blount. *Asbestos sunproof helmets, or in application to any other description of head-gear, asbestos sunproof spine, shoulder, and back pads, umbrellas, and carriage hoods and tents.* (Specification filed 3 November 1898.)

No. 114 of 1898.—Joseph Scrafton. *A process for the improved manufacture of mowha or cluppia oil extracted from the seeds of the Bassia Latifolia.* (Specification filed 31 October 1898.)

No. 325 of 1898.—Shama Churn Roy. *Improvements in the manufacture of sola hats.* (Specification filed 31 October 1898.)

No. 332 of 1898.—George Marquand Truss. *Improvements relating to pneumatic tyres and other air-inflated articles.* (Specification filed 31 October 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 131 of 1895.—Edward John Lusby. *Improvements in the manufacture of tobacco.* (Specification filed 1 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification —

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monument erected to the memory of Private W. Biddle, 32nd Regiment, who died in the year 1850, is tumbling down, and unless repaired within three months will be demolished and the tablet placed in the wall of the cemetery.

The monument erected to the memory of Ellen, the wife of Colour Sergeant W. Pearce, 32nd Regiment, is tumbling down, and unless repaired within three months will be demolished and the tablet placed in the wall of the cemetery.

R. A. STORRS,

Chaplain.

JULLUNDUR,
26th January, 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,02,359	14	7			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,36,89,674	8	10	2,02,92,034	7	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				8,09,52,809	3	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,76,771	3	9
Sundries				14,04,139	13	7
RUPEES				13,48,75,754	12	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,13,50,698	0	0
Other authorised Investments				54,22,900	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,24,85,350	15	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,95,62,756	6	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,39,40,339	10	11
Balances with other Banks				11,72,803	2	6
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,48,982	2	11
Stamps				12,948	13	0
Sundries				8,85,548	15	0
				9,66,82,328	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,23,08,992	6	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,58,84,434	4	6	3,81,93,426	10	6
RUPEES				13,48,75,754	12	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 65,730 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 76,912 8 0

R 1,42,642 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th February 1903.

W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·03.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 7th February 1903.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Silvester, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted, under Articles 264 A, 277, 291 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 15th March 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 3.—Mr. R. H. Tait, Storekeeper, class II, grade 4, is granted, under Articles 264 A, 277, 291 and 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and leave on private affairs for the remaining period with effect from the 19th March 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 7th February 1903.

No. 1.—Lieutenant C. Walton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 169-171, on the 20th December. 1902.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February, 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	1,10,30,000	11,26,05,260	12,36,35,260	3,23,56,005	5,90,10,136	...	...	9,13,66,141
Allahabad .	...	1,83,00,840	1,83,00,840	1,98,07,094	17,55,525	...	...	2,15,62,619
Lahore . .	...	2,50,22,585	2,50,22,585	77,88,940	13,04,380	...	...	90,93,320
Bombay . .	31,76,345	8,71,65,725	9,03,42,070	1,75,76,350	4,10,73,879	...	...	5,86,50,229
Karachi . .	...	87,84,710	87,84,710	38,86,785	20,54,625	...	...	59,41,410
Madras . .	54,72,020	3,45,85,215	4,00,57,235	1,04,15,345	1,20,27,990	...	...	2,24,43,335
Calicut . .	...	10,77,290	10,77,290	84,905	1,19,145	...	...	2,04,050
Rangoon . .	...	1,33,87,240	1,33,87,240	92,02,200	3,90,195	...	...	95,92,395
	1,96,78,365	30,09,28,865	32,06,07,230					
Deduct —Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			17,48,785					
TOTAL R .			31,88,58,445	10,11,17,624	11,77,40,875	...	...	21,88,58,499
Deduct —Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil.*
NET TOTAL R .								21,88,58,499
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								31,88,58,445

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th February 1903.

No. 137-331.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 32 of Act V of 1898, (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Shankar Lal, Tahsildar and Magistrate of the 2nd class, Beawar, with powers to pass sentences of whipping.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 5th February 1903.

No. 458-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify that with his approval the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara has been elected Chairman of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from the 2nd January 1903.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in P. W. D.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 6th February 1903.

No. 291.—Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Officiating Superintendent of the Nurpur Beat in the *Cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension of the period sanctioned in Notification No. 253, dated 29th December 1902.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1903.

No. 2.—Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months is granted to Mr. I. C. D. Bean, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, officiating in class I, grade 3, under articles 264A, 291 and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 17th February 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. V. CONSTABLE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Manager.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February, 1903.

No. 52.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Delhi Badli Camp	Punjab	21st January	Closed.
Delhi Bombay Chiefs' Camp.	Ditto	18th "	Ditto.
Delhi Central India Chiefs' Camp.	Ditto	18th "	Ditto.
Delhi District Staff Camp	Ditto	18th "	Ditto.
Delhi Maidens' Hotel	Ditto	28th "	Ditto.
Delhi Mysore Chiefs' Camp.	Ditto	18th "	Ditto.
Delhi Press Camp	Ditto	24th "	Ditto.
Delhi Punjab Chiefs' Camp.	Ditto	21st "	Ditto.
Delhi-Rajputana Chiefs' Camp.	Ditto	18th "	Ditto.
Durbar Viceroy's Camp	Ditto	18th "	Ditto.
Lodhran	Ditto	24th "	Ditto.
Meerut Artillery Lines	Ditto	20th "	Opened.
Mehkar (Buldana)	Central Provinces	15th "	Ditto.
Pipli (Merwara)	Rajputana	15th "	Closed.
Sara (Pabna)	Eastern Bengal	27th "	Opened.
Shahjahanpur Boer Camp.	United Provinces	27th "	Closed.
Tamkohi	Ditto	2nd "	Opened.

Corrigendum—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 47, dated the 14th January, 1903, for "Opened" against Jubbulpur Meloniganj read "Closed."

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Apinhnase	Burma Railway	20th January	Opened.
Athok	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Bassein	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Basudebpur	Eastern Bengal Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Daga	Burma Railway	20th "	Ditto.
Henzada	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Kamanksu	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Kanzingon	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Luksan	Bengal-Duars Railway	18th "	Ditto.
Nagrakator	Ditto ditto	18th "	Ditto.
Natmaw	Burma Railway	20th "	Ditto.
Neikban	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Tannery Station	Southern Punjab Railway	4th "	Ditto.
West Camp, Delhi	Rajputana-Malwar Railway	28th "	Closed.
Yegyi	Burma Railway	20th "	Opened.
Zayathla	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified:—
"Chit Baragaon B. N. W." instead of "Baragaon B. N. W."

M. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment of Infantry, dated at Umballa, this 6th day of February, 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3924, Colour-Sergeant I. Taylor.
Age,—28 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Waiter.
Date of enlistment,—26th January 1903.
Place of enlistment,—Cardiff.
Parish and County in which born,—Stratford-on Avon, Warwickshire.
Date of desertion or absence,—31st January 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Karnal.
Marks,—Scar left side of chin.
Under ten years' service.

W. V. DICKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W-21—1896-1897.	E-47—73793 " 37485 " 45830 E-46—90337	100 100 100 50	Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Bombay, care of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Holta Tea Company, Limited, Calcutta.

C. RIVAZ,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE;
The 6th February 1903.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W-61 of 1902-1903.	E A-9—75832.	50	Mian Kiramut Ullah, Secretary, Chunia Jhora Tea Company, Limited, Julpaiguri.

C. RIVAZ,
Currency Officer

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE;
The 6th February 1903

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W-137—1901-1902.	E-57—63713.	1,000	Shaik Safdar Ali, Khaderan Ali, Abkari Merchants, Ranigunj.

C. RIVAZ,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE;
The 6th February 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 9th February 1903.

No. 21.—Lieutenant P. A. Browne, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Wano on the forenoon of the 12th of January 1903, relieving Lieutenant N. W. Mackworth, I.M.S.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,
Asstt. Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 19th January 1903.

No. 8-*B*.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Polices, Hazara, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Hazara District.

No. 8-*C*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Captain H. Stewart, Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Hazara, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain Stewart shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsiff.

The 9th February 1903.

No. 23.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Bannu District.

No. 24.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 2nd class with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Bruce shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsiff.

APPOINTMENT.

The 4th February 1903.

No. 18.—Captain H. Stewart, Indian Army, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, is appointed Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Hazara, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 19th January 1903.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 20.—Captain J. F. Finnis, Indian Army, Right Wing Commander, Kurram Militia, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of that Corps, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January 1903, *vice* Captain G. L. Carter, Indian Army, on leave.

The 9th February 1903.

No. 22.—On the termination of the special duty on which he was placed by this office Notification, No. 269-A., dated the 24th November 1902, Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District on the forenoon of the 31st January 1903, relieving Lala Pars Ram, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Tahsildar.

LEAVE.

The 6th February 1903.

No. 19.—Captain G. L. Carter, Indian Army, Commandant, Kurram Militia, is granted sixty days' privilege leave under Article 659, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th February 1903.

No. 18-*J*.—Lala Devi Das, Munsif, made over charge of his duties at Dera Ismail Khan on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1902, on transfer to the Punjab.

TRANSFER.

The 4th February 1903.

19-*J*.—Lala Lachhman Das, B.A., Munsif, from Abbottabad in the Hazara District, to Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail District where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1902.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

The 4th February 1903.

No. 20-*J*.—Sheik Khuda Bakhsh, an accepted candidate on Register A, of the Judicial Commissioner, is hereby appointed Munsif of the 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Lala Devi Das, Munsif, transferred to the Punjab, and is posted to Abbottabad where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th December 1902, relieving Lala Lachhman Das transferred.

POWERS.

The 4th February 1903.

No. 21-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, Sheikh Khuda Bakhsh is appointed a Munsif of the 2nd class for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th December 1902.

A. WILLIAMS,
Judicial Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province

NOTICE.

The Indian Police Commission will visit North-West Frontier Province on the 1st of April 1903 and they will hold sittings at Peshawar. Any person who desire, to furnish evidence to the Commission should apply to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for a copy of the questions which have been drawn up for issue to witnesses. If on perusal of the replies to these questions the Commission consider it necessary to examine a witness orally he will be informed in due course of the place, date and hour at which he should attend for the purpose of such examination.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary, Police Commission.

INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION;
Camp, 22nd January 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 3rd February 1903.

No. 50.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, land and bungalow required to be purchased permanently for the residence of the District Judge at Bannu.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu .	Bannu .	...	A.K.M. 2-4-11.	South of L. Ganga Ram's Bungalow and south-east of Sessions House, Bannu.	Average 407'×275' whole site at south of L. Ganga Ram's Bungalow.	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat-Kurram Sub-District.

NOTE.—(I) The cost of the land has been provided in the Imperial Civil Budget for 1902-1903, item No. 15.

(II) Endeavours to obtain the land by private negotiations have been unsuccessful.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province, P. W. Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 9th February 1903.

No. 48-*R.I.F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 75 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that the following amendments, for carrying out the provisions of section 36 of the said Act, as amended by the Northern India Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1899 (XVI of 1899), be made in the rules published with Punjab Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 400-I., dated 1st February 1887.

1 Before rule 21, under the heading "Part V, of water rates", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

20 A. *Who to be deemed "Occupiers".*

(I) For the purposes of Section 36 of the said Act, the following persons shall be deemed to be "Occupiers," namely:—

(*a*) Where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy such landowner :

(*b*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant :

(*c*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor, the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant :

(*d*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

(II) In the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), of clause (I) :—

(*a*) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(*b*) the landlord, the contractor, and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(*c*) the mortgagee and the mortgagor,

as the case may be, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the Occupier's rate.

(III) The expressions, "landowner", "landlord" and "tenant" in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, (XVII of 1887) and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, (XVI of 1887).

J. BENTON,
Officiating Secretary for Irrigation,
N.-W., Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd January 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottábad	7,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	9	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	91,070	10	3	13	14	8	6	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	8	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	30,590	4	2	6	12	7	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	14,171	6	5	11	11	10	1	...	...	...	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	40	40	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	..	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	40	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,575	19	9	28	26	13	13	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	2	6	5	11	46	43	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	2	7	9	10	5	5	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	51	57	10
		Total	206,150	51	31	82	82	48	34	...	1	...	55	2	13	1	10	7	7	14	21	21	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd January 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns 82 births were registered (51 males and 31 females), giving a birth-rate of 21 per mille of population; 82 deaths were registered (48 males and 34 females), giving a death-rate of 21 per mille of population.

Pesháwar, the 30th January 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 10th January 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	7,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	13	50	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	9	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	91,070	31	49	80	78	43	35	...	12	...	31	1	12	...	22	10	6	16	46	45	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	30,590	2	6	8	7	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	14	12	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	14,171	3	3	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	22	11	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	7	4	11	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	110	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,575	10	15	25	16	12	4	...	...	...	12	1	2	...	1	8	1	9	41	26	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulâchi	9,125	4	...	4	13	8	5	..	...	...	8	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	23	74	10
		TOTAL	206,150	64	80	144	127	74	53	...	12	...	63	4	16	...	32	22	9	31	36	32	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 10th January 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns, 144 births were registered (64 males and 80 females), giving a birth-rate of 36 per mille of population; 127 deaths were registered (74 males and 53 females), giving a death-rate of 32 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 29th January 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1902.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	1	...	1	26	26	52	572	539	1,111	...	...	...	599	565	1,164	24	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	35	27	62	1,054	787	1,841	3	2	5	1,092	816	1,908	29	2
3	Kohát	...	...	...	4	4	8	396	324	720	...	...	...	400	328	728	39	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	44	29	73	362	304	666	...	...	...	406	333	739	38	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	62	53	115	386	361	747	...	...	...	448	414	862	40	5
	TOTAL	1	...	1	171	139	310	2,770	2,315	5,085	3	2	5	2,945	2,456	5,401	31	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 3rd February 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1902.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Death-rate per mille per annum.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of Small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazára	560,204	1,164	1,027	24	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...
2	Peshâwar	784,630	1,908	1,617	29	24	...	...	...	21	18	47	54	3	9	152	..		..
3	Kohát	217,603	728	788	39	43	...	...	...	1		4	1		1	7	..	...	.
4	Bannu	231,365	739	804	38	41	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	1	.	..	...
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	252,217	862	861	40	40	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,046,109	5,401	5,097	31	29	..	..	...	22	20	53	57	5	11	168	...	...	...
	Total in previous month	...	5,935	5,129	35	30	...	...	.	20	9	33	49	1	1	113	...	..	..
	Total in same month of past year	...	5,725	4,191	33	24	.	...	...	5	10	29	25	4	4	77	...	.	...

Number.	Districts.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Hazára	386	355	741	14	9	23	7	20	27
2	Peshâwar	675	615	1,290	8	1	9	15	16	31
3	Kohát	346	348	694	1	.	1	...	...	...
4	Bannu	332	317	649	6	8	14	1	2	3
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	367	310	677	13	12	25	10	12	22
	TOTAL	2,106	1,945	4,051	42	30	72	33	50	83
	Total in previous month	2,066	2,058	4,124	41	26	67	24	32	56
	Total in same month of past year	1,686	1,522	3,208	19	7	26	.	...	.

Number.	Districts.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Suicide. Total.	Wounding. Males.	Wounding. Females.	Wounding. Total.	Accidents. Males.	Accidents. Females.	Accidents. Total.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Hazára	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	...	...	...
2	Peshâwar	..	...	..	6	...	6	4	2	6	...	...	
3	Kohát	..	...	.	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	...	.
4	Bannu	...	.	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	...	.	..		...	...	5	1	6	...	...	..
	TOTAL	..	..	...	10	2	12	18	8	26	..	...	
	Total in previous month	..	...		14	3	17	21	10	31	...	..	.
	Total in same month of past year	.	...	..	12	3	15	15	5	20		...	...

Number.	Districts.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.	Number.
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47	
1	Hazára	125	95	220	541	486	1,027	1
2	Peshâwar	80	43	123	859	7[illegible]8	1,617	2
3	Kohát	47	36	83	401	387	788	3
4	Bannu	74	58	132	417	387	804	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	67	60	127	464	397	861	5
	TOTAL	393	292	685	2,682	2,415	5,097	
	Total in previous month	373	348	721	2,593	2,536	5,129	
	Total in same month of past year	467	378	845	2,237	1,954	4,191	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand four hundred and one births were registered in the province during the month of December 1902, giving a birth-rate of 31 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 2,945 were boys and 2,456 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the province during the month of December, 1902, was 5,097 against 5,129 in the previous month, and 4,191 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 29, 30 and 24 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small-pox 168 deaths were registered against 113 in the previous month and 77 in the corresponding month of the past year. There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 4,051 deaths were registered against 4,124 in the previous month, and 3,208 in the corresponding month of the past year; dysentery and diarrhœa, 72 against 67; respiratory disease, 83 against 56; suicide, nil against nil; wounding, 12 against 17; accidents 26 against 31; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts nil against nil; and from all other causes, 685 against 721 in the past month and 845 in the corresponding month of the past year.

Peshawar, the 3rd February 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1903.

No. 132.—Dr. G. Cormick, who was temporarily appointed Medical Officer at Teheran, *vice* Dr. Scully on leave, *vide* this Department Notification No. 113, dated 23rd January 1902, has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to continue in his appointment as Officiating Medical Superintendent at Teheran, on the termination of Dr. Scully's leave on 4th April 1902, until further orders.

W. F. BARROW,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 10th February 1903.

No. 640.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891) and which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased :—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Karl Anderson, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend Karl Anderson to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories; and

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Karl Anderson authorizing him to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 641.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 7 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Karl Anderson, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend Karl Anderson to be a Marriage Registrar for the said territories;

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Karl Anderson to grant certificates of marriage within the said territories between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant to the Resident.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1903.

No. 251.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 12th February 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Longe, R.E., on furlough :—

Major J. M. Fleming, I.A., Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain J. M. Burn, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant R. H. Thomas, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 252.—Munshi Imam Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, having returned from leave on the forenoon of the 14th November 1902, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date.

Mr. W. M. Gorman, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 253.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 1st December 1902, *vice* Munshi Ahmed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. O. E. C. Judd, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 254.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 5th December 1902, *vice* Mr. J. Keating, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, deceased :—

Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. W. E. Johnson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, in the same list.

Mr. T. W. Babonau, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. H. H. B. Hanby, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. Newland, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. M. Gorman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Babu Hanuman Prasad, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Babu Rama Prasad Roy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. C. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1903.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the "Somaliland Field Force":—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence and parcels posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.

Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department.

Somaliland Field Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, or Department of the person addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory at the inland rates in force in India.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps on Field Service should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

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RATES OF POSTAGE: PREPAYMENT OPTIONAL.

The rates of postage chargeable are the rates which would have been charged if the articles had been posted in India. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules.

MONEY ORDERS.

Ordinary money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Telegraphic money orders will *not* be issued.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings bank deposits will be received, at field post offices, from British and Native soldiers on field service, for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book-packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office. *Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, post-cards, packets and parcels can be sent from India to the field at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

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The 11th February 1903.

No. 390-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 1st February 1903, in consequence of the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I.E., Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade :—

Mr. C. J. Hogg, Superintendent of post offices, sub. *pro tem.* in the 1st grade, to be permanent in that grade ;

Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of post offices, sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade, to be permanent in that grade.

2. With effect from the same date the following sub. *pro tem.* appointments are made :—

Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, to be sub. *pro tem.* in that grade.

Munshi Muhammad Kazim, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade.

No. 397-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 2nd February 1903, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. F. T. Hall, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade :—

Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade.

Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, M.A., Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Hogan, temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be permanent in that grade.

2. With effect from the same date and until further orders Babu Surendra Nath Dass, B.A., is appointed as temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General.

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	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or post-free,	R17-8.
½ "	R8-8,	"	R8-14.
¼ "	R4-4,	"	R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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Journal, Part I, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.
" Part II, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.
" Part III, No. 2 of 1901 and Part III, No. 1 of 1902, @ R2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
Cataṗatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
Varsakriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6a.
Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6a.
Apastamba Sranta Sutra. Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6a.
Mahabhasyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6a.
Al-Muquddasi. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 2 @ 12a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. Paper cover. R3

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February 1902. By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As. 4.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May 1902.—By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto, Paper cover. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot, Price R3.

LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st JANUARY 1903.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph. D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper halves of Government Promissory Notes No. B016468, 3½ per. cent Loan. of 1865 for R10,000, originally standing in the name of Beatrice Berger, and No. B002277, 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R5,000, originally standing in the names of J. U. Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland. The latter was endorsed to Beatrice Berger, the proprietress, by whom neither of the Notes was ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after six months from the date of last advertisement.

BEATRICE BERGER,
Rajnandgaon, Central Provinces.

17th January 1903.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 001768 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for R500 originally standing in the name of Promoda Dassie, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—SATYENDRA NATH BOSE,
Clerk, E. I. Railway, Chief Auditor's office, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th February 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been quiet over India during the week under review. No storm of any consequence has appeared over the Indian area and the only rainfall reported has occurred as light scattered showers. Thus, on the 6th light rain was reported from Tavoy, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Chanda; on the 7th from Mergui, Dhubri, Allahabad and Lucknow; on the 9th from Toungoo, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar; on the 11th from Colombo, Trincomalee, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar and on the 12th from Mussooree, Chakrata, Simla, Murree, Cherat, Dera Ismail Khan, Colombo, Trincomalee and Tinnevelly, while on the 8th and 10th there was no rain over India.

The following table shows that appreciable rain, amounting to 0·10 inch or more, was received during the week over the Burma Coast, the Brahmaputra Valley, Baluchistan and the East Coast (South) divisions and the Calicut sub-division, but that over the whole of the remainder of India the weather during the week was actually or practically rainless.

This practically rainless week has increased the seasonal deficiency prevailing over Northern and North-Western India and the Central India Plateau and diminished the seasonal excess prevailing over other parts of India.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 12th February 1903.			Rainfall data from 28th November 1902 to 12th February 1903.			Seasonal percentage variation.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·12	0·11	+0·01	1·21	0·86	+ 0·35	+ 41	+ 45
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·03	0·03	0	0·53	0·73	— 0·20	— 27	— 29
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·08	0·56	— 0·48	— 86	— 85
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·23	—0·23	1·71	1·29	+ 0·42	+ 33	+ 61
	Calcutta	0	0·21	—0·21	1·07	0·88	+ 0·19	+ 22	+ 60
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·10	0·33	—0·23	0·74	1·75	— 1·01	— 58	— 55
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·13	—0·13	0·27	0·94	— 0·67	— 71	— 67
	Darbhanga	0	0·16	—0·16	0·25	1·08	— 0·83	— 77	— 73
	Bahraich	0	0·35	—0·35	1·15	1·89	— 0·74	— 39	— 25
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·19	—0·19	0·30	0·63	— 0·33	— 52	— 32
	Patna	0	0·16	—0·16	0·20	1·03	— 0·83	— 81	— 77
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·06	1·08	— 1·02	3·66	6·15	— 2·49	— 40	— 29
	Ludhiana	0·01	0·54	—0·53	1·43	3·67	— 2·24	— 61	— 55
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·01	0·25	—0·24	0·33	1·50	— 1·17	— 78	— 74
	Lahore	0	0·26	—0·26	0·62	2·06	— 1·44	— 70	— 66
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·18	—0·18	0·35	1·39	— 1·04	— 75	— 71
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·38	0·58	—0·20	1·83	3·73	— 1·90	— 51	— 54
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0	0·09	—0·09	1·80	1·46	+ 0·34	+ 23	+ 31
	Cuttack	0	0·21	—0·21	3·11	0·92	+ 2·19	+238	+338
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·23	—0·23	1·73	0·73	+ 1·00	+137	+246
	Raipur	0·06	0·18	—0·12	0·23	0·77	— 0·54	— 7[illegible]	— 71
	Jubbulpore	0·02	0·21	—0·19	1·46	1·33	+ 0·13	+ 10	+ 20
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·20	—0·20	0·18	1·48	— 1·30	— 88	— 86
	Jaipur	0	0·05	—0·05	0·15	0·83	— 0·68	— 82	— 81
	Indore	0	0·04	—0·04	0·47	0·55	— 0·08	— 15	— 8
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·18	0·14	+0·04	6·20	3·40	+ 2·80	+ 82	+85
	Bombay	0	0·02	—0·02	2·42	0·19	+ 2·23	+1174	+1324
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·09	—0·09	0·48	0·19	+ 0·29	+153	+380
	Rajkot	0	0·02	—0·02	0·33	0·20	+ 0·13	+ 65	+ 83
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·05	—0·05	1·05	0·88	+ 0·17	+ 19	+ 27
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·01	—0·01	0·83	0·72	+ 0·11	+ 15	+ 17
	Bijapur	0	0·07	—0·07	4·09	0·40	+ 3·69	+923	+1139
	Hyderabad	0	0·06	—0·06	0·50	0·22	+ 0·28	+127	+213
19. South India	Mysore	0	0	0	1·99	0·46	+ 1·53	+333	+333
	Madura	0·05	0·18	—0·13	7·89	3·56	+ 4·33	+122	+132
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·94	0·22	+0·72	19·42	12·27	+ 7·15	+ 58	+ 53

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 12th February 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 7th February, 1903.

Madras.—No rain. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have generally risen in the Central districts, but have fallen or are stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—There was very slight rain during the week in parts of Karachi. More rain is needed in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, and Thar and Parkar. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts or frost in parts of Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana; by rats or insects in parts of Ahmedabad and Nasik; and by cloudy weather in parts of Dharwar. They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost completed in Sholapur and continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. Threshing is almost over in Colaba and Satara and continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dharwar. Reaping of spring crops has commenced in parts of Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Wadhwan and in parts of Broach and Surat; it is poor in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar; and in fair condition elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Belgaum and Bijapur. Preparation of lands for next season has commenced in parts of Satara, Nasik and Belgaum. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkhana. Agricultural stock is healthy and adequate The water supply is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen in one district, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of the principal staples to the normal and the prices of 1902 remains substantially unaltered. Relief operations closed.

Bengal.—There was no rain except a scanty fall in some parts of Khulna and Backergunge. Prospects are generally good, but rain is needed in Nadia, Pubna, Tipperah, Patna, Purnea and Malda Threshing of winter rice is approaching completion. Poppy is doing well and lancing has commenced. The outturn of wheat is estimated at 92, and that of late cotton at 85 per cent. of a normal crop. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in ten districts, fallen in seven, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—A sprinkling of rain is reported in eight districts. Rain is needed in Allahabad, Muttra, Agra, Mirzapur and in the Bundelkhand districts. The irrigation and weeding of spring crops and of poppy continue. Poppy is flowering in places. The harvesting of mustard and peas, and sowing of sugarcane have commenced in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. Slight damage by frost is reported in Meerut, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh; and by insects as well as by frost in Hamirpur. Prospects are good. Markets are well supplied and fodder is ample. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Rainfall *nil*. Sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in some districts. Sugarcane is being pressed in Jullundur, Lahore and Amritsar. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain in some districts. Crops are being damaged by catterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Mianwali and Lahore, and in parts of Ferozepore, Amritsar and Mooltan. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in the Amritsar district. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Amballa, Jullundur and Amritsar; falling in Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. The prices of other food-grains are also rising slightly in some districts.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week and it is now badly wanted, especially in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of the standing crops so far are good, but depend upon more rain. Fodder is procurable. Canals are running well in Peshawar. Prices show a tendency to rise.

Burma.—Rainfall *nil*. Threshing and winnowing of paddy are still in progress. Ploughing for early wet weather paddy has commenced in Mandalay. Transplanting of

dry weather paddy is completed in parts. The standing miscellaneous crops are fair. The price of paddy has fallen in Mandalay and Thayetmyo, and risen in Yamethin, Pakokku, Amherst, Akyab, Bassein, Henzada and Myaungmya.

Central Provinces.—Light showers of rain have fallen in the interior of the Mandla district; elsewhere there was no rain, but it has occasionally been cloudy. The winter crops are generally in good condition. Last week's rain was beneficial to the crops in the Sihora and Murwara tahsils of the Jubbulpore district, but more was wanted. Some damage to wheat, gram and linseed by insects and cloudy weather is reported from Chanda, Balaghat and Raipur. Rust has appeared in few villages in the Damoh tahsil. The harvesting of the winter crops is in progress in places. Fodder and water are generally ample. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 18, gram 22, rice 17, and *juar* 28. The highest prices are—wheat 10, gram 12½, rice 8½, and *juar* 17¾. In Raipur the numbers on relief works were as follows:—Relief workers—(Public Works Department)—adults 20,070, children 3,157, total 23,227. In poor houses—adults 30, children 23, total 53. On gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved)—adults 3,491, children 1,482, total 4,973. Total on all forms of relief 28,253. The number of Public Works Department Camps open is 11.

Assam.—Light showers have fallen in Upper Assam. Rain is wanted in Sylhet. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and pulse, and ploughing for rice and jute are in progress. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Of pulse the outturn is fair except in Cachar and Nowgong. Prospects of mustard are fair in Sylhet and Sibsagar, but poor in other districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Tezpur 16, Silchar and Sylhet 14, Gauhati 13, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Harvesting of *juar* and picking of cotton are completed in the Akola district, elsewhere they still continue. The winter crops are in good condition except in the Basim and Chikhli taluqs where they are being damaged by rats and insects. Land is being prepared for monsoon crops in five districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. There has been a fall in the price of rice and wheat in the Akola taluq, and of *juar* in the Ellichpur and Kelapur taluqs. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The standing spring crops are generally in good condition. Insects are causing injury to crops in parts. The spring harvest is in progress. Winter rice sowings continue. Prices—wheat 7½, rice 9, and *juari* 25¾, seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain in parts of Bikanir, Jaisalmer and Alwar. Spring cultivation is progressing. The standing crops are fair in Ajmer-Merwara and good elsewhere. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grains in seers per rupee was—in Jhalawar 34-12, and the highest price in Sirohi 13¼. Six hundred and thirty-one persons are on gratuitous relief in Marwar.

Central India.—Light showers fell in parts of Gwalior and Baghelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are generally in good condition, but have been damaged by frost in parts of Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. Average prices—26-15 to 38-5 in Gwalior, 33-6 in Bhopal, 21½ to 28½ in Bundelkhand, 31 in Malwa, 35 to 41½ in Bhopawar, and 9¾ to 36 in Indore. Opium is fair in Gwalior and Bhopal and good in Malwa. Operations are in progress in Bhopawar and Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and chilly. Snow has fallen on the surrounding hills. Prices are stationary.—JAMMU.—No rain. Prices are falling. Wheat is selling from 13 to 21, and maize from 20 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures). Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	..	107	107	—	.	...	— 107
Central Provinces	21,112	4,605	25,717	23,227	5,026	28,253	+ 2,536
Total British Provinces	21,112	4,712	25,824	23,227	5,026	28,253	+ 2,429
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	650	650	—	631	631	— 19
Total Native States	—	650	650	...	631	631	— 19
GRAND TOTAL	21,112	5,362	26,474	23,227	5,657	28,884	+ 2,410

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 10th January 1903.			For the week ending the 17th January 1903.			For the week ending the 24th January 1903.			For the week ending the 31st January 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,967	...	1,448	1,448	...	1,051	1,051	...	781	781	...	...	...
2	Bijapur	735,435	...	107	107	...	107	107	...	107	107	...	107	107
	Total Bombay	1,531,402	...	1,555	1,555	..	1,158	1,158	...	888	888	...	107	107
	Central Provinces.													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	11,319	4,332	15,651	16,215	4,531	20,746	18,269	4,585	22,854	21,112	4,605	25 717
	Total Central Provinces	1,442,778	11,319	4,332	15,651	16,215	4,531	20,746	18,269	4,585	22,854	21,112	4,605	25,717
	Total British Provinces	2,971,180	11,319	5,887	17,206	16,215	5,689	21,904	18,269	5,473	23,742	21,112	4,712	25,824
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	...	651	654	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	650	650
	Total Rajputana States	1,935,565	...	654	654	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	650	650
	Total Native States	1,935,565	...	654	654	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	650	650
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	4,909,745	11,319	6,541	17,860	16,215	6,339	22,554	18,269	6,123	24,392	21,112	5,362	26,474

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 7th February 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	665	612
		Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	.	
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	...	..
		Broach Port	" " "	...	...
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	43	41
		Kaira "	" "	956	658
		Mahikantha State	" "	12	4
		Palanpur "	" "	...	..
		Panch Mahals District	" "	15	5
		Rewakantha State	" "	.	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	183	183
		Bulsar Port	" "	10	10
		Surat District	" "	205	182
		Bandra Port	" "	7	9
		Utan "		...	..
		Kelva "		..	...
		Trombay "		3	5
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "		17	10
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	27	16
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	1	4
		Thana "	"	38	36
		Umbergaon Port	"	..	..
		Kon Port	"	..	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	58	45
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	494	369
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,135	921
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	1,168*	954*
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	1,078	945
		Poona District	" "	403	346
		Satara "	S. M.	1,724	1,315
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	456	409
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	698	516
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		.	..
		Rehoi "		...	...
		Revdanda "		1	2
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	117	99
		Ratnagiri Port		4	4
		Dabhol "		...	..
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		...	
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,477	1,127
		Hubli Town	"	34	23
		Dharwar District	"	1,280	969
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	..
		Kumta Port		...	..
		Kanara District	S. M.	49	35
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	472	399

* Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—*contd.*	Sind	Karachi District	N. W	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	[illegible]	29	33
		Hyderabad Town	„ & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	[illegible]	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	..
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot „		41	41
		Aundh State		51	20
		Cutch „		...	...
		Savanur „		14	12
		Bhor State		29	28
		Mongrol Port		..	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		10	10
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	76	38
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	219	192
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	1,485	1,076
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Srivardhan Port		.	...
		Murud Port		49	33
		Janjira „		...	..
		Janjira State		...	...
		Kodinar Port		24	20
		Bilimora „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	„ „	76	44
		Baroda State	„	710	533
		Dharampur „		46	43
		Jath „		...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	171	147
		Cambay State	„ „	9	8
		Bijapur „		11	17
			Total	15,680	12,507
Madras Presidency.	.....	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District		289‖	206‖
		Bellary Town	S. M.	7†	2
		Bellary Cantonment	„	...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	341‡	263‡
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	36*	28
		North Arcot „	S. I. & Madras	75§	64§
		Cuddalore Port	„	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Tinnevelly „	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar „	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah „	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool „	S. M.	40¶	28¶
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala „		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	1	[illegible]
		Chingleput „		...	...
			Total	789	592

* Including 1 imported seizure.
† „ 2 „ seizures.
‡ „ 11 „ seizures and 11 imported deaths.
§ Including 20 imported seizures and 15 „ „
‖ Including 11 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths.
¶ „ [illegible] „ seizure „ 1 „ death.
(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bengal		Calcutta	E. I, E. B. S and B. N	157(d)	142
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A & H. S.	...	...
		Hooghly District	E. I.	1	1
		Midnapur	B. N.	..	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	1‖	1‖
		Monghyr Town	"	111	106
		Monghyr District	"	129	95
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	.	..
	Patna	Champaran District	"	1	1
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.		...
		Saran District	"	1 457	1,229
		Patna City	E. I	483	483*
		Patna District	"	193	187
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	159	152
		Darbhanga Town	"	69	59
		Darbhanga District	"	2[illegible]8	186
		Shahabad "	E. I.	400	317
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau "	"	.	...
		Singbhum "		.	
			Total	3 369	2,959
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	292*	285*
		Allahabad District	"	3[illegible]0	383
		Cawnpur City	E. I. O and R, B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	20	27
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	595	581
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	20	18
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	.	...
		Jhansi District	"	4	2
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	97	88
		Benares District	B. and N W. and E. I	29	28
		Ballia "	B & N W.	198	198
		Jaunpur City	O & R		...
		Jaunpur District	"	98	98
		Ghazipur "	E. I., & B. & N. W.	8(c)	8(c)
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	..	...
		Mirzapur District	"	9	5
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O & R	53	53
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B & N. W	59	51
		Fyzabad "	"	4	4
		Bara Banki District	B. & N. W. & O. & R	1	1
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B & N. W. & O. & R.	95†	89†
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	30	25
		Gorakhpur District	"	91	108
		Basti "	"	54	43
	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	91‡	83‡
		Meerut Cantonment		...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	29(a)	25(a)
		Hardwar		...	"
		Muzaffarnagar City	N W.	4	4
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	2	4
		Aligarh "	E. I. & O. & R.		...
		Saharanpur District	O & R & N W.	86(b)	86(b)
		Bulandshahr "	" "	..	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R.	219	219
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	79	68
		Lucknow District	"	11	5
		Hardoi "	E. I. & O. & R.	..	...
	Agra	Etawah City	"	10	9
		Etawah District	E. I.	33	33
		Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I	75	68
		Agra City	" G. I. P., B. & N W. & E. I.	.	...
			Total	2 791	2,699
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	.
		Jullundur District	"	721	389
		Hoshiarpur "		924	484
		Ferozepur "	N. W & B., B. & C. I.	253	142
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	1,404	912
		Amritsar City	"	..	...
		Amritsar District	"	1,103	762
		Gurdaspur "	"	43	39
		Lahore "	"	654	314
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	17	10
		Sialkot "	"	256	157
		Jhang "	"	61	41

* Including 37 seizures and 33 deaths of previous week.
† " 47 seizures and 45 deaths of previous week.
‡ Including 14 seizures and 14 deaths of previous week.
‖ Figures for week ending 31st January 1903.

(a) Including 14 seizures and 10 deaths of previous week.
(b) Including 39 seizures and 39 deaths of previous week.
(c) Suspected.
(d) Including 1 imported seizure.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	29	21
		Ludhiana „	N. W. and E. I.	81	51
		Umballa Cantonment	„	...	...
		Umballa City	„ and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	„	229	205
		Gurgaon „	B. B. & C. I.	36	33
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	143	96
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	60	32
		Maler Kotla „	N. W.	26	26
		Jhind „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	30	21
			Total	6,070	3,735
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	165	163
		Nimar District	„	54(*b*)	43
		Hoshangabad Town	„	41	40
		Hoshangabad District	G. I. P.	..	
		Narshingpur District		2‖	..
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	406	355(*c*)
		Nagpur District	„ „	11(*d*)	10(*d*)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	18(*e*)	15(*e*)
		Chanda District		1‖	1‖
		Bhandara „	B. N.	...	...
	Jubbalpore	Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	612	577
		Jubbalpore District	„ „	...	...
		Damoh District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	1‖	1‖
		Saugor „		1‖	1‖
			Total	1,314	1,206
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	91	79
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	„ „	40	36
		Bangalore District	„ „	160	142
		Mysore City	„	24	18
		Mysore District	„	180	140
		Kolar „	Madras and S. M.	73	56
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	65	48
		Tumkur District	S. M.	20	23
		Shimoga „	„	122	79
		Chitaldrug „	„	17	11
		Kadur „	„	45	37
		Hassan „	„	24	25
			Total	867	694
Hyderabad State.	..	Lingsagur District	S. M.	71*	62*
		Aurangabad „	N. G. S.	627*	446*
		Oosmanabad „	G. I. P. & Barsi	485*	400*
		Bir „	„	2*	2*
		Parbhani „	„	1*	1*
		Gulburga „		30*	19*
		Raichur „		2*	2*
		Bidar „		.	...
		Mahbubnagar District		...	...
			Total	1,218	932
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	63	50
		Akola District	G. I. P.	224	181
		Buldana „	H. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	301(*f*)	231(*f*)
		Wun „		.	..
			Total	588	462
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Jaipur State	„ „	..	...
		Marwar State	„ „ & J. B.	..	..
		Banswara State		11†	10†
			Total	11	10
Central India.	...	Jaora State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	3§	2§
		Indore State	„ „	16‡	11‡
		Rutlam City	„ „	...	...
		Rutlam State		...	...
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	.	.
		Dhar State		1¶	1¶
		Sailana State		...	...
			Total	20	14
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		...	...
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	...	
Baluchistan.	...	Soonmiani			
			Total	...	
			GRAND TOTAL	32,937	25,870

(*b*) Including 1 imported seizure.
(*c*) Including 1 imported death.
(*d*) Including 5 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
(*e*) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(*f*) Including 3 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week.

* From 27th January to 2nd February 1903.
† From 17th to 23rd January 1903.
‡ From 15th to 27th January 1903.
§ From 24th to 26th January 1903.
‖ Imported.
¶ From 15th to 21st January 1903.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1903 OF:

Rice	Maize	Turmeric
Wheat and flour	Gram and pulse	Grass and straw
Barley	Ghi	Jawar stalks
Jawar and bajra	Sugar	Bhusa
Ragi	Salt	Sheep, goats, and bullocks
Kangni	Tobacco	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	32·16	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	28·44	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·32	28·32	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	28·02	21·33	32·65	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	29·63	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	29·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	28·57	28·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	34·97	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	35·96	38·16	32·65	37·21	...	...	...	...	12·96	12·96
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	33·17	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·77	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	13·75	15	30	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	27·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	28·75	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	30	32·5	25	37·5	...	...	20·62	27·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	28·12 to 28·75	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	40	30	32·5	...	...	22·5	25	23·75	23·75
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	29·22	35·62	22·19	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	27·5	35	32·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	24·37	25·62	26·25	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna	..	...	24·37	29·37	25	27·5	...	...	15·62	17·5	16·56	13·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..	...	33·12	31·87	33·12	31·87	...	...	20	21·09	...	...
Muzaffarpur	..	...	27·5	34·53	26·56	31·87	...	...	15·31	20·94	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	17·92	19·22	28·44	34·74	26·09	29·74	32·97	39·63	17·92	22·86	16·2	19·32
Central—												
Cawnpore	17·4	18·59	29·63	33·33	26·25	27·6	29·63	31·98	18·59	19·53	16·67	18·88
Jhansi	20	21·87	30	42·08	28·59	29·58	33·33	...	15·99	20·78	15·36	20·78
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·46	33·38	24·58	25	32·5	28·59	17·76	17·4	16·67	...
Agra	19·06	22·19	47·03	50	26·67	28·54	31·35	33·33	18·59	19·79	17·76	20·21
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15·94	15·62	34·37	31·87	24·58	25·78	...	...	16·56	17·03	16·56	18·12
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	18·18	30·73	31·98	25	28·91	29·63	34·79	16·67	16·67	17·19	16·67
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16·87	20	37·5	40	25·42	30	...	...	17·5	...	...	17·81

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	25·6	30·48	29·36	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·19	47·06	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·12	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	18·55	11·72	25	34·04	47·76	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	33·33	41·29	50·79	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42·11	57·14	61·54	..	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpárá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	33·75	42·5	52·5	300	420	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	36·25	400	500	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5 to 25	31·25	37·5 to 40	37·5 to 45	285	340 to 360	Midnapur
23·75	27·5	...	...	21·25	22·5	25	27·5	42·5	37·5	390	385	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	28·75	31·25	37·5	300	320	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·69	33·12	43·75	48·12	540	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	32·5	27·5	32·5	37·5	55	360	340	Rangpur
												**Orissa—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·94	25	17·5	25	318·75	393·75	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	13·75	17·5	16·56	21·87	23·12	24·37	250	301·87	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	20	19·69	22·5	25·62	40	35·62	360	320	Bhágalpur
...	..	15·31	18·12	14·37	19·06	20	23·44	26·56	29·53	255·94	304·69	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
16·46	21·93	...	...	15·88	18·59	16·46	22·55	29·74	29·22	300·94	345·21	Benares
												Central—
16·3	20·52	...	...	14·58	18·18	18·18	18·59	...	...	266·67	320	Cawnpore
16·72	21·93	...	...	18·23	19·79	50	19·22	23·28	...	...	282·5	Jhánsi
												Western—
18·50	...	...	...	17·03	..	22·97	19·06	29·07	25	266·67	336·46	Meerut
19·48	22·81	...	...	...	19·79	20	21·09	38·07	34·68	241·51	301·74	Agra
												Submontane, west—
17·19	17·5	...	...	15·94	16·56	21·56	18·12	20	...	280	335	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17·19	18·59	...	...	15·99	16·67	19·06	19·06	20·31	...	280	330	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	16·57	...	18·75	...	...	300	340	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·53	17·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	18·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·19	20·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	25·1	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	23·1	23·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	25·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	40	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	45	45	35	38·75	100	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	50	37·5	36·25	72·5	70	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	40 to 45	35 to 40	34·37	35·62	57·5 and 77·5	55 and 72·5	...	...	...	...	12·5	2·4
Calcutta	40	42·5	33·12	33·75	85	70	...	...	10·62	10	7·5	8·75
Central—												
Bardwan	42·5	32·5	32·5	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·12
Pabna	40	37·5	36·87	37·5	80	80	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	50	62·5	38·75	40	100	90	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	42·5	46·87	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5	5·62	5	5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	25	35	36·87	36·25	40	30	...	...	2·5	2·5	2·81	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	37·5	40	35·62	40.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	20·94	26·56	40	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	37·08	34·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	31·28	34·79	...	...	65	67·5	65	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	36·35	38·91	...	...	122·5	133·33	67·5	87·5	3·75	5·73	4·01	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	33·12	37·5	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	100 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	32·5	31·98	...	...	60	70	...	...	3·96	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	60 to 100	Meerut
...	6·67	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	...	...	26·25	26·25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·81	2·19	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12·5	12·5	..	...	33·33	32·66	...	...	24·06	26·56	21·04	26·56
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	16·72	19·06	44·37	44·37	23·59	22·19	28·59	28·59	15·94	14·84	15·94	18·12
Central— Lahore	22·92	22·10	42·71	44·43	27·45	22·71	31·72	26·51	16·46	13·91	17·81	17·03
South-eastern— Delhi	19·06	22·24	33·33	38·07	24·22	25	31·25	30·78	18·18	17·76	15·36	18·59
Submontane— Amritsar	23·54	22·24	38·07	40	25	21·93	29·11	25	...	...	...	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	22·10	20	52·97	52·97	29·37	23·12	30·78	25	20	14·69	15·31	14·37
Western— Multan	17·4	16·67	30·78	26·67	27·6	25·78	33·33	31·08	19·69	16·67	16·67	15·36
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	38·12	33·44	...	28·75	...	...	...	22·5	...	23·75
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	27·81	26·56	...	...	20	18·91	..	20·16
Quetta	...	...	...	...	34·06 to 35·62	26·25 to 28·12	57·5	53·12	28·75	13·12 to 19·37	21·25	17·5 to 19·37
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1	20·83
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmednagar	...	...	38·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·02
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	26·67
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	34	34	30	32	40	...	...	...	21	20
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	33·25	32	26·62	26·62	32	32	...	...	14·25	21
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	30	26	24	27	31	33	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	41·07	42·86	...	...	...	...	19·23	18·51
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	50	50	50	...	...	22·92	20·83
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	80	47·06	50	57·14	57·14	...	...	23·53	20
Amraoti	...	...	42·5	37·5	37·5	37·5	43	42	...	...	23·12	16·25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	23·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5	27·3
Cuddapah	23·8	20·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	22·1
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	21·7	21·7	41·3	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	20·3	21·7	25·4	31·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	24·2
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·18	22·69	32·94	36·57	48·76	58·78	48	50·94	...	...	14·59	21
Bangalore	20·44	19·50	35·37	43·02	42·44	41·19	56·95	60·5	...	...	29·20	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1903	Bajra 1902	Ragi 1903	Ragi 1902	Maize 1903	Maize 1902	Gram 1903	Gram 1902	Arhar dál 1903	Arhar dál 1902	Ghi 1903	Ghi 1902	Districts
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
22·19	28·50	...	...	20	26·56	24·06	26·56	...	...	266·67	336·87	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
15·94	20	...	...	15·31	15·94	16·72	16·72	40	40	285	330	Forozpur
												Central—
19·37	18·59	...	...	18·75	15·1	19·9	17·45	37·24	37·24	298·02	365·62	Lahore
												South-eastern—
18·28	21·61	...	...	14·79	17·76	20	20·52	29·69	29·63	285	355·52	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	18·18	15·99	20·26	17·19	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
20·47	17·34	...	...	20	14·37	22·5	19·37	30	34·37	266·25	320	Rawalpindi
												Western—
20	18·18	...	...	16·67	16·67	23·35	21·93	...	...	290·88	355·57	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	25	...	...	...	...	25·94	26·41	...	37·5	...	375	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·03	...	...	303·75	325	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	28·75 to 26·25	21·25	...	...	37·5	25 to 47 5	295 to 315	300 to 470	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	24 22	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	...	...	...	304·17	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
20·16	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	27	40	39	333	333	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	23·5	30·75	32	250	290	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	...	...	22·5	27	32	39	250	290	Raipur
												Berar—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
28·33	22·92	...	...	...	...	29·17	30	41·67	50	285·66	323·81	Akola
26 67	27·59	...	...	...	...	32	38·09	47·06	53·33	290·91	336·84	Ellichpur
22 5	22·5	...	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	37·5	48·75	300	3 20	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
14·4	19·2	...	...	...	...	39·2	35·1	...	...	326	325·7	Coimbatore
..	...	15·3	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	325·3	342·4	Salem
												Central—
.	..	...	...	...	...	28·4	43·5	17·7	35·3	285·7	380·9	Bellary
13·8	21·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268·2	263 2	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	15·3	20·1	...	...	...	...	22·1	32·3	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	32·2	...	...	329·2	362·1	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	15·6	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
19·9	26·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	29·9	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	15·67	21·55	...	...	12·17	15·54	57·75	74	398·48	383·41	Mysore
...	...	14·69	24·93	...	...	13·16	18·29	48·31	58·78	360·06	408·57	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded.*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	8·33	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	100	133·28	3·28	4·06	4·06	3·28
Central—												
Lahore	41·04	41·04	...	...	53·33	47·81	77·71	114·27	12·5	10	8·91	5·62
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30·78	38·07	...	...	80	80	80	130	10	5	5	4·43
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36·35	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·40	4·43
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	40	40	...	...	30	40	61·56	100	10	6·67	5·62	3·33
Western—												
Multan	43·23	44·48	...	...	80	80	80	133·33	5·73	5·68	7·97	3·65
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	71·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	92·5	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	39·37	40·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	57·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	69·75	69·75	50	106·62	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	35	150	90	60	80	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	114·28	...	...	123·81	145	66·67	114·28	2·08	2·08	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	88·89	...	...	200	200	100	100	10	13·33	...	...
Amároti	40	80	...	...	140	115	55	120	10·29	6·17	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	41·6	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	111·8	137	33·4	61·7	...	...	6·9	7
Central—												
Bellary	35·7	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	52·6	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	49·4	25·1	74·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	41·1	52·7	...	...	123·4	123·4	31·3	64·2	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	56·74	55·12	...	...	274·28	305	68·57	103·61	5	4·5	4	5
Bangalore	42·86	51·37	...	...	308·57	342·5	49·3	146·75	9·1	7·58	7·31	7·31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Rajputana—
2·5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern*— Ajmer
										Panjab—
3·28	...	...	...	[illegible]0	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern*— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	*Central*— Lahore
6·67	6·67	...	...	80	65	...	...	125	100	*South-eastern*— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane*— Amritsar
6·67	4·01	...	...	70	60	...	...	80	60	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
7·97	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western*— Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	14·06	6·41 to 6·56	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan*— Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh*— Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	*Western*— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	37·5	35	*Central*— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern*— Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
4·4	3·3	...	...	65	75	...	...	80	80	Akola
4	8	...	...	5[illegible]	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	65	70	...	...	75	100	Amraoti
										Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	*South, central*— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	80	75	80	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	*Central*— Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
...	...	...	...	67	65	67	65	...	...	*East Coast, south*— Madras
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern*— Madura
										Mysore—
3·5	4·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
4·27	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 13, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1903 *(The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM *(Andropogon sorghum)*		BAJRA OR CUMBU *(Pennisetum typhoideum)*	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	.	...	...	...
Tavoy	.	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11		...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...		12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4		...	...	.
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...		...	10 6	10 6	11 12	11 12	.	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 6	11 6		.	14 2	14 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thongwa		...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9	...	...	.	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	.	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 3	14 —	...	...	...	
Prome	.	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...		...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 2	12 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 —	12 9	...	...	10 —	11 2	10 15	11 5	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	.	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 —	12 —	...	31 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...		16 2	15 9	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 14	12 —	12 14	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet		...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	.	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 —	6 1	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 15	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	.	...	.	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	.	28 —	27 10	34 —	33 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	.	.	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	15 —	14 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	.	...	...	5 10	5 10	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...		...	.
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	.	...	11 4 and 14 4	11 4 and 13 5	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	.	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...		...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...		15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	.	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 10	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	.	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	11 6	16 13	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 6	16 —	16 13	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...		
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	20 —	20 —	22 13	22 4	...	...	13 5	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	20 —	21 5	24 —	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	..	..	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	Pegu
...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 10	15 10	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	28 3	28 3	8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	..	...	..	15 8	15 8	20 10	...	8 —	8 3	14 9	14 9	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	.	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	..	18 6	18 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	31 8	31 8	5 13	5 13	10 9	10 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	12 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	1[illegible] —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	7	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Sylhet
..	...	..	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Manipur
...	...	..	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	7 —	6 8	Nágá Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpara
...	..	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 ..	11 ..	Darrang
...	...	..	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	.	..	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 -	10 -	Backerganj
...	...	.	...	10 —	12 5	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	10 -	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 -	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	..	..	14 —	14 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	..	..	11 10	12 12	...	...	9 2	8 —	10 -	10	Khulna
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	14 8 to 16 —	14 8 to 16 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 8	...	...	11 9	11 8	10 9	10 8	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 5	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	24 10	22 13	...	...	12 4	11 6	1[illegible] 4	12 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	13 —	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	18 —	17 4	27 8	27 8	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	27 —	27 12	...	...	13 8 and 15 12	13 8 and 15 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	15 4	16 —	...	...	...	...	15 9	16 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 13	10 15	...	...	...	...	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	15 1	14 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	14 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	24 —	20 —
Ránchi	8 12 to 11 8	8 12 to 11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 6	12 10	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...
Hazáribagh	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	15 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 8	15 —	22 —	22 8	...	...	15 —	16 —	23 —	25 —	...	...
Patna	15 8	15 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Shahabad	14 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	14 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	12 — to 16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 —	15 2	20 —	22 12	...	...	11 1	15 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	19 12	14 4	31 —	22 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	16 —	16 —	24 —	26 —	.	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 8 to 15 —	13 8	23 —	22 —	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 —	25 —	27 —	22 8	23 —
Benares	15 —	15 —	20 7	20 15	7 13	8 4	13 4½	13 4	23 1	22 10	22 12	22 4
Ghazipur	13 14	13 14	21 —	21 —	7 2	7 2	14 12	14 12	27 12	27 12	22 12	22 12
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	22 —	22 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	22 8	...	...	23 8
Allahabad	13 —	13 —	22 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	24 —	25 —
Central—												
Bánda	13 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	12 8	14 —	27 —	32 —	23 —	24 —
Fatehpur	14 8	15 —	19 —	21 —	11 —	11 8	13 —	14 —	25 —	24 —	23 8	22 —
Hamirpur	14 —	14 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	25 4	24 —	24 —	23 —
Jalaun	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	14 12	15 8	21 —	21 8	...	...	12 8	12 —	23 8	24 —	24 —	25 —
Jhansi	14 —	14 4	25 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	26 —	26 ..	24 —	24 8
Etawah	15 8	15 4	20 8	21 12	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 4	22 12	23 12	22 12
Farukhabad	16 6	16 —	23 3	23 3	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	23 3	24 8	23 14	24 4
Mainpuri	15 14	16 4	19 8	19 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 12	21 4	21 8	20 12
Etah	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 12	16 —	21 8	21 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 —	20 8	21 —
Agra	14 —	14 8	21 —	22 —	8 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	22 —
Muttra	15 —	15 —	24 8	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	22 —
Aligarh	16 —	17 —	20 8	21 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	24 —	24 8	21 —	22 8
Bulandshahr	17 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	5 5	5 8	9 —	9 —	22 —	24 —	21 8	21 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 —	14 8	21 4	19 12	7 —	7 8	12 8	11 —	21 4	...	21 8	...
Azamgarh	14 10	14 3	19 6	19 —	7 —	6 11	15 —	10 1	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 9	17 2	23 6	23 6	13 8	13 8	15 12	16 3	28 13	29 11	23 6	24 5
Basti	15 —	14 8	22 —	21 8	8 4	8 —	12 12	12 8	24 —	22 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	19 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 12	...	...	12 —	12 12	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	24 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	19 3	16 12	...	...	13 8	13 —	11 4	10 12	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	13 4	...	...	11 —	11 8	18 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	14 1	13 2	...	...	10 8	13 2	13 4	13 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	17 11(*a*)	16 6(*a*)	...	...	19 11	19 11	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	15 4	14 —	...	...	11 8	10 —	11 4	11 4	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	28 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	Mánbhum
24 —	31 —	...	...	18 —	17 — to 18 —	26 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Ránchi
22 8	23 10	...	...	19 2	18 —	24 12	27 —	12 6	12 6	10 11	10 12	Palámau
24 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	18 8	22 —	21 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	22 —	24 —	30 —	32 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr
...	...	14 —	15 —	22 8	23 —	23 8	25 —	15 —	15 —	14 4	11 5	Gaya
...	...	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	..	...	...	22 —	22 —	24 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	17 7	21 8	20 —	26 8	10 —	17 —	11 2	10 8	Bhágálpur
30 12	27 8	...	...	20 14	22 —	27 8	29 12	15 6	14 4	11 4	11 4	Darbhanga
25 —	24 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	27 6	29 —	14 8	14 8	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
25 —	24 —	...	20 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	29 —	14 8	16 —	11 —	11 —	Sáran
33 —	32 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	31 —	32 8	22 —	23 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	17 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	...	27 —	14 —(*b*)	14 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	17 5¼	17 5¼	22 12	22 12	24 —	24 —	12 7(*b*)	12 7(*b*)	10 4¼	10 4¼	Benares
...	...	15 —	15 —	23 4	23 4	25 4	25 4	15 10	15 10	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	21 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	21 8	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 12	11 —	Banda
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	14 —(*b*)	15 —(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —(*b*)	11 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	27 —	28 —	14 —	14 8(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	22 4	22 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
24 —	24 —	16 —	15 —	21 —	20 12	27 8	27 8	14 8	14 8	11 10	11 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	21 13	20 7	24 8	27 4	12 4(*b*)	12 4(*b*)	11 9	11 4	Farukhabad
...	23 8	...	...	19 4	19 4	22 8	23 8	12 8(*b*)	14 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	23 —	25 —	13 —(*b*)	13 —(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	23 —	28 —	12 12(*b*)	12 12(*b*)	11 4	11 4	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	...	22 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	15 8(*b*)	15 —(*b*)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	12 8	14 8	17 8	18 8	25 —	28 8	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 8	22 —	22 8	12 8(*b*)	12 8(*b*)	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	15 —	...	22 8	24 —	25 —	28 —	15 —	14 12	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	19 —	17 10	25 12	26 2	13 10	14 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
30 10	28 13	22 8	22 8	21 10	21 10	28 13	29 11	16 —	16 6	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
21 —	21 —	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	26 —	25 —	14 12	14 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

(*a*) Kalai (*b*) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1903—*continued* *(The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE — Best sort		RICE — Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 4	17 —	24 4	26 4	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	28 4	24 —
Budaun	16 —	17 —	24 —	24 8	5 —	5 —	13 8	13 8	28 —	23 —	22 8	23 —
Pilibit	14 4	16 —	23 —	25 —	5 4	5 4	12 4	12 7	25 —	...	21 —	20 —
Bareli	15 10	16 14	22 8	25 —	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	23 2	25 —	22 8	...
Moradabad	15 9	16 10	20 4	21 4	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 12	25 4	27 8	21 10	23 14
Bijnor	15 8	15 3	20 4	22 8	4 4	4 4	10 2	11 4	...	...	20 4	21 6
Muzaffarnagar	16 4	17 —	22 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 10	11 8	...	...	19 8	20 9
Sahâranpur	16 2	16 10	19 13	19 13	4 13	4 13	10 12	10 12	21 8	23 10	21 8	22 9
Dehra-Dún	14 —	14 —	19 —	18 ..	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 8	18 8	20 —	18 8	21 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	14 —	15 —
Almora	11 —	11 8	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 —	..	.	..	...
Garhwál	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	.	.	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	15 8	14 —	21 8	21 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	23 4	23 —	22 —	21 —
Sultanpur	16 8	17 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	23 —	...	22 —	...
Rae-Bareli	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Unao	15 —	15 8	20 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	21 —	21 8	23 —	24 —
Lucknow	16 8	16 8	24 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	26 —	26 —
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 12	16 8	23 —	24 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	28 —	29 —	21 8	24 —
Barabanki	15 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 4	22 —	22 —	22 —
Gonda	17 8	16 8	24 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	32 —	31 —	25 —	24 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	14 —	33 8	36 —	29 —	29 —
Sitapur	16 8	17 —	24 8	24 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	27 —	28 —	26 —	26 8
Kheri	16 8	17 —	27 8	30 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	26 8	34 —	27 —	29 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 4	12 1	...	...	5 1	5 2	8 7	8 9	34 8	33 15	...	...
Bánswára	9 4	9 —	8 4	8 —	5 —	4 —	12 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	...	11 13	...	18 7	...	7 2	...	8 1	...	23 3	...	16 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 8	11 5	15 12	14 8	4 6	4 4	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8
Erinpura	13 1	13 1	18 4	16 14	8 4	6 9	10 4	10 4	20 8	19 14	17 —	16 8
Ajmer	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 2½	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	21 7	22 5½	19 —	19 —
Abu	11 5 and 11 13	11 5 and 11 13	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	20 —	18 6	6 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	22 8	23 —	20 —	20 —
Bundi	11 2	11 4	24 12	25 —	6 2	6 —	8 8	7 12	33 1	32 8	18 8	17 8
Kotah	10 8	10 8	22 —	20 —	9 8	9 4	10 —	9 12	30 —	26 —	18 —	17 12
Jhalawar	10 4	10 6	15 —	15 —	7 2	6 14	7 14	8 14	24 4	24 4	14 11	14 11
Tonk	9 4	9 4	17 3	17 4	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	27 1	27 —	25 12	25 6
Jaipur	12 3	12 3	18 1	18 1	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	22 7	24 5	20 14	20 9
Karauli	13 2	13 2	24 11	24 11	10 5	10 5	11 14	11 14	24 6	24 6	18 14	22 13
Dholpur	14 5½	14 10½	24 8½	25 9½	7 5	7 5	...	8 7	26 2½	27 9½	25 9½	25 12½
Bharatpur	14 10	14 10	23 —	23 6	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	23 8	29 12	26 8	26 9
Alwar	13 9	13 12	20 15	21 8	6 12	6 12	8 5	8 4	25 4	26 7	24 7	24 7
Deoli	12 6	12 6	16 —	20 6	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	25 8	27 8	23 12	23 12
Nasirabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	22 —	19 —	18 —
Bálmor	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	8	8 —	...	...	15 8	16 1
Anádra	11 12	11 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	..	...	15 8	15 6
Shahpura	9 12	9 —	12 8	14 14	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	23 8	23 8	19 8	16 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 — and 11 6	11 2 and 11 8	16 9	16 6	6 4	6 4	7 5	7 8	17 3	17 12	14 6 and 15 —	14 6 and 17 10
Jaisalmer	12 1	12 8	...	...	6 14	7 1	10 6	10 2	17 10	16 9	15 11	15 11
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	..	..	14 —	14 8
Central India												
Indore	12 —	12 4	18 —	19 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	9 8	26 —	25 —	19 8	19 8
Nimach	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	28 —	24 —	17 —	16 —
Gwalior	11 13½	12 —½	18 10	18 14½	6 9½	6 4½	7 6	7 7½	23 4	24 15	22 [illegible]	21 10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	17 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	21 —	22 8	19 —	20 —
Ferozpur	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	24 —	21 —	24 —	24 —
Central—												
Lahore	13 13	15 7	23 4	23 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 8	19 12	20 4
Gujranwála	14 —	15 12	23 8	24 —	...		11 —	11 —	...	...	19 —	21 —
Gujrat	14 8	14 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	12 —	22 —	24 —	19 —	20 —
Jhelum	13 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	.	...	10 —	9 —	...	26 —	18 —	19 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
28 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	18 8	20 —	25 —	26 —	20 —	20 —	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 8	21 8	28 —	30 —	13 8	15 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	13 —	19 10	20 —	27 —	26 —	13 8(a)	...	10 4	10 —	Pilibit
...	...	22 8	26 4	18 12	22 8	26 4	32 8	15 —	16 4	11 4	11 4	Bareli
...	...	17 10	17 10	17 12	18 4	23 14	28 12	11 2	13 6	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
.	...	...	...	15 12	16 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 11	10 11	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	18 2	18 —	21 8	24 3	8 14	11 —	11 —	10 8	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	17 7	18 4	28 10	26 14	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	11 —	10 8	Sahárunpur
20 8	25 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 —	25 —	9 —(a)	10 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	15 8	16 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —(a)	10 —(a)	8 —	8 —	Almora
20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	22 —	...	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	24 —	26 —	25 —	...	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
32 —	32 —	20 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	22 —	24 —	19 —	19 8	25 —	27 —	14 —	14 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 —	22 —	25 —	28 —	13 —(a)	13 —	10 8	10 8	Lucknow
...	.	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 8	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	21 —	19 —	...	23 —	23 8	27 8	29 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
26 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	30 —	14 8(a)	14 8	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
20 —	16 —	18 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	33 —	32 —	13 8	13 —	10 12	10 12	Gonda
...	..	20 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	33 8	35 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 12	Bahraich
26 —	26 —	25 —	26 —	21 —	22 —	29 —	29 —	13 8(a)	14 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	22 8	31 —	33 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 5	16 14	35 12	35 9	10 6	11 9	11 1	11 13	Partabgarh
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	43 —	40 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bánswára
...	...	...	15 2	...	14 10	...	25 9	...	10 6	...	10 10	Mewar (Udaipur)
..	...	...	8 9	13 8	11 4	38 11	37 —	...	...	9 12	9 14	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	17 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
..	...	...	...	16 4	16 2	...	...		...	12 14	12 8	Erinpura
...	..	15 —	13 8	17 8	17 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	17 1	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	..	...	...	18 4	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	26 —	25 —	27 —	35 —	...	...	9 3	10 —	Bundi
...	...	...	...	27 —	28 —	36 —	36 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Kotah
..	...	...	...	21 12	22 12	33 8	33 8	7 14	7 14	10 4	10 14	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	15 —	18 10	29 8	29 11	...	...	10 12	10 12	Tonk
...	...	18 1	18 1	17 2 and 22 2	17 7 and 23 1	23 1	23 10	18 1	18 1	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	24 11	21 14	18 2	...	25 10	22 8	22 8	10 5	10 15	Karauli
...	...	15 12	18 —	19 7½	19 7½	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 5¼	11 10¼	Dholpur
..	...	13 4	13 4	21 8	20 14	19 8	19 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	21 —	20 8	19 14	20 5	25 8	25 6	20 —	19 4	12 4	12 4	Alwar
...	...	...	...	18 8	20 —	25 —	26 10	...	..	11 12	12 —	Deoli
.	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	..	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	17 —	...	...	13 12	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	17 12	17 11	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
..	...	...	...	16 12	16 8	23 —	22 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	Shahpura
												Western—
..	..	...	...	14 2	14 —	19 1	18 7	9 6	9 6	14 —	14 —	Jodhpur
	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	..		9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	Bikanir
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	28 —	28 —	12 —	8 8	10 12	10 12	Indore
...		...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach
..	..	7 12	8 —	20 3	18 14½	...	...	19 6½	13 3	10 7½	10 —½	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	..	11 —	11 —	Hissar
..	..	10 —	10 —	23 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...		20 8	19 4	19 4	19 5	20 4	23 8	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	22 —	22 —	19 4	19 4	20 8	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála
...		...	...	18 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 12	14 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	26 —	21 8	22 —
Delhi	16 4	16 4	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	25 —	24 —	21 —	20 —
Rohtak	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	19 8	19 —
Karnál	16 —	17 —	22 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 8	17 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	25 4	25 —	20 —	20 —
Ludhiána	16 —	17 8	20 —	23 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 —	25 —	21 8	22 —
Jalandhar	16 8	18 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	24 —	19 —	20 —
Hoshiarpur	16 8	18 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdaspur	15 —	17 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	15 —	17 —	18 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	19 —
Siálkot	14 4	14 —	20 —	20 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 —	11 14	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	14 —	13 12	13 —	13 —
Kángra	13 —	13 —	20 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	13 6	13 8	19 8	19 12	...	...	9 14	8 12	25 8	30 —	19 —	18 12
Western—												
Shahpur	15 12	16 8	23 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	21 —	23 —	21 —	24 —
Jhang	16 8	17 —	20 —	20 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	27 —	27 8	22 8	22 8
Multan	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 —	24 —	19 —	20 —
Montgomery	15 12	15 12	20 —	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	25 —	20 4	21 —
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 4	13 12	20 —	20 11	...	...	11 —	11 14	23 2	23 7	21 9	21 10
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	13 4	13 8	17 4	17 12	5 —	5 —	9 12	10 4	21 6	21 6	16 —	17 —
Peshawar	13 —	13 —	19 —	20 —	6 5	6 5	9 3	9 3	27 —	29 —	17 —	18 —
Kohat	12 12	12 12	17 14	17 14	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	...	...	19 12	20 6
Bannu	13 —	13 10	18 10	20 10	11 4	11 14	11 14	13 2	19 —	20 —	17 13	18 2
Dera Ismail Khan	13 1¼	13 1	17 13	17 13¼	5 5	5 5	7 14	7 14	25 —	26 4	20 —	20 7
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 7	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	17 —
Hyderabad	12 [illegible]	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	20 8	22 —
Quetta	11 4 to 11 11½	11 4 to 11 13	12 12	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	14 9	15 11
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4
Tanna	8 3	8 3	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	14 6	14 6
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 4	9 13	...	...	11 9	11 1	12 —	12 —	22 3	19 14	20 3	20 3
Belgaum	10 2	8 10	...	...	13 10	13 2	14 3	13 10	24 14	20 12	21 11	20 8
Satara	10 2	8 11	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 2	11 10	18 5	18 6	19 6	18 12
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 12	11 3	25 8	26 13	23 4	23 4
Bijapur	9 1	8 9	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	24 2	25 14	25 —	26 13
Poona	9 8	10 11	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	18 6	18 6	17 10	17 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	10 14	10 14	...	...	8 13	8 2	10 9	9 1	23 6	22 —	21 15	21 8
Nasik	11 3	11 8	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 3	10 8	...	...	19 10	19 10
Dhulia	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 7	10 7	24 8	24 8	18 2	18 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 10	11 6	...	...	8 3	8 3	11 7	11 7	19 12	19 12	19 —	19 —
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	12 —	16 0	16 8	17 8	17 —
Kaira	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 8	13 8	18 —	18 —
Godhra	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 —	20 —
Disa	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	21 8	21 —	16 —	17 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 12	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 12	18 8	18 —	15 8	15 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 13	12 5	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 14	10 4	21 3	21 15	...	...
Khandwa	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	...
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11	...	...	7 8	7 3	9 6	9 6	27 4	27 4	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 13	12 13	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chhindwara	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 15	8 15	20 9	20 9	...	...
Nagpur	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	11	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	20 —	20 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	24 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 8	19 —	23 —	24 8	12 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
16 —	25 —	16 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	19 8	20 —	23 —	26 4	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	21 8	16 —	26 8	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 4	Ludhiána
...	...	18 —	19 —	19 8	21 —	23 —	26 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	20 —	28 —	26 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	19 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gurdaspur
...	...	18 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	21 —	12 —	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	20 8	22 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	13 2	14 1	18 12	18 ..	8 —	7 8	9 6	8 15	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 8	13 12	17 8	18 —	19 8	19 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
18 —	19 —	14 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
32 —	32 —	38 —	38 —	17 12	18 —	25 —	26 —	14 —	13 8	12 4	12 8	Jhang
...	...	22 —	22 —	16 8	17 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	...	9 —	12 8	12 —	Montgomary
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	14 15	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 6	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 12	16 4	17 4	18 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	17 —	18 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	19 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	19 12	20 6	...	...	18 8	17 14	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	17 13	18 7	21 4	24 1	10 —	10 —	20 10	20 —	Bannu
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 7	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 9	16 —	15 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 5½	13 4	14 —	14 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 —	10 —	11 8	10 10	Karwar
14 2	14 2	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 6	12 6	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Bombay
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
21 15	16 14	...	...	11 15	11 15	...	...	9 1	9 8	13 10	13 3	Dharwar
28 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 6	12 6	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 4	11 10	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 9	14 6	...	...	12 11	13 2	11 8	11 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	11 1	13 6	11 13	11 13	Bijapur
11 —	11 —	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 2	11 2	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	13 3	14 9	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	14 6	15 13	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 15	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Surat
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
19 8	19 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Kaira
19 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	75 —	75 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 2	11 2	...	...	10 5	11 5	10 13	10 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	7 4	9 10	10 —	10 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	11 —	11 6	10 10	10 10	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1903—*concluded* *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	14 8	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	10 10	29 9	27 7	...	...
Saugor	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	26 —	28 —	..	...
Damoh	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	28 10	28 10	..	..
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	27 —	24 —	...	..
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	20 —	...	...	...
Seoni	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	...	...
Bálághát	13 12	12 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 13	10 2	9 12	11 7	22 13	25 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilάspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	16 —
Básim	9 12	9 5	...	...	6 6	6 4	8 10	8 10	20 13	21 5	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	15 —	18 —	14 1	14 1
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Amraoti	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	20 —	20 —	17 —	18 —
Wun	10 8	10 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 13	6 9	10 10	10 7	5 14	5 13	10 15	10 10	20 9	21 4	22 13	22 5
Bolaram	6 10	6 7	...	...	5 8	5 6	10 15	10 8	20 10	19 4	...	...
Chadarghát	6 9	6 6	...	...	5 7½	5 5	8 12	7 7	18 9½	19 2	24 1	23 6
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	12 14	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	21 6	23 2	26 13	29 13
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 3	23 3	23 10	22 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	26 —	26 8	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 —	26 —	27 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	22 —	24 —	28 5	28 5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 10	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	27 —	27 —
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	34 11	35 —	..	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 11	26 8	26 —	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	25 —	25 —	20 14	20 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	20 5	21 5
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	24 —	22 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 8	12 6	23 8	22 13	21 11	24 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	23 —	21 3	17 8	17 8
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	22 8	20 14	17 6	18 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 7	8 7	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	23 2	23 2	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	9 2	9 2	9 1	8 14	10 10	10 5	22 13	22 13	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 11	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	8 6	9 7	8 6	8 15	8 15	14 11	14 11	21 —	26 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 15	13 7	13 7

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, chanaka, or hurhara (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 7	19 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	9 —	7 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	9 8	9 12	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	16 12	...	...	9 6	10 10	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories
21 12	22 4	...	...	12 14	13 11	...	...	15 9	15 11	8 14	8 13	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	13 1	12 14	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 9	Bolárum
...		...	...	12 9	13 13	...	...	12 1	11 11	8 14	8 8	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 8	Malabar
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S Canara
												South, central—
25 14	29 3	...	...	...	...	...		...		11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
25 6	25 14	...	...	...			...		...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central—
28 2	29 2	...	...			...			...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
26 5	27 3	...	...			...	...	...	...	12 10	12 2	Anantapur
28 2	28 2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
24 13	24 13	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Ganjam
26 5	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
28 2	27 3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
30 —	30 —	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
21 2	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
21 5	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
27 —	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	12 4	N Arcot
22 —	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
29 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
24 11	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly
26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	Madura
												Mysore—
26 4	26 4	...	...	11 —	9 7	...	...	7 2	6 12	11 4	11 4	Mysore
27 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 8	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
24 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
26 10	26 10	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan
30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
27 13	42 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	9 7	10 8	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
24 —	24 —	[illegible]	18 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
29 8	29 8	...	...	28 8	27 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	11 8	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
February 13, 1903

E N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1903.

No. 84.—The services of Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 31st January 1903.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 56.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Shorthand writing (optional).	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	75	425		
1	Satis Chandra Banerjee.	10th May 1879.	10th May 1904.	60	72	29	34	59	...	234	Government of India.	Home, Revenue and Agriculture, Financial, or Public Works Department.
2	Hari Das Datta .	13th September 1879.	13th September 1904.	59	51	29	27	38	29	233	,,	Any Secretariat office.
3	Barkat Ali . .	2nd February 1883.	2nd February 1908.	45	46	14	31	32	62	230	,,	Home Department or Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
4	Sidheswar Dutta	26th November 1880.	26th November 1905.	39	31	22	23	32	67	214	,,	Any Secretariat office.
5	D. C. Roy . .	1st November 1879.	1st November 1904.	62	64	22	24	26	...	198	,,	Ditto.
6	Ashutosh Coomar .	23rd February 1879.	23rd February 1904.	66	62	22	19	25	...	194	,,	Home Department or Office of the Director General of the Post Office of India.
7	Din Muhammad .	13th July 1881.	13th July 1906.	35	52	17	12	23	52	191	,,	Home Department.
8	Hari Gopal Bhattacharjee.	10th September 1883.	10th September 1908.	39	52	34	26	29	.	180	,,	Any Secretariat office.
9	Surendra Bhusan Roy.	19th November 1882.	19th November 1907.	49	54	27	21	25	...	176	,,	Ditto.
10	Mani Ram Sharma.	26th June 1882.	26th June 1907.	41	33	24	13	24	35	170	,,	Home Department.
11	Hari Chand . .	17th February 1883.	17th February 1908.	37	60	16	25	30	...	168	,,	Ditto.
11	Keshab Deva Phargava.	10th February 1879.	10th February 1904.	40	40	18	28	42	...	168	,,	Accountant General, Public Works Department.
13	Romesh Chandra Roy Chaudurry.	6th November 1883.	6th November 1908.	49	71	30	...	14	...	164	,,	Home or Military Department.
14	Kishan Lal . .	24th February 1881.	24th February 1906.	59	46	24	13	11	...	153	,,	Home, Revenue, Military, or Public Works Department.

MEDICAL.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 188.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S. (Madras), now on special duty with His Excellency the Viceroy, as Surgeon to the Viceroy, with effect from the 19th February 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., R.A.M.C.

No. 192.—The services of Captain P. St. C. More, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th August 1902.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 206.—The services of Captain R. W. Anthony, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 11th January 1903.

SANITARY.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 235.—With reference to the Home Department Notification No. 1589, dated the 27th June 1902, Captain B. H. Deare, I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed sub. *pro tem.* to be Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, with effect from the 26th August 1902, until such time as he is relieved by Major Clarkson, I.M.S.

No. 236.—Major F. C. Clarkson, I M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 234.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Adelaide, 14th February 1903.

From—Governor General,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Regret to inform you that one case of plague at Brisbane, Queensland. Taking every precaution.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 255.—The undermentioned officers were employed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department from the 12th January to the 7th February 1903, both days inclusive :—

The Honourable Sir L. H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel G Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Major D. Semple, M.D , R.A.M.C., Director of the Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli.

No. 261.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Talakona in the Vayalpad taluq of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State and the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mangalampeta, Pulicherla, and Piler on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 20th to 27th February 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State and the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Mahasivaratri festival at Talakona.

No. 267.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kulahalli in the Harpanahalli taluq in that district on the occasion of the ensuing Basaveswaraswami Car festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar, and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 17th March 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Basaveswaraswami Car festival at Kulahalli.

JAILS.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 162.—The services of Captain J. M. Woolley, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 302.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. W. Chitty, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bigge, or until further orders.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 320.—Major F. J. B. Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Chakrata, is granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the 15th March 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 331.—Mr. H. V. Drake Brockman, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Ismay, I.C.S., C.S.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 81.—The Ven'ble A. E. Stone, Archdeacon of Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the expiration of his leave.

No. 85.—The services of the Reverend L. E. Cox, a Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 86—The services of the Reverend C. E. C. de-Coetlogon, a Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 87.—The services of the Reverend T. E. F. Cole, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 89.—The services of the Reverend P. D. Johnson, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 91.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:—

The Ven'ble H. W. Griffith, Archdeacon of Lahore.

The Reverend K. G. Foster, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment.

No. 93.—The services of the Reverend W. G. Burroughs, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

H. H. RISLEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1903.

No. 361—19-2.—Mr. C. F. Erskine, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fourteen months, under Articles 264A, 291, and 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

The 20th February 1903.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 4-2-4—Emigration, dated 20th February 1903.—In the Resolution of this Department, No. 2-2-2, published on the 16th January last, the announcement was made that an Act had been passed by the Government of Cape Colony, similar to the "Immigration Restriction Act, 1901" of Australia, the effect of which was practically to exclude altogether from the Colony Indians of the labouring and petty trading classes. This Act came into force on the 30th ultimo.

2. The Government of India have now received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a copy of this Act. Its more important provisions are extracted below for general information:—

* * * * * * * * * * *

2. In the construction of this Act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, bear the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

"Ship" shall include any ship, vessel or boat, or description thereof, used in navigation.

"Master" shall include any person other than a pilot in charge or command of any ship.

"Prohibited immigrant" shall mean and include the following persons:—

(*a*) Any person who, when asked to do so by any duly authorized officer, shall be unable through deficient education to himself write out and sign in the characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Minister.

(*b*) Any person who is not in possession of visible means of support or is likely to become a public charge.

* * * * * * * * * * *

3. This Act shall not apply to—

* * * * * * * * * * *

(*e*) The wife and minor child of any person who is permitted to immigrate into the Colony under the provisions of this Act.

(*f*) Persons domiciled in South Africa.

* * * * * * * * * * *

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any "prohibited immigrant" to immigrate either by land or by sea into this Colony.

5. It shall be unlawful to aid or assist any person to immigrate into this Colony in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

6. It shall be unlawful for the master of any ship knowingly to permit to land or be landed directly or indirectly from his ship any person immigrating into this Colony in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

7. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time by proclamation to make regulations * * * to provide for the importation, reception, accommodation, maintenance, registration, distribution, and contractual engagements of persons immigrating under any approved scheme or belonging to any excepted class, and generally, in furtherance of the objects and intents of this Act.

8. Any person immigrating into this Colony by land or sea in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to be removed at any time from within the limits of the Colony and to be kept in such custody as may by regulation be prescribed, pending such removal.

9. Any person who aids or assists any person in the contravention of any provisions of this Act, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty of £50, or in the alternative to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour

10. Any master of any ship who lands or allows to land, directly or indirectly, any immigrant from his ship, whereby such immigrant contravenes any provisions of the Act, and the [illegible] of [illegible]y [illegible]h ship from which any such immigrant so lands, shall be jointly and severally liable to a penalty of £100, and to a further penalty of £20 for each such immigrant [illegible] in excess of the number of five, such ship may be refused a clearance till such penalty h[illegible] paid and may in default of payment by or on behalf of the master or owners and by order of the Supreme Court be attached and declared executable in

satisfaction of any writ issued for the recovery of such penalty: provided that in lieu of granting such order, it shall be lawful for the Court to accept such security for the payment of such penalty as may appear to be adequate.

11. Any person wilfully making any false statement in order to obtain any certificate or recommendation for the purposes of the Act shall on conviction be liable to a fine of not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment without the option of a fine and with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months in addition to removal from the Colony.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

13. It shall be lawful for the Governor to prescribe penalties for the contravention of any regulation made by him under this Act. provided that no penalty in respect of any one contravention shall exceed a fine of £100. or, in default of payment thereof, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period exceeding 12 months or to imprisonment with or without hard labour and without the option of a fine for a period exceeding 12 months

14. This Act may be cited as "The Immigration Act, 1902."

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " the United Provinces.
" " " " the Punjab.
" " " " Burma.
" Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " " " Assam.
" Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
" " " Ajmer-Merwara
" Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
" " the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
" " the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance and to the Home and Foreign Departments for information.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 214-*F.*—36-3—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 72—22-2 (General), dated the 19th January 1903, Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 1st grade, Lower Burma, assumed charge of the office of Inspector-General of Forests from Mr. R. C. Wroughton in the forenoon of the 4th February 1903.

From the same date, the following promotions are made during the absence of Mr Wroughton on leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Conservator, 2nd grade, Berar, to officiate as Conservator 1st grade.

Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, Conservator, 3rd grade, Upper Burma, to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade.

Mr. H. Slade, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Pegu Forest Circle, of which he relieved Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot in the afternoon of the 24th January 1903.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 16th February 1903.

No. 734-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22A, clause (5) of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Elliott, C.I.E., Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be the officer who shall dispose of the undermentioned civil appeal on the file of the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 168 OF 1902.

Major A. C. F. Bourchier, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent . . . . *Defendant, Appellant,*

versus

Bijraj Fattechand . . . . *Plaintiff, Respondent.*

The 20th February 1903.

No. 403-*F*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Indian Army; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain A L Bickford, Indian Army, Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, for one year. Pension service, eleventh year, commenced 13th August 1902.

No. 407-*F*.—The services of Captain G. Dodd, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment as 2nd in-Command, Northern Waziristan Militia, *vice* Lieutenant C. A C. Godwin, resigned.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 294-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 2039-G., dated the 12th December 1902, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Albert Koop, as Consul for Germany at Bassein for the Town and Port of Bassein, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 297-*G*.—Mr. L. M. Crump, of the Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th March 1903, and is also granted special leave for three months under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 301-*G*.—The services of Mr T. C. Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1903.

No. 938-*P*.—In the Notifications in this Department Nos. 6678-P. and 6921-P., dated 15th and 26th December 1902 respectively published in Part I of the Gazette of India, for "27th of November" *read* "24th of November".

No. 954-*P*.—The services of Mr. E. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd of February 1903.

No. 952-*P*.—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Entrolled List:—

With effect from the 4th of October 1902—
- Mr. H. J. Brereton to Class I,
- Mr. M N. Bhattacharyya to Class II,
- Mr. A. Newmarch to Class III,
- Mr. C. W. C. Carson to Class IV, and
- Mr. P. G. Jacob to Class V.

With effect from the 13th of November 1902—
- Mr. Jagat Prasad to Class VI.

No. 953-*P*.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December 1902 are notified:—

With effect from the 15th of December 1902—
- Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to Class II,
- Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to Class III,

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to Class IV,
Mr. P. G. Jacob to revert to Class V, substantive *pro tempore*, and
Mr. Jagat Prasad to revert to Class VI, substantive *pro tempore*, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of December 1902, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. E. Hamilton—
Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class I,
Mr. W. H. Michael to officiate in Class II, and
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in Class III of Accountants-General,
Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in Class I,
Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class II,
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in Class III,
Mr. P. G. Jacob to officiate in Class IV, and
Mr. Jagat Prasad to officiate in Class V, of the Entrolled List.

With effect from the 24th of December 1902—
Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class III,
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to Class IV,
Mr. P. G. Jacob to revert to Class V, substantive *pro tempore*, and
Mr. Jagat Prasad to revert to Class VI, substantive *pro tempore*, of the Enrolled List.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 975-*S. R.*—With reference to section 8-B., sub-section (3), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the amount, as ascertained and determined by him, of the excess referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section to be, in the case of the countries mentioned in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed, the sums specified in the third column of the said schedule for the kinds of sugar specified in the second column thereof.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the said section 8-B, the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose, with effect from the 1st March 1903, a special duty at the rates specified in the fourth column of the said schedule, upon sugar of the kinds described in the second column, when imported into British India from the countries mentioned in the first column, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

The Schedules.

Countries.	Kinds of sugar.	Amount of excess per cwt.	Rate of special duty per cwt.
1	2	3	4
		R a. p.	R a. p.
France . . .	Refined sugar	1 3 4	0 9 8
	Unrefined sugar	1 0 10	0 8 5
Denmark . . .	Candy and sugar in whole or broken, loaves, plates, cakes, etc., whatever the colour may be, and white pulverised sugar which is lighter than the Amsterdam standard sample No. 18	1 1 8	0 8 10
Argentine Republic .	Refined sugar	10 14 10	5 7 5
	Unrefined sugar	8 1 4	4 0 8
Russia . . .	Refined sugar	19 4 4	9 10 2
	Unrefined sugar	11 15 8	5 15 10

No. 977-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the 1st March 1903, the Notification of the Government of India, No. 4600-S. R., dated the 6th October 1899, in which revised rates of additional duties were imposed on sugar produced in or exported from Russia.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 962A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1903. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January		To end of January		Whole Year.	
	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902	Budget, 1902-1903.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1901-1902.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,42	4,71	17,56	18,50	27,94	28,64
Opium	52	60	5,60	6,12	6,34	7,28
Salt	83	78	7,64	7,46	8,96	8,89
Stamps	40	47	4,31	4,35	5,22	5,17
Excise	55	50	5,27	4,92	6,18	6,10
Provincial Rates	65	82	3,00	3,24	4,10	4,26
Customs	52	63	4,74	4,03	5,40	5,74
Assessed Taxes	17	19	1,65	1,61	1,91	1,91
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	37	36	50	47
Registration	3	3	39	40	47	47
Tributes from Native States	23	22	60	57	91	86
Other Civil Revenue	32	34	3,80	3,96	4,36	4,80
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	8,68	9,33	54,93	50,12	72,29	74,59
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—68	—67	—3,41	—3,41	—3,89	—3,88
Opium	—5	—5	—2,36	—2,52	—2,05	—2,40
Famine Relief	...	—1	—17	—28	—93	—31
Other Civil Expenditure	—1,78	—2,25	—22,57	—22,30	—30,84	—28,37
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,51	—2,98	—28,51	—28,31	—38,31	—34,96
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+11	+4	+61	+49	+66	+45
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+3	+3	—4	—42	+10	—39
Military Receipts	+4	+8	+62	+59	+69	+86
Military Issues	—1,64	—1,62	—[illegible]5,05	—14,48	—18,38	—17,60
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+43	+49	+2,75	+2,43		+3,25
State Railways	+2,10	+2,22	+18,19	+18,08	+31,63 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)	+28,44 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)
East Indian Railway	+50	+59	+4,91	+5,40		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+20	+19	+1,2[illegible]	+1,32	+2,19	+1,64
Telegraph	+8	+10	+03	+08	+70	+82
TOTAL	+3,43	+3,59	+27,77	+27,91	+34,58	+34,15
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—77	—81	—7,65	—6,70	—28,96 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway)	—9,15
State Railways	—1,10	—1,19	—12,08	—11,27		—16,86 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)
East Indian Railway	—20	—22	—2,52	—2,38		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—12	—21	—22	—24
Telegraph	—5	—8	—68	—62	—80	—77
TOTAL	—2,12	—2,30	—23,05	—21,27	—30,04	—27,07
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—15	—18	—9,14	—7,18	—12,39	—9,85
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+1,36	+86	+1,36	+80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+5	+15	—89	+75	...	+85
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+1	+5	+2	+7	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—3,81	—3,06	—20,64	—20,30	—25,25	—24,90
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—7	+8	—43	—4,20	+48	—4,62
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—3,82	—2,77	—20,58	—22,82	—23,41	—27,81
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,20	+3,40	—3,30	—2,19	—1,82	+1,97
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,32	10,31	17,82	15,90	18,07	1 ,90
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,52	13 71	14,52	13,71	16,25	17,87

E. N. BAKER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

I C

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th February 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 145.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

Herbert Thomas Walker, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers; Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 19th January 1903.

Edward Jerome Burdett, 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Double Company Officer, 11th Rajput Infantry. Dated 29th October 1902.

Harry Vivian Robert Hodson, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; Officiating Double Company Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry. Dated 20th December 1902.

Charles Richard Foster Seymour, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment; Double Company Officer, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry. Dated 21st November 1902.

William George Stanhope Kenny, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 30th November 1902.

Second-Lieutenants—

Arthur Sydney Clark, Royal Field Artillery, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 5th Madras Infantry. Dated 27th January 1903.

Philip Allan Raymond Pritchard, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 46th Punjab Infantry. Dated 29th December 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Clark is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army from the 27th January 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 146.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 28th January 1903, in order to fill an additional appointment in the grade of Military Accountant, 1st class, recently sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Names.	From	To
Captain T. A. Harrison, Indian Army.	Military Accountant, 2nd class	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain B. Scott, Indian Army	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Captain G. S. Sheppard, Indian Army.	Military Accountant, 4th class	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain F. W. Bagshawe, Indian Army.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain R. H. B. Anderson, Indian Army, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain R. H. E. Pennell, Indian Army, 20th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Leutenant A. W. Daldy, Indian Army, 21st Bombay Infantry.	......	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 147.—The appointment of Captain (then Lieutenant) D. G. Cowie, R.A., as an Officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, notified in G. G. O. No. 234 of 1902, is antedated to the 21st February 1902.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 148.—Brevet-Major A. Mullaly, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 18th February 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

30th Punjab Infantry.

No. 149.—Jemadar Pirthi Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1124 of 1900, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 14th December 1900.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 150.—Jemadar Ram Saran Rana, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 39 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th January 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 151.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd January 1903, page 469.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 23rd January 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel James Nicholson Sodon Kirkwood is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th January 1903.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants :—

Major P. M. Carnegy. Dated 8th September 1902.

Major H. B. Borradaile, D.S.O. Dated 8th October 1902.

Unattached List, Indian Army.

The appointment of the Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second-Lieutenants, which appeared in the Gazette of 20th January 1903, bears date 21st January 1903.

* * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVE.

No. 152.—Paragraph 10 of G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894 is hereby cancelled and the following substituted :—

"10. When not actually called out for military service, officers of the Indian Army Reserve are not required to submit applications for leave in their military capacity as officers of that reserve. Should they, however, desire to proceed out of India for any period longer than six months, they should report their intended departure and address to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department."

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 153.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

2nd May 1902.

Chauncy Batho Dashwood Strettell.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 154.—In G. G. O. No. 641 of 1902 notifying promotions in place of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain D. B. Fonseca, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, retired, *for* "28th May 1902" *read* "1st April 1902."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 155.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Phuman Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, transferred to the 7th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st December 1902.

42nd Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Dhanbir Karki to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Bar Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Sagunia Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Chamu Kawar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 156.—The retirement of Captain D. B. Fonséca, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, notified in G. G. O. No. 462 of 1902, has effect from the 1st April 1902, and not as therein stated.

No. 157.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilkins Clarkson, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st March 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 158.—The undermentioned Departmental Commissioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st January 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Honorary Captain William Cooper, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Taylor, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 159.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, and Indian Submarine Mining Company are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1902:—

(1) Coorg and Mysore Rifles.—1st class Sergeant Instructor Ernest Percival Pearce.

(2) Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—1st class Sergeant Instructor Joseph Wilcock.

(3) Madras Railway Volunteers.—1st class Sergeant Instructor Alexis Delamere Mather.

(4) South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—1st class Sergeant Instructor George Joseph Clapp.

(5) No. 4 Section, Indian Submarine Mining Company.—Company Sergeant Major John English.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 160.—Second-Lieutenant William Hawkins to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Young Spencer resigns his commission.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

No. 161.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, with effect from the 20th January 1903, *vice* McConaghey, resigned.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

No. 162.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 23rd January 1903:—

Arthur Gascoigne Scott, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fechey, promoted.

William Stuart Fraser, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Durnford, promoted.

James Adolphus Clayton, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

No. 163.—Captain Frederick Charles Turner is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 164.—Lieutenant Ernest Andrea Villa resigns his commission.

Lieutenant Oscar de Glanville resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 10.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant G. H. Finnis, Royal Indian Marine, for twelve days (p. a.).

Engineer G. H. Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, for six weeks (m. c.).

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 14th and 20th February 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Army (Judge Advocate General's Department).	Major Charles Lionel Mainwaring Rich.	10th February 1903.	Rawalpindi .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 14th and 20th February 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
Henry Everard Neave (a)	Captain	1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	8th September 1902.	Intestate	3,833 1 0	19th April 1903.

(a) Next of kin :—
Father : —J. D. S. Neave, Esq.,
Oakover, Riccarton,
Christchurch, New Zealand.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1903.

No. 60.—Major C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from field service in China, granted one month's special privilege leave, under the terms of Public Works Department letter No. 822-G., dated 13th June 1901, in combination with privilege leave for two months and furlough for one year and nine months, under articles 233, 260, and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 17th February 1903.

No. 61.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 18 Railways, dated 15th January 1901, Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, who was temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverts to the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 15th January 1903, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the North Western Railway from that date.

No. 62.—Mr. W. R. B. Wight-Boycott, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 30th September 1902.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 65.—Mr. W. F. Milne, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, class II, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

No. 66.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

No. 67.—Messrs. A. D. Butterfield and L. H. Whelan, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, are confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch, and promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st January 1903.

No. 68.—Mr. T. Ryan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.

No. 69.—Mr. W. Chadwick, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, during the absence of Mr. Arundel, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 70.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have been pleased to sanction a re-survey being made by the agency of the Assam Bengal Railway Company of the proposed branch line from Akhaura to Asuganj, a village on the Meghna opposite Bhairab Bazaar, a distance of about 19 miles.

No. 72.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 73.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 268, dated 5th August 1902, Mr. A. H. Francis is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class II.

No. 74.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Superior Locomotive Establishment of State Railways attached to the North Western Railway, with effect from the 7th January 1903, and until further orders :—

Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3.

Mr. A. Devon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II.

The 20th February 1903.

No. 75.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*1*) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company is liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Renigunta Union under the Ranipettai Taluk Board in the North Arcot District, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884).

2. The liability herein declared shall commence on the date of the publication of this notification in the *Gazette of India.*

The 18th February 1903.

No. 71.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 139-R.T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1903.

READ—

Sections 3 (*4*), 16 (*2*), 47, and 148 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India Resolution No. 736 R.T., dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department. Notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

RESOLUTION.

The Director of Railway Traffic having applied for leave to adopt on the Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to to the said branch, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 be further notified to the railway servants

concerned and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free from any charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; also that this resolution be communicated to the said Engineer-in-Chief, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1903.

No. 63.—Mr. W. C. Davis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 18th February, 1903.

No. 64.—Mr. H. F. B. Frost, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with effect from the 9th February 1903.

S. PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901.—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2310.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1902-1903 as compared with the corresponding period of 1901-1902.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.			
Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1003	1901-1002	1902-1903	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,65,21,000	27,94,36,000	13,78,76 000	13,13 71,000	..	65 05,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,27,80,000	6,34,35,000	5,52,54,000	5,07,72,000	...	44,82,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,90 90,000	8,96,00,000	6 67,42,000	6,80 96,000	13,54,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,16,96,000	5,21,71,000	3,88,24,000	3,91,04,000	2,80,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	6,11,50,000	6,18,04,000	4,42,38,000	4,72,95,000	30,57,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,74,95,000	5,40,00,000	4,00,25,000	4,22,38,000	22,13 000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,24,95,000	9,46,44,000	5,73,90,000	5 81,00,000	7 10,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	71,12,27,000	69,50,90,000	44,03,49,000	43,69,76,000	...	33,73,000
77,200	30,000	54,400	124,800	70,400	...	Interest	1,06,28,000	1,10,13,000	76,63,000	79 01,000	2,38,000	...
8,500	4,200	5,700	6,200	500	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4 25,80,000	3,40,57,000	3,29,43,000	3,06,21,000	..	23,22,000
1,800	1,800	700	1,000	300	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,88,91,000	1,89,43,000	1,30 03,000	1,34,80,000	4,71,000	...
93,700	83,900	78,000	77,400	...	600	Miscellaneous	80,14,000	73 40,000	44 30,000	44,70,000	40,000	..
4,600	1,200	4,600	18,100	13,500	...	Railways	30 33,21,000	29,92,22,000	22,04,56,000	21,82,18,000	...	22,38,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,58,63,000	2,78,67,000	1,46,92,000	1,73 36,000	26,44,000	...
28,600	28,300	20 000	21,400	1,400	...	Other Public Works	67,64,000	64 44,000	45,36,000	46,89,000	1,53,000	...
276,800	365,600	192,500	208,600	16,100	...	Receipts by Military Department	1,05,12,000	78,55,000	62,45,000	62,85,000	40,000	...
491,200	515,000	355,900	457,500	101,600	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,13,78,00,000	1,10,78,31,000	74,43,23,000	73,99,76,000	...	43,47,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
749,800	...	390,100	335,400	...	54,700	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	.	..	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
2,009,300	131,200	1,609,400	131,200	...	1,478,200	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	85,95,000	1,36,50,000	86 39,000	1,36,39,000	50,00,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do)	74,23,000	81 46,000	2,47,000	50,06,000	47,59,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	31,51,000	31,68,000	28,12,000	90,44,000	62,32,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	93,73,000	98,44,000	47,30,000	44,76,000	...	2,54,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,987,100	1,349,700	1,366,600	1,133,100	...	233,500	Remittances (net)	...	..	...	...	...	...
16,600,000	16,300,000	11,204,100	10,871,500	...	332,600	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	.	...	...	...	...	...
20,596,400	17,980,900	14,180 100	12,135,800	...	2,044,300	TOTAL	2 85,42,000	3,48,08,000	1,64,28,000	3,21,65,000	1,57,37,000	...
21,837,400	18,495,900	14,926,100	12,928,700	...	1,997,400	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,16,63,42,000	1,14,26,39,000	76,07,51,000	77,21,41,000	1,13,90,000	...
4,091,900	5,848,400	4,091,900	6,693,100	2,601,200	...	Opening Balance	15,89,85,000	18,06,86,000	15,89,85,000	17,82,05,000	1,92,20,000	...
[illegible]	24,344,300	19,018,000	19,621,800	603,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,32,53,27,000	1,32,33,25,000	[illegible]	95,03,46,000	3,06,10,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
37,400	46,000	27,400	28,800	1,400	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,11,02,000	11,92,50,000	7,89,53,000	8,26,94,000	37,41,000	..
3,003,800	3,039,000	2,307,200	2,322,700	15,500	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,60 94,000	4,75,37,000	2,80,98,000	2,79,88,000	...	1,10,000
403,200	396,000	310,400	280,300	...	30,100	Post Office Telegraph, and Mint	3,42,85,000	3,02,17,000	2,58,92,000	2,43,69,000	...	15,23,000
622,100	573,800	445,000	392,300	...	52,700	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,78,71,000	17,33,25,000	11,46,19,000	12,00 73,000	54,54,000	...
2,356,600	2,381,800	1,766,900	1,788,000	21,100	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,67 42,000	2,77,06,000	1,95,12,000	2,09 47,000	14,35,000	...
5,000	1,000	1,800	2,200	400	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,31,93,000	1,48,55,000	69,51,000	51,92,000	...	17,59,000
6,416,400	6,566,600	4,075,300	4,184,500	109,200	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	14 66,21,000	14,64,71,000	10,75,28,000	11,19 67,000	44,39,000	...
1,400	1,700	1,200	1,000	..	200	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,12,87,000	2,47,63,000	1,42,17,000	1,56,11,000	13,94,000	...
139,800	116,500	97,500	107,300	9,800	...	Other Public Works	6,63,92,000	7,75,91,000	3,73,93,000	4 13 73,000	39,80,000	...
4,383,000	5,272,700	3,561,200	3,675,500	114,300	...	Army Services	17,07,13,000	18,58,80,000	12,32,37,000	12,81,10,000	48,73,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Special Defence Works	...	..	—1,38,000	..	1,38 000	...
17,368,700	18,394,500	12,593,900	12,782,600	188,700	...	Total Expenditure Imperial and Provincial	79,43,00,000	84,75,95,000	55,62,62,000	57,83,24,000	2,20,62,000	...
...	...	...	...		...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	1,66,83,000	53,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	5,98,000	2,05,74,000	...	...	...	...
17,368,700	18,394,500	12,593,900	12,782,600	188 700	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	81,03,85,000	82,70,74 000	55,62,62,000	57,83 24,000	2,20,62,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
860,500	1,742,300	699,100	998,400	299,300	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	4,81,59,000	2,42,05,000	2,43,66,000	1,42,95,000	...	1,00,71,000
...	..	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	..	..	...	..	...	...
...	156,800	...	..	.	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	18,65 000	1,23,24,000	1,04,25,000	1,04,49,000	24,000	...
860,500	1,899,100	699,100	998,400	299,300	...	Total	5,00,24,000	3,65,89,000	3,47,91,000	2,47,44,000	...	1 00 47,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	45,29,000	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	..		..	Unfunded do do	...	..	...	...	..	...
7,000	...	74,700	67,000	.	7,700	Deposits and Advances (net)	35,56,000	1,47,45,000	2,01,08,000	39,25,000	..	1,61,83,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	73,42,000	79,37,000	50,46,000	76,29,000	19,83 000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do by Provincial Governments	1,09,07,000	1,01,84,000	83 78,000	68,70,000	..	15,08,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	14,25,000	.	1,91,000	..	...	1,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	96,97,000	1,18,09,000	1,83 88,000	3 69,20,000	1,85,32,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	24,89,51,000	25,25,00,000	17,23 04,000	16,82,91,000	...	40,13,000
...	..	...	...	.		Do do do exchange	3,06,000	—60,300	5,77 000	4,22,000		1,55,000
1,007,000	...	1,074,700	67,000	...	1,007,700	Total	1,14,71,22,000	29,71,75,000	22,55,92,000	22 40,57,000	...	15,35,000
19,936,200	20,293,600	14,367,700	13,848,000	.	519,700	Total Disbursements	...	1,16,08,38,000	81,66,45,000	82,71,25,000	1,04,80,000	...
6,693,100	4,050,700	4,650,300	5,773,800	1,123,500	...	Closing Balance	17,82,05,000	16,24,87,000	10,30 91,000	12,32,21,000	2,01,30,000	...
25,929,300	24,344,300	19,018,000	19,621,800	603,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,32,53,27,000	1,32,33,25,000	91,97 36,000	95,03 46,000	3,06,10,000	...

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

The 20th February 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 606 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th February 1903:—

No. 46 of 1903.—Arthur Poeffel, captain, of Losoncz, in Hungary. *An incandescence lamp for liquid fuels.*

No. 47 of 1903.—John Macdonald, engineer, of 29, Union Place, North street, in the county of the city of Glasgow. *Improvements in and relating to cigarette-making machines*

No. 48 of 1903.—Isaiah William Richards, master mariner, at present residing at No. 2, Ripon street, Calcutta. *Means for temporarily securing inland steamers, flats or boats to a river bank without the aid of an anchor.*

No. 49 of 1903.—Murray Corrington, counsellor at law, of 40, Wall street, New York, state of New York, one of the United States of America. *Improvements in automatic fluid pressure brakes for railway vehicles.*

No. 50 of 1903.—John Edwin Davidson, manufacturer, of 575, Sherbourne street, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, and province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in horse shoes or the like shoes.*

No. 51 of 1903.—John Frederick Quinlivan, engineer-in-charge, Nidadivol Rice Mills, Nidadivol. *Improved machinery and apparatus for steaming paddy.*

No. 607 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A. M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 445 of 1901.—George Cecil Gnapp, cycle engineer, of Colombo, Ceylon. *A frame carrying a pair of bicycle wheels for attachment to the body of an ordinary jinricksha or other light carriage.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No. 493 of 1901.—Horace Drummond Deane, tea planter, of Stagbrook Tea Estate Peermaad, Travancore, and Charles George Landseer Judge, journalist, of 47, Free School street, and No. 5—1, Council House street, in the town of Calcutta, both in British India. *A centrifugal drier for steamed tea leaf.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No. 62 of 1902.—Thomas Henry McCauley, inventor, of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada. *Improvements relating to the lubrication of axles.* (Specification filed 10 February 1903.)

No. 288 of 1902.—David James Young, plumber, of Patea, in the provincial district of Taranaki, in the colony of New Zealand. *An improved portable shower bath.* (Specification filed 10 February 1903.)

No. 294 of 1902.—Hormusji Khurshedji Bana, engineer, residing at No. 36, Kolbhat street, Chudunwadi, Bombay. *An automatic sprinkler.* (Specification filed 7 February 1903.)

No. 396 of 1902.—John Fraser, Norman Fraser, and Patrick Fraser, engineers, all of Westburn Foundry, Arbroath, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. *Improvements in drawing and roving frames or similar machines for preparing flax, jute, and other fibres for spinning.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No. 472 of 1902.—William Henderson, of the firm of Alexander Henderson and Sons, jute spinners and manufacturers, South Dudhope Works, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, and James Dallas, works manager to the aforesaid firm at the said works. *Improvements in or relating to doffing arrangements for roving frames and the like.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No. 473 of 1902.—William Henderson, of the firm of Alexander Henderson and Sons, jute spinners and manufacturers, South Dudhope Works, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, and James Dallas, works manager to the aforesaid firm at the said works. *Improvements in or relating to the spindle bearings of roving frames and the like.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No. 608 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company. *Production of new red coloring matters.* (From 16 April 1903 to 16 April 1904.)

No. 30 of 1890.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain or other produce.* (From 26 May 1903 to 26 May 1904.)

No. 325 of 1891.—William Jackson. *Improvements in application of air blast or exhaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool whilst being operated on in tea-rolling machines.* (From 16 September 1903 to 16 September 1904.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1903 to 19 April 1904.)

No. 76 of 1893.—William Jackson. *Improvements in air-heating stoves, more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea.* (From 22 June 1903 to 22 June 1904.)

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (From 2 March 1903 to 2 March 1904.)

No. 216 of 1893.—James Mylne. *Improvements in frames for sugarcane-crushing machines.* (From 27 February 1903 to 27 February 1904.)

No. 346 of 1893.—William Jackson. *Improvements in tubular heating stoves, more especially intended for heating air for use in drying tea or other produce.* (From 22 December 1903 to 22 December 1904.)

No. 347 of 1893.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or for analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce.* (From 22 December 1903 to 22 December 1904.)

No. 1 of 1894.—George Ernest Hudson and George Sanderson. *Improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated feed-water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines.* (From 12 March 1903 to 12 March 1904.)

No. 101 of 1895.—James Mylne. *A new and improved method in the design and construction of cylindrical rollers of sugarcane-crushing mills.* (From 23 May 1903 to 23 May 1904.)

No. 238 of 1895.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like.* (From 11 October 1903 to 11 October 1904.)

No. 257 of 1895.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves and other produce.* (From 11 October 1903 to 11 October 1904.)

No. 302 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 27 February 1903 to 27 February 1904.)

No. 108 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with machinery, or apparatus, for drying tea leaf or the like.* (From 11 May 1903 to 11 May 1904.)

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances.* (From 12 February 1903 to 12 February 1904.)

No. 143 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps or carriers, for carrying tea leaf or other substances in drying machines.* (From 8 June 1903 to 8 June 1904.)

No. 229 of 1896.—Alfred Jordan. *An improved apparatus for reducing or disintegrating hard substances.* (From 12 February 1903 to 12 February 1904.)

No. 230 of 1896.—Bernard Morley Fletcher. *Improvements in apparatus for utilising the power of waves.* (From 12 February 1903 to 12 February 1904.)

No. 253 of 1896.—Aloys Naville, Philippe Guye and Charles Eugène Guye. *Improvements in electric gas re-action-apparatus.* (From 19 February 1903 to 19 February 1904.)

No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.* (From 9 February 1903 to 9 February 1904.)

No. 387 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 1 February 1903 to 1 February 1904.)

No. 406 of 1896.—Fredrik Ljungstrom. *Improvements in evaporating or heating apparatus.* (From 27 February 1903 to 27 February 1904.)

No. 296 of 1897.—Frederick William Selley and William Holmes Nisbet. *Improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling stock.* (From 24 February 1903 to 24 February 1904.)

No. 297 of 1897.—Frederick William Selley and William Holmes Nisbet. *Improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling stock.* (From 24 February 1903 to 24 February 1904.)

No. 354 of 1897.—Khursedji Byramji Bharda. *A paper file hanger.* (From 14 February 1903 to 14 February 1904.)

No. 442 of 1897.—Albertus Kapteyn. *Improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes.* (From 16 July 1903 to 16 July 1904.)

No. 201 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1903 to 8 February 1904.)

No. 202 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in mechanism for casting curved linotypes.* (From 8 February 1903 to 8 February 1904.)

No. 203 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the delivery spouts and mouths of the metal pots of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1903 to 8 February 1904.)

No. 206 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the ejecting mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1903 to 8 February 1904.)

No. 210 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the matrix aligning mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 8 February 1903 to 8 February 1904.)

No. 218 of 1898.—Robert Rickie. *A direct acting steam pump.* (From 30 December 1902 to 30 December 1903.)

No. 267 of 1898.—William Stronach Lockhart. *Improvements in hydraulic upward current separators for treating metals, ores, gems and other minerals or mixed substances.* (From 8 February 1903 to 8 February 1904.)

No. 285 of 1898.—Mephan Ferguson. *Improvements in machines for forming dove-tail or approximately dove-tail edges on plates to be used in the manufacture of rivetless pipes.* (From 17 February 1903 to 17 February 1904.)

No. 289 of 1898.—Dr. Gustav Lorenz. *Improvements in process for the production of a permanent preparation containing the white corpuscles of the blood-serum of swine immunised against swine fever.* (From 24 February 1903 to 24 February 1904.)

No. 116 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (From 11 July 1903 to 11 July 1904.)

No. 131 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in speed varying devices and electric motors for use therein.* (From 15 July 1903 to 15 July 1904.)

No. 165 of 1899.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for sifting, sorting and classifying tea or other products or materials.* (From 17 June 1903 to 17 June 1904.)

No. 190 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in switches for electric circuits.* (From 17 July 1903 to 17 July 1904.)

No. 257 of 1899.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for classifying and for removing dust and light material from tea or other produce.* (From 21 August 1903 to 21 August 1904.)

No. 609 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 439 of 1897.—Hafiz Abdullah. *Improvements in lime kilns.* (Specification filed 11 November 1898.)

No. 117 of 1898.—Charles Thomas Crowden. *Improvements in or relating to the making of tubular joints.* (Specification filed 11 November 1898.)

No. 176 of 1898.—Eliza Jessie Stewart. *Improvements in means or appliances for controlling restive, vicious and other horses.* (Specification filed 7 November 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st January 1903	1,31,81,300	1,86,82,300	11,67,92,900	2,91,82,200	1,29,63,200	100	21,58,400	17,97,79,100	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,30,68,834
Add— Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 6th February 1903	...	...	800	7,000	...		...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			7,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th February 1903	...	...	5,00,000	2,000	...		...	5,02,000	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	5,02,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1903	...	29,000	73,000	2,500	...	...	11,000	1,15,500	...	...	...					...		...	1,15,500
	1,31,81,300	1,87,11,300	11,73,66,700	2,91,93,700	1,29,63,200	100	21,69,400	18,04,04,400	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,36,94,134
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	12,000	1,00,000	2,43,500	...	...	...	...	3,43,500		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,55,500
Balance on 15th February 1903	1,31,69,300	1,86,11,300	11,71,23,200	2,91,93,700	1,29,63,200	100	21,69,400	18,00,60,900	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,33,38,634

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867, to 15th Dec. 1902, enfaced from India 11,164 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,586 lakhs.
" 16th Dec 1902, " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 4 "
" 1st Jan. 1903, " 15th Jan. 1903, ditto 8 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 4 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb, " ditto 6 " ditto 3 "

11,180 lakhs. 10,601 lakhs.
10,601 "

Balance against India 579 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th February 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th February 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,09,63,160	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	54,13,930	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,60,04,416	8	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 81,02,401 a. 11 p. 10; Public Deposits at Branches R 96,16,724 a. 12 p. 4	1,77,19,126	8	2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,04,52,064	0	6
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,34,30,119	6	11
				Balances with other Banks	12,10,522	5	10
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,49,176	6	0
				Stamps	13,144	15	6
				Sundries	8,08,726	7	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,77,24,241	9	2		10,01,45,260	2	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,92,147	9	8	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,12,60,228 a. 15 p. 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† R 1,77,03,739 a. 14 p. 6	2,89,63,968	14	1
Sundries	14,23,713	5	7				
RUPEES	12,91,09,229	0	7	RUPEES	12,91,09,229	0	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 73,230 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,18,905 0 0
R 1,92,135 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th February 1903.

W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·74.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Louis Narcis, late a paddy cultivator, residing at Moungan, Moulmein.	Moulmein . .	17th April 1902. .	District Judge of Amherst, 13th January 1903.	No Will. Letters of Administration granted to John Narcis, eldest son of the deceased.
Mr. J. Keating, late Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, No. 3 Party.	Prome . . .	4th December 1902 .	Deputy Commissioner, Prome, 14th January 1903.	Will left. The deceased's widow is taking steps to obtain Probate.
Mr. George Hanson, late a Driver, Agra.	Madras . . .	15th September 1902 .	District Judge of Agra, 16th January 1903.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Charles LeLievre, late Executive Engineer, East Indian Railway, Delhi.	Delhi . . .	1st January 1903 .	District Judge of Delhi, 16th January 1903.	A Will is believed to exist. The widow has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. J. N. Turnbull, late of Lackatoora Tea Estate.	Lackatoora Tea Garden.	25th December 1902 .	District Judge of Sylhet, 17th January 1903.	Will left. Executors are taking steps to apply for Probate.
Mr. James Hudson, late a Guard in the East Indian Railway, Mirzapore.	Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore.	10th December 1902	District Judge of Mirzapore, 20th January 1903.	Will left. No application.
Mr. M. W. R. Knapp .	Darjeeling . .	4th January 1903 .	District Judge of Dinajpore, 23rd January 1903.	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not. No application.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 16th February 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,08,10,000	11,36,00,280	12,44,10,280	2,86,43,490	6,13,58,821*	...	...	9,00,02,311
Allahabad	...	1,89,06,020	1,89,06,020	1,92,03,949	17,35,530	...	...	2,09,39,479
Lahore	...	2,56,41,580	2,56,41,580	86,74,288	12,82,747	...	...	99,57,035
Bombay	45,92,060	8,03,89,580	8,49,81,640	1,41,74,147	4,09,74,002	...	...	5,51,48,149
Karachi	...	91,63,160	91,63,160	37,89,575	20,50,380	...	...	58,39,955
Madras	32,08,380	3,30,94,715	3,63,03,095	1,09,09,000	1,20,20,415	...	...	2,29,29,415
Calicut	...	10,64,910	10,64,910	2,88,340	1,13,445	...	...	4,01,785
Rangoon	...	1,42,20,670	1,42,20,670	69,81,170	3,61,710	...	...	73,42,880
	1,86,10,440	29,60,80,915	31,46,91,355					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			32,30,400					
TOTAL R			31,14,60,955	9,26,63,959	11,98,97,050	...	...	21,25,61,009
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								11,00,000
NET TOTAL R								21,14,61,009
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								31,14,60,955

* Rupees 30,075 (£2,005) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 14th February 1903.

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 14th February 1903.

No. 2—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant C. J. P. Carey, for one year.
" C. R. Campbell, for one year.
Sub-Lieutenant H. Phelips, for six months.
" " J. F. Vibart, for one year.
" " A. H. J. Hamilton, for one year.
" " C. S. G. Scott, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th Febuary 1903.

No. 53.—The following reversion is ordered in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified, in consequence of Mr. J. J. R. Overton's reversion to Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
J. G. Berrie . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	22nd January 1903.

No. 54.—Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, having resumed his duties on the forenoon of 22nd January 1903, on his return from combined leave, the following reversion is ordered, with effect from the same date :—

Name	From	To
S. Singh	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.

A. B. LARKINS,
for Director General of Telegraphs.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp, the 11th February 1903.

No. 541-178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I.-A., dated the 30th April 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. A. Lyall to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain S. B. A. Patterson, with effect from the 7th February 1903.

By order,
A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVEROR GENERAL AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th February 1903.

No. 112-*P*.—The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Inspector-General of Police, in Baluchistan, is pleased to grant six months' furlough to Mir Hazar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin in continuation of the two months, and twenty-one days' privilege leave granted to him in this office No. 924-P., dated 6th November 1902.

No. 116-P.—In consequence of the grant of six months' furlough to Mir Hazar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin Police Force, in continuation of two months and twenty-one days' privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 924-P., the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Inspector-General of Police in Baluchistan is pleased to order that the officiating appointments notified in this office Notification No. 916-P., will continue till Mir Hazar Khan's return from six months' furlough.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 7th February 1903.

No. 506-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify that Babu Ram Bilas Sarda has been elected a member of the Municipal Committee, Ajmer, with effect from the 17th January 1903, *vice* Mr. Har Bilas Sarda, resigned.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara in P. W. D.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 16th day of February 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—8049, Private John Dunlop.
Age,—23 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 3¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Shoemaker.
Date of enlistment,—4th June 1901.
Place of enlistment,—Kilmarnock.
Parish and county in which born,—Stewarton, Ayrshire.
Date of desertion or absence,—9th February 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William.
Marks,—One vaccine mark on left arm.
Under two years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 16th day of February 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—8268, Private George Griffin.
Age,—25 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 4¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Slater.
Date of enlistment,—29th January 1902.
Place of enlistment,—Belfast.
Parish and county in which born,—Shankhill, Belfast, Antrim.
Date of desertion or absence,—9th February 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William.
Marks,—Four scars on scalp, one scar over left eyebrow, tattoo anchor right forearm, compass and square left forearm.
Under two years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 13th day of February 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—32466, Gunner Samuel Wellings.
Age,—23 years.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—28th December 1898.
Place of enlistment,— Birmingham.
Parish and county in which born,—Birmingham, Warwick.
Date of desertion or absence,—6th February 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Kirkee.
Marks,—Scar on left knee Bullet wound right shoulder.
Without leave.
Under five years' service.

J. H. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Commanding 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1903.

Hazaribagh.
Ranchi.
Palamau.
Singhbhum.

No. 721-*L. R.*—*The 9th February 1903.* In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to the Chota Nagpur Division, except the district of Manbhum, the portions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 [as amended by the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1898], which are specified in column 1 of the following table, subject to the restrictions and modifications specified in column 2 of that table:—

Portions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 [as amended by the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1898].	Restrictions and Modifications.
1	2
Chapter I: section 1, sub-section (*1*)	......
„ „ 3, clause (*1*)	*For* Collector *read* Deputy Commissioner.
„ „ 3, „ (*2*)	......
„ „ 3, clauses (*3*) and (*4*)	......
„ „ 3, clause (*7*)	*For* or an under-tenure-holder *read* and includes an under-tenure.
„ „ 3, „ (*15*)	......
„ „ 3, „ (*17*)	......
Chapter II: „ 5, sub-section (*1*)	......
Chapter X: „ 101, „ (*1*)	*Omit* in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned.
„ „ 101, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*)	......
„ „ 102	*Omit the words from* and may include *to the end.*
„ „ 103A	In sub-section (*2*) *omit* and (if a settlement of land-revenue is being or is about to be made) the Settlement Rent Roll has been incorporated with the record under section 104F., sub-section (*3*).
„ „ 103B	......
„ „ 104G, sub-section (*2*)	*For* Part *read* Chapter. *Omit* but not so as to affect any order passed by a Civil Court under section 104H.
„ „ 111	*Omit* subject to the provisions of section 104H.
„ „ 111A	*Omit* or, save as provided in section 104H., for the alteration of any entry in such a record of a rent settled under sections 104A to 104F. In the proviso, *omit* framed in pursuance of an order made under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*).
„ „ 114	*Omit* in any case except where a settlement of land-revenue is being or is about to be made.
Chapter XIII: section 148 opening words and clause (*b*).	*For* section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, *read* sections 46 and 47 of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act.
Chapter XVII: section 189	......
„ „ 190	In sub-section (*2*) *omit* or High Court, *and omit* and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner.
„ „ 195	*Omit* clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*).

A. EARLE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 14th February 1903.

No. 1507-C.—Under the provisions of section 4, clause (s) of Act V of 1898 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following posts to be Police stations for the purposes of the Act, and that they shall include the local area now attached to them, subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made by the Local Administration.

Police circle.	District.	Name of Police station.	Name of outpost.	REMARKS.
Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer	FIRST CLASS.		
		Ajmer Municipal	Madar Gate	City of Ajmer.
			Usri Gate	
			Tirpolia Gate	
			Delhi Gate	
			Agra Gate	
			Kaisarganj	
			Sarai	
			Naka Madar	Suburbs.
			Railway Workshops	
			Kaisar Bagh	
			Anasagar	
			Bandi Nadi	
		Ajmer Imperial	Saradhna.	
		Nasirabad	Race Course.	
			Railway Station.	
			Loharwara	Nasirabad rural area.
			Danta	
		Goela	Sirana.	
		Kekri	Bogla.	
		Bhinai	Bandanwara.	
			Deolia.	
		Mangaliawas.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Pushkar	Nand.	
		Pisangan	Nagalao.	
		Gegal	Harmara.	
		Srinagar		
		Masuda	Sithana.	
		Sawar	Deoli.	
		FIRST CLASS.		
		Beawar	Ajmeri Gate	City of Beawar.
			Surajpol Gate	
			Mewari Gate	
			Chang Gate	
			Sendra Outpost.	
			Rup Nagar.	
			Cantonment.	
		Jassa Khera	Bara Khan.	
		Todgarh	Bhim.	
		SECOND CLASS.		
		Jawaja	Bar.	
		Dawair	Baghana.	

2. This administrative Notification No. 308, dated the 23rd April 1883, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No	No of Notes	Value R	Name of Claimant
W-289 of 1902-03 and W-230 of 1902-03	LA-93—50484	100	Salimuddin Sarkar, Sujanagar, Mirpur Post Office, Dacca.
	I A 93—95150	100	
	I.A-93—50486	100	
	LA-93—70133	100	
	I A-93 33481	100	
	I A-93—50485	100	
	I A-03- 75807	100	
	I A-93—74211	100	
	LA-92—49769	100	
	LA-92—49928	100	
	LA-49- 68146	100	

FRED. BREWIN,
Assistant Comptroller-General.
In charge, Paper Currency

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 13th February, 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 13th February, 1903.

No. 25.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act on Khan Sadulla Khan, now attached to the Hazara Settlement, within the limits of the Hazara District. Such powers shall be exercised, subject to the control of the Settlement Officer.

By order,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 11th February 1903.

No. 204-G.—The portion of Notification No. 152-C., dated the 24th September 1902, referring to the pay of the post of the Revenue Assistant, Kurram, is hereby cancelled.

No. 206-G.—The cadre of Naib Tahsildars for the North-West Frontier Province, fixed in Notification No. 161-C, dated the 2.th September 1902, is hereby amended as follows, and the portion of the notification relating to the pay of the post of the Naib Tahsildar, Hazara Galis, is hereby cancelled —

1st grade (R75 per mensem) 7 appointments.
2nd grade (R60 per mensem) 9 appointments.
3rd grade (R50 per mensem) 11 appointments.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 6th February 1903.

No. 51.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, approach roads to stations on the Kohat-Thal section of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway line :

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kohat	Hangu	Raisan . .	0·12	North to south.	As per plans.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kohat.
		Hangu . .	3·06	North-west to south-east.		
		Togh . .	5·54	North-west to south-east.		
Kohat	Kohat	*Chikarkot.* Arizi . . Nuzrat Khel .	0·84	North-east to south-west.		
		Alizai .	0·112			
		Darwi Khel .	0·08			
			1·032			

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 52.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, approach road to Doaba station on the Kohat-Thal section of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway line :

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat . .	Kohat . .	Doaba . .	1·32	North to south.	As per plan . .	Deputy Commissioner's office, Kohat.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 53.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, approach roads to stations on the Kohat-Thal section of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway line:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kohat .	Hangu .	Kahi .	4·306	East to west.	As per plans.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kohat.
		Thal .	0·91	North to south.		

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Hon. the Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 17th January 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	-	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	46	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	15	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	5	1	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	56	19	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	31	35	66	73	37	36	...	22	...	29	...	6	...	16	7	10	17	47	52	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	11	9	20	14	5	9	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	2	1	1	2	58	40	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	1	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	21	31	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	20	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	10	8	18	19	8	11	...	1	...	14	2	1	...	1	5	4	9	33	35	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	1	3	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	10
		TOTAL	164,251	70	62	132	125	60	65	...	23	...	61	5	12	...	24	18	16	34	42	40	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 17th January 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 132 births were registered (70 males and 62 females), giving a birth-rate of 41 per mille of population; 125 deaths were registered (60 males and 65 females) giving a death-rate of 40 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 12th January 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 24th January 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	3	4	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	89	50	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	8	8	16	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	119	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	28	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	25	20	45	41	21	20	...	6	...	21	...	5	...	9	6	6	12	32	29	5
6	Kohât	Kohât	18,092	3	2	5	20	16	4	...	2	...	11	1	...	...	6	2	1	3	14	58	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	6	10	10	7	3	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	52	52	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	2	4	7	2	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	12	14	26	14	10	4	...	1	...	9	1	2	...	1	4	1	5	48	26	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulâchi	9,125	1	...	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	29	10
		Total	164,251	60	56	116	108	64	44	...	9	...	61	5	8	...	25	16	9	25	37	34	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday, the 24th January 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns, 116 births were registered (60 males and 56 females), giving a birth-rate of 37 per mille of population; 108 deaths were registered (64 males and 44 females), giving a death-rate of 34 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 14th February 1903.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1903.

No. 255.—Mr. E. J. Connor, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave and three months' leave on private affairs in continuation, under articles 264A and 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 17th February 1903.

No. 256.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 16th February 1903, *vice* Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on furlough:—

Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintentdent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant L. C. Thuillier, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 257.—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Amjad Ali, from 22nd January 1903.

Edmond Charles O'Sullivan, from 1st February 1903.

Henry Dudley Wood Stotesbury, from 7th February 1903.

ST. G. C. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 11th February 1903.

No. 4.—Mr. J. Sutherland, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under articles 264-A, 277, 291 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 10th April 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 12th February 1903.

No. 5.—Mr. R. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 176, on the 12th January 1903.

The 17th February 1903.

No. 6.—Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted under articles 264-A, 277, 291 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave for two months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th March 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 7.—Mr. A. Lines, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under articles 264-A., 277, 291 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th April 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Central India Agency, Indore, the 16th February 1903.

No. 994.—Mr. G. J. S. Madge, District Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, returned from privilege leave combined with furlough and took over charge of his duties from Mr. C. R. Jeffereis on the afternoon of the 9th February 1903.

By order,

W. E. JARDINE,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1903.

No. 133.—Mr. R. H. New, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for nine months, in continuation of the combined leave for one year, from 21st March 1902 granted to him, *vide* this office Notification, No. 121, dated 20th May 1902.

W. F. BARROW,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 26th January 1903.

No. 281.—Mr. E. D. Nunn, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the Pachbadra Division, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough in India for four months, with effect from the 10th February 1903.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1903.

No. 5.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on the expiration of his language leave, transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

R. N. BURN.

Accountant General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1903.

No. 441-*Ap*.—Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 29th January 1903.

The 16th February 1903.

No. 473-*Ap*.—Mr. J. B. N. James, Postmaster, Agra, is granted an extension of furlough for ten months, with effect from the 12th February 1903.

No. 475-*Ap*.—The following permanent appointments are made with effect from the 1st January 1903, in consequence of the retirement from Government service of Mr. Barjorji Navroji Aga, Postmaster, Ahmedabad:—

Mr. Mancherji Manekji Munshi, Postmaster, Belgaum, to be Postmaster, Ahmedabad;

Mr. J. C. Simoens to be Postmaster, Belgaum.

The 19th February 1903.

No. 510-*Ap*.—Babu Mukand Behari Lal, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 23rd January 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Babu Lachmi Narayan, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. W. G. Bason, Postmaster, Naini Tal, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade;

Babu Budhi Ballabh to act as Postmaster, Naini Tal.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General.

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Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6a.
Apastamba Sranta Sutra. Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6a.
Mahabhasyapradipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6a.
Al-Muquddasi. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 2 @ 12a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1,

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. Paper cover. R3

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February 1902. By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As. 4.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May 1902.—By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto, Paper cover. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st JANUARY 1903.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph. D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 001768 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for R500 originally standing in the name of Promoda Dassie, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—SATYENDRA NATH BOSE,
Clerk, E. I. Railway, Chief Auditor's office, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February 1903:—

NO. 4 OF 1903.

A Bill to facilitate the citation of certain enactments, to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the citation of the enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the third schedule to this Act, which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903.

Citation of certain enactments.

2. Each of the enactments described in the first three columns of the first schedule may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited for all purposes by the short title mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column thereof.

Amendment of certain enactments.

3. The enactments specified in the second schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments.

4. The enactments specified in the third schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Savings.

5. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

SHORT TITLES.

(*See section 2.*)

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.		
1793	XIX	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 1st December, 1790, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, lands exempted from the payment of revenue to Government, under grants not being of the description of those termed bádsháhi or royal; and for determining the amount of the annual assessment to be imposed on lands so held which may be adjudged or become liable to the payment of public revenue.	The Bengal Revenue-free Lands (Non-Bádsháhi Grants) Regulation, 1793.	
"	XXXVII	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed on the 23rd April, 1788, and subsequent dates, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding or claiming a right to hold Altámgha, jágir and other lands exempt from the payment of public revenue, under grants termed bádsháhi or royal; and for determining when certain grants of that description shall be considered to have expired; and for fixing the amount of the public revenue to be assessed upon the lands the grants for which may expire or be adjudged invalid.	The Bengal Revenue-free Lands (Bádsháhi Grants) Regulation, 1793.	
1794	III	A Regulation for prescribing the process by which Táhsildárs are to demand payment of arrears; and for enabling the Collectors to recover from Native officers employed under them public money or papers which they may embezzle or retain.	The Bengal Native Revenue-officers Regulation, 1794.	Only sections 13 and 16 to 20 of this Regulation are now in force.
1795	I	A Regulation for fixing in perpetuity the revenue assessed on the lands in the Province of Benares; for the more general restoration of the ancient zamindars.	The Benares Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1795.	
"	XV	A Regulation for referring certain cases to the decision of the Raja of Benares.	The Benares Family Domains Regulation, 1795.	*Cf.* the title of Act XIV of 1881.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1795	XXVII	A Regulation declaratory of certain reservations made by Government, and of rights preserved to the proprietors of landed estates, under the Permanent Settlement of the land-revenue made in the Province of Benares; for allowing of the transfer or division of entire estates or portions of estates; and prescribing rules for apportioning the fixed jama on the several shares of estates which may be divided, or portions of estates which may be transferred.	The Benares Permanent Settlement (Supplemental) Regulation, 1795.	
"	XLIV	A Regulation for removing certain restrictions to the operation of the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws with regard to the inheritance of landed property subject to the payment of revenue to Government in the Province of Benares.	The Benares Inheritance Regulation, 1795.	*Cf.* the title given by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), to the similar Ben. Reg. No. XI of 1793.
1798	I	A Regulation to prevent fraud and injustice in conditional sales of land under deeds of bai-bil-wafa or other deeds of the same nature.	The Bengal Land (Conditional Sales) Regulation, 1798.	This Regulation is in force only in the Punjab, the N.-W. Frontier Province and the Sonthal Parganas.
1800	VIII	A Regulation for registers of estates paying revenue, and lands held exempt from the payment of revenue.	The Bengal Revenue-free Lands Regulation, 1800.	Only section 19 of this Regulation remains unrepealed.
1801	I	A Regulation to explain and amend the rules for the division of joint estates and allotment of the fixed assessment thereupon.	The Bengal Land-revenue Assessment Regulation, 1801.	
1803	XXXIII	A Regulation for preventing the embezzlement of public money and the withholding of public papers by the Native officers of Government in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir to the Hon'ble the English East India Company.	The United Provinces Native Revenue-officers Regulation, 1803.	*Cf.* the title proposed for Ben. Reg. III of 1794.
1805	XII	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the public revenue in the Zila of Cuttack, including the Parganas of Pataspur, Kamardáchor and Bográí, at present included in the Zila of Midnapore.	The Cuttack Land-revenue Regulation, 1805.	
"	XIII	A Regulation for the maintenance of the peace and for the support and administration of the Police in the Zila of Cuttack, and for amending certain provisions contained in Regulation IV, 1804.	The Cuttack Police Regulation, 1805.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1806	XVII	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rates of interest on future loans, and provisions relative thereto, contained in Regulation XV, 1793; also for a general extension of the period fixed by Regulations I, 1798, and XXXIV, 1803, for the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land, under deeds of bai-bil-wafa, kat-kábala or other similar designation.	The Bengal Land (Redemption and Foreclosure) Regulation, 1806.	Only sections 7 and 8 of this Regulation are now in force, and they apply only in the Punjab, the N.-W. Frontier Province and the Sonthal Parganas.
1810	XIX	A Regulation for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindu temples, colleges and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of bridges, saráis kattras and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazúl property or escheats	The Bengal Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats Regulation, 1810.	This Regulation has been repealed in so far as it relates to endowments for the support of mosques, Hindu temples and other religious purposes, by the Religious Endowments Act, 1863 (XX of 1863), and relates now only to endowments for charitable purposes and to public buildings and escheats.
1812	V	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the land-revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Regulation, 1812.	Sections 24 and 25 relate to sales for realization of land-revenue. They are the only sections of the Regulation which are in force in Bengal generally. Sections 2 to 4 relate to leases by landlords to tenants, and sections 26 and 27 to the appointment and removal of managers of joint undivided estates. All these sections have been repealed throughout almost the whole of Bengal, by the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), and it does not seem necessary to take them into account in devising a short title for the Regulation. The other sections of the Regulation have all been repealed (see notes on pages 111 to 113 of the Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889).
,,	XVIII	A Regulation for explaining section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	The Bengal Leases and Land-revenue Regulation, 1812.	
1814	XXIX	A Regulation for the settlement of certain maháls in the district of Birbhum, usually denominated the Ghatwáli mahals.	The Bengal Ghatwáli Lands Regulation, 1814.	
1816	V	A Regulation for establishing the office of Kánúngo in the district of Cuttack, the pargana of Patáspur, and the several parganas dependent on it.	The Bengal Kánúngos Regulation, 1816.	This Regulation has been extended to Bengal generally by Ben. Reg. I of 1819, section 4.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Title or subject.	4 Short title.	5 REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.		
1816	IX	A Regulation for the appointment of a Commissioner of Revenue within that portion of the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore and Backergunge commonly denominated the Sundarbans.	The Sundarbans Regulation, 1816.	
1817	XII	A Regulation for securing the better administration of the office of Patwári in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the district of Cuttack, the pargana of Patáspur and its dependencies.	The Bengal Patwáris Regulation, 1817.	This Regulation has been extended to Bengal generally by Ben. Reg. I of 1819, section 4.
"	XX	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed for the guidance of dároghas and other subordinate officers of police.	The Bengal Police Regulation, 1817.	
1819	I	A Regulation for re-establishing Kánúngos and reforming the office of Patwári throughout the Province of Bengal; and for explaining and modifying certain parts of Regulation XII, 1817.	The Bengal Kánúngos and Patwáris Regulation, 1819.	
"	II	A Regulation for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made.	The Bengal Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands) Regulation, 1819.	
1821	IV	A Regulation for explaining the duties of an Assistant Collector of Revenue, and for defining the duties and powers vested in Assistant Collectors or other officers appointed to the charge of the revenues of parganas or other local divisions, or employed in the performance of any portion of the functions ordinarily belonging to the Collectors of land-revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue (Assistant Collectors) Regulation, 1821.	
1822	III	A Regulation for modifying the constitution and altering the jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the superintendence of the land-revenue in the territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.	The Bengal Board of Revenue Regulation, 1822.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1822	VII	A Regulation for declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land-revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Patáspur and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other officers employed in making, revising or superintending settlements; for defining, settling and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent or produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue-authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent and produce of land.	The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822.	Though this Regulation was enacted for particular territory only, most of its provisions have been extended to other territory in Bengal by Ben. Reg. IX of 1825, section 2. The Regulation has been repealed in the United Provinces (except certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
"	XI	A Regulation for declaring Government not to be liable for any errors or irregularities in the proceedings of the Courts of Justice; and for making further provision for the conduct of the Revenue-officers in certain cases.	The Bengal Government Indemnity Regulation, 1822.	Only sections 36 and 38 of this Regulation are now in force.
1823	VI	A Regulation for authorizing the institution of summary suits to enforce the execution of certain written engagements for the cultivation and delivery of the indigo-plant, and for declaring certain principles in regard to the same.	The Bengal Indigo Contracts Regulation, 1823.	
1825	IX	A Regulation for extending the operation of Regulation VII, 1822; for authorizing the Revenue-authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases, on the default of the málguzárs, or to hold the same khás for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II, 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations.	The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825.	
"	XIII	A Regulation to maintain the settlement made for certain lands held exempt from the payment of revenue by Kánúngos in the Province of Behar; and to provide for the future settlement of such lands, as well as of the lands composing other resumed lákhiráj tenures, with the present occupants, when so directed by Government.	The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement (Resumed Kanungos' and Revenue-free Lands) Regulation, 1825.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Title or subject.	4 Short title.	5 REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1825	XIV	A Regulation to declare the extent of the authority possessed by the Revenue-authorities, subordinate to the Governor General in Council, in the confirmation of lákhiráj tenures; to define the principles to be followed in determining on the force and validity of grants made by persons exercising authority in different quarters previously to the acquisition of the country by the British Government; and to provide for the due application of the general laws and regulations respecting lands held free of assessment to the territory ceded by Govind Ráo to the British Government, and annexed to the zila of Bundelkhand, under the provisions of Regulation II, 1818.	The Bengal Revenue-free Lands Regulation, 1825.	
1828	III	A Regulation for the appointment of Special Commissioners for the more speedy hearing and determination of appeals from the decisions of the Revenue-authorities in regard to lands or rents occupied or collected by individuals, without payment of the revenue demandable by Government, under the general law of the country; and for otherwise more effectually securing the realisation of the public dues.	The Bengal Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands) Regulation, 1828.	
"	IV	A Regulation to declare and extend the powers to be exercised by Collectors when making or revising settlements under the provisions of Regulation VII, 1822.	The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1828.	
"	VII	A Regulation for amending the provisions of Regulation XV, 1795, and for defining the authority of the Raja of Benares in the Mahals therein referred to.	The Benares Family Domains Regulation, 1828.	*Cf.* the title to Act XIV of 1881 and the title proposed *ante* for Ben. Reg. XV of 1795.
1829	I	A Regulation for constituting Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit; for establishing a Sadr - Board of Revenue; for modifying the constitution of the Provincial Courts; for transferring to the said Commissioners the functions now exercised by the Superintendents of Police and those of the mufassal special Commissioners acting under the provisions of Regulation I, 1821; and otherwise for providing for the better administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.	The Bengal Revenue Commissioners Regulation, 1829.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—concld.**		
1830	V	A Regulation relating to the cultivation and delivery of Indigo-plant.	The Bengal Indigo Contracts Regulation, 1830.	
1833	IX	A Regulation to modify certain portions of Regulation VII of 1822 and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of judicial questions cognizable by officers of revenue employed in making settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the production of the village-accounts; for the more extensive employment of Native agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of section 5, Regulation VII of 1822, touching claims to málikána.	The Bengal Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1833.	
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
1836	X	Indigo Contracts . .	The Bengal Indigo Contracts Act, 1836.	*Cf.* the title proposed for Ben Reg. VI of 1823.
,,	XXI	Districts	The Bengal Districts Act, 1836.	
1841	XII	An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1841.	
1847	IX	An Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, 1847.	*Cf.* the title given to Ben. Reg. IX of 1825 by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1897 (V of 1897), section 4.
1848	XX	An Act for better enforcing the attendance of proprietors and farmers of land before Collectors of land-revenue in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	The Bengal Landholders' Attendance Act, 1848.	
1850	XXIII	An Act for securing the Land-revenue of Calcutta.	The Calcutta Land-revenue Act, 1850.	
,,	XLIV	An Act for consolidating the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium and the Sadr Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.	The Bengal Board of Revenue Act, 1850.	
1855	XXXII	An Act relating to Embankments.	The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
*Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—*contd.				
1855	XXXVII	An Act to remove from the operation of the General Laws and Regulations certain districts inhabited by Sonthals and others, and to place the same under the superintendence of an officer to be specially appointed for that purpose.	The Sonthal Parganas Act, 1855.	
1856	XVIII	An Act relating to the administration of the public-revenues in the Town of Calcutta.	The Calcutta Land-revenue Act, 1856.	Only section 3 of this Act is now in force.
"	XX	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856.	
"	XXII	An Act for establishing a toll on boats and timber passing through the Karatoyá river in the district of Bogra.	The Karatoyá Tolls Act, 1856.	
1857	X	An Act to amend Act XXXVII of 1855.	The Sonthal Parganas Act, 1857.	
"	XIII	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Opium Act, 1857.	
"	XXI	An Act to make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah.	The Howrah Offences Act, 1857.	
1858	XXXI	An Act to make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Bengal Alluvial Land Settlement Act, 1858.	
1859	V	An Act to empower the holders of ghátwáli lands in the district of Birbhum to grant leases extending beyond the period of their own possession.	The Bengal Ghátwáli Lands Act, 1859.	
"	X	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Bengal Rent Act, 1859.	
"	XI	An Act to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1859.	
"	XII	An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty.	The Calcutta Pilots Act, 1859.	
1867	XIX	An Act to make further provision for the administration of Justice in the district of Darjeeling.	The Darjeeling (High Court's Jurisdiction) Act, 1867.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—*concld.**		
1867	XXIII	An Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Punjab.	The Punjab Murderous Outrages Act, 1867.	
1871	XXII	An Act to authorise the extension of the Chaukidari Act to places where there is no Jamadar of Police.	The Bengal Chaukidari (Amendment) Act, 1871.	
1876	VII	An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and to amend the same Act.	The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876.	
1877	IX	An Act to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.	The Punjab Murderous Outrages (Amendment) Act, 1877.	
1878	XII	An Act for the further amendment of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	The Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 1878.	
1881	VII	An Act to amend Bengal Act No. IX of 1880 (the Cess Act, 1880).	The Bengal Cess (Amendment No. 1) Act, 1881.	
1883	VI	An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.	The Calcutta Pilots (Amendment) Act. 1883.	
1884	V	An Act to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.	The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates (Amendment) Act, 1884.	
1886	VIII	An Act to amend sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.	The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1886.	
1895	XIX	An Act to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.	The Punjab Courts (Amendment) Act, 1895.	
1896	XVII	An Act to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.	The Punjab Land-revenue (Amendment) Act, 1896.	
,,	XVIII	An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.	The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1896.	
		Part III.—Bengal Acts.		
1862	III	An Act to amend Act XI of 1859 (to improve the law relating to sales of land for Arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency).	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales (Amendment) Act, 1862.	
,,	VI	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The Bengal Rent Act, 1862.	
,,	VII	An Act to repeal section 30 of Regulation II, 1819 (for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the Resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made).	The Bengal Land-revenue Resumption Act, 1862.	Only section 2 of this Act is now in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.		
1862	VIII	An Act to improve the system of Zamindári Dâks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.	The Bengal Zamindári Dâk Act, 1862.	
1863	II	An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.	The Calcutta and Howrah Smoke Nuisances Act, 1863.	
1864	IV	An Act to amend Act XXI of 1836.	The Bengal Districts Act, 1864.	
1865	IV	An Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, has been or shall hereafter be extended.	The Bengal Prevention of Inoculation Act, 1865.	
"	VII	An Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper conservancy arrangements connected therewith.	The Bengal Municipal (Slaughter-houses and Meat-markets) Act, 1865.	
"	VIII	An Act to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.	The Bengal Rent Recovery (Under-tenures) Act, 1865.	
1866	II	An Act to provide for the better regulation of the Police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.	The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.	
"	III	An Act to provide for the attendance and examination of witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.	The Bengal Legislative Council (Witnesses) Act, 1866.	
"	VII	An Act to make better provision for the acquisition of land for embankments, and other matters relating thereto.	The Bengal Embankment Act 1866.	
1867	II	An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**		
1867	III	An Act to amend the law relating to ships lying in ports in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The Bengal Ports Act, 1867.	
"	IV	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The Bengal Rent (Appeals) Act, 1867.	
1868	III	An Act to amend the law respecting appeals in cases under Regulation VII of 1822.	The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Act, 1868.	
"	IV	An Act to amend the provisions of Act IX of 1847 (an Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa).	The Bengal Alluvion (Amendment) Act, 1868.	
"	VII	An Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1868.	
1869	I	An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	The Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1869.	
"	III	An Act to enable Police-officers to arrest without warrant persons guilty of Cruelty to Animals.	The Bengal Cruelty to Animals (Arrest) Act, 1869.	
"	VII	An Act to amend the constitution of the Police-force in Bengal.	The Bengal Police Act, 1869.	
1871	I	An Act to amend the Village Chaukidári Act, 1870.	The Bengal Village Chaukidári Act, 1871.	
"	II	An Act to amend the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue in respect of tenures not being estates.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales (Amendment) Act, 1871.	
1873	I	An Act to amend the Salt Act, 1864.	The Bengal Salt Act, 1873.	
"	IV	An Act for registering Births and Deaths.	The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873.	
1876	I	An Act to provide for the voluntary Registration of Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces.	The Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876.	
"	II	An Act to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856 and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.	The Calcutta Police (Amendment) Act, 1876.	Only section 12 of this Act is now in force.
1878	V	An Act to amend Bengal Act VII of 1876.	The Bengal Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1878.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**		
1879	I	An Act to amend and extend the Puri Lodging-house Act, 1871.	The Puri Lodging-house (Extension) Act, 1879.	
"	III	An Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.	The Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.	
"	VIII	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The Bengal Rent Settlement Act, 1879.	
1880	III	An Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, 1871.	The Howrah Bridge Act, 1880.	
1881	II	An Act to amend the Cess Act, 1880.	The Bengal Cess (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1881.	
"	III	An Act to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879.	The Bengal Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1881.	
1883	I	An Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	The Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1883.	
"	V	An Act for the Registration and Control of Porters and Dandeewallas in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities.	The Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipal (Porters) Act, 1883.	
1884	I	An Act further to amend Bengal Act IV of 1871.	The Puri Lodging-house (Extension) Act, 1884.	
"	II	An Act to amend the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	The Calcutta Tramways (Amendment) Act, 1884.	
1886	I	An Act to further amend the Village Chaukidári Act, 1870.	The Bengal Village Chaukidári (Amendment) Act, 1886.	
"	II	An Act to amend Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1886.	
"	III	An Act to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1886.	
1887	II	An Act to amend Bengal Act V of 1880.	The Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1887.	
1889	IV	An Act to provide for the appointment of a Muhammadan Burial Board in Calcutta, and to make better provision for the interment of persons other than Christians or Muhammadans.	The Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889.	
1890	I	An Act to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds.	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Superannuation Fund) Act, 1890.	
"	II	An Act to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.	The Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1890.	
1892	I	An Act to further amend the Village Chaukidári Act, 1870.	The Bengal Village Chaukidári (Amendment) Act, 1892.	
1894	II	An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1894.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.	REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—concld.**		
1894	IV	An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1894.	
1895	II	An Act to further amend the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1895.	
"	IV	An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	The Calcutta Port (Amendment No. 1) Act, 1895.	
"	VI	An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	The Calcutta Port (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1895.	
1896	II	An Act to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1896.	
1897	I	An Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.	The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1897.	
1899	II	An Act to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856, in Bengal.	The Bengal Civil Court Amins Act, 1899.	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS.

(*See section 3.*)

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.		
1793	II	The Bengal Land-revenue Regulation, 1793.	In section 18, *after* Collector *insert* or.	Consequential upon the repeal of the words "or Dewan" by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
			In sections 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43 and 45, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor*.	
			In section 40, *the word* his *shall be read as if the word* its *were substituted therefor*.	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 45, *the word* him *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor*.	
"	VIII	The Bengal Decennial Settlement Regulation, 1793.	In section 20, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor*.	
			In section 21, *the word* Government *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government *were substituted therefor*.	Ditto.
"	XIX	Revenue-free Lands (Non-Bádsháhi Grants).	In sections 2, 3, 8 and 15, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor*.	
			In section 2, clause *Fourth*, *the word* him *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor*.	Ditto.
			In section 10, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Governor General in Council or the Local Government *were substituted therefor*.	
			section 15, *the word* him, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor*.	
"	XXXVII	Revenue-free Lands (Bádsháhi Grants).	In sections, 2, 3, 5 and 10, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor*.	Ditto.
			In section 10, *the word* him, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor*.	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.				
1799	V	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1799.	In section 7, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor, and the word* his, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* its *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
1805	XII	Land-revenue, Cuttack .	In sections 18 and 20, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	
			In section 18, clause *Third, the word* himself *shall be read as if the word* itself *were substituted therefor.*	
			In section 18, clause *Fifth, the word* him *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.*	
			In section 22, *for* through the Board of Revenue for the information of the Governor General in Council *substitute* to the Board of Revenue.	Ditto.
			In sections 26 and 28, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	
			In section 30, *the words* Governor General in Council, *in both places in which they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	
"	XIII	Police, Cuttack . .	In section 3, *the words* the Governor General in Council, by an order in Council, *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.
			In section 4, clause *Fourth, the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	
1810	XIX	Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats.	In section 3, *for* those Boards *substitute* the Board of Revenue.	
			In section 4, *for* Boards *substitute* Board.	The Board of Commissioners is no longer in existence.
			In section 8, *for* those Boards respectively *substitute* the Board.	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.	REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1810	XIX	Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Eschats—*contd.*	In section 9, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 12, *for* superior Boards *substitute* Board of Revenue *and for* Boards *substitute* Board.	The Board of Commissioners is no longer in existence.
			In section 13, *for* superior Board *substitute* Board of Revenue.	
1812	V	Land-revenue Sales	In section 25, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
,,	XI	The Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812.	At the end of section 5, *for* the said Regulation *substitute* this Regulation.	The reference was evidently intended to be made to Ben. Reg. XI of 1812 itself.
1814	XXIX	Ghatwáli Lands	In section 5, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
1816	V	Kánúngos	In sections 5 and 11, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.
,,	IX	Sundarbans	In section 2, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.
			In the same section, *for* Regulations *substitute* Laws.	This amendment will extend the section to Acts.
1817	XII	Patwáris	In section 18, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
1819	I	Kánúngos and Patwáris	In section 4, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.
			In section 4, clause *Third, the word* he *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.
,,	II	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands).	In section 13, clause *Third*, and in section 14, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd*

Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
1819	II	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands)—*contd.*	In section 21, clause *Second, for* Boards *substitute* Board.	This reference must now be read as relating to the Board of Revenue, there being no other "Board".
"	VIII	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1819.	In section 9, and in section 14, clause *Second, for* notes of the Bank of Bengal *substitute* currency notes.	The Bank of Bengal does not now issue notes. *Cf.* the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882 (XX of 1882), section 3 (2).
1820	I	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1820.	In section 2, *for* the general Regulations *substitute* Law.	This amendment will extend the section to Acts.
1821	IV	Land-revenue (Assistant Collectors).	In section 7, *for* by the Regulations *substitute* by law; *and for* the Regulations already in force *substitute* the law for the time being in force.	The matters dealt with in this section are not now provided for solely by Regulations.
			In section 8, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 8, clause *Fifth, for the words* by the Regulations *substitute* by the laws, *and for the words* to the Regulations *substitute* to law.	These amendments will extend the clause to Acts.
1822	III	Board of Revenue .	In the title, *for the words from* and altering *to the end, substitute* of the Board of Revenue, and for controlling the distribution of powers between the members of the Board.	Parts of the Regulation have been repealed, and the original title does not describe what is left.
			In section 4, clause *First, for* The said Boards shall each of them *substitute* The Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall.	The Regulation was repealed in the United Provinces (except certain Scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873, and now relates to only one Board, namely, the Board of Revenue for Bengal, the full title of which (as entered in column 4, opposite) is given in Act XLIV of 1850, section 3.
			In section 5, clause *First, for* any of the said Boards *substitute* the said Board.	
			In section 5, second proviso and clause *Second, for* a Board *substitute* the Board.	
			In section 5, clauses *Third* and *Sixth, for* Boards *substitute* Board.	
"	VII	Land-revenue Settlement.	In section 2, clause *Sixth, for the words* as aforesaid, *where they first occur, substitute* acknowledged as the proprietor or possessor of a permanent interest in the mahal for which he has engaged.	The words "as aforesaid" have been rendered meaningless by the repeal of clauses *First* to *Fifth* of section 2 by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874). The words which it is proposed to substitute for them are taken from clause *First* of the section.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.		
1822	VII	Land revenue Settlement—*contd.*	In section 3, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor, and the words* by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 5, section 6, clause *Second*, section 7, clause *First*, section 8, section 9, clause *Third*, section 10, clauses *First* and *Third*, and sections 16, 17, and 32, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor*; and in section 35, *the words* Governor General in Council, *in the second place where they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.
			In section 9, clause *Third*, *for* Boards *substitute* Board, *and for* such a Board *substitute* that Board.	There is now only one Board of Revenue in Bengal.
			In section 10, clause *Ninth*, section 16, proviso, and section 32, *for the word* Boards, *wherever it occurs, substitute* Board.	There is now only one Board, namely, the Board of Revenue.
			In section 13, *for* Regulation *substitute* law.	This amendment will extend the section to Acts.
			In section 20, clause *First*, *the words* the Government by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor, the word* he *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor, and the word* Government *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 20, clause *Second*, *the words* Governor General in Council *and the words* Governor General *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor, and the words* by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*	(See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons — applies to both section 20 entries.)
			In section 23, clause *First*, *for* other Regulation *substitute* other law.	This amendment will extend the clause to Acts.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.		
1822	VII	Land-revenue Settlement —*contd.*	In section 24, clause *Second*, *for* the existing Regulations *substitute* any other law.	This amendment will extend the clause to Acts.
			In section 26, *for* such suits *substitute* suits the cognizance of which is hereby vested in Collectors.	Section 25 having been repealed by the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue Agents Act, 1865 (XX of 1865), the word "such" in section 25 has become meaningless. The amendment restores some of the words used in section 25.
1825	IX	Land-revenue Settlement	In section 3, section 4, section 5, clause *Eighth*, section 6 and section 8, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 3, *after* Behar *insert* or.	Consequential upon the repeal of the words "and Benares" by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891).
			In section 6, *the words* an Order in Council shall *be read as if the words* notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 8, *for the words* rules respectively *substitute* section.	Part of this section having been repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891), this reference relates now only to section 10 of Regulation XIX of 1793.
"	XIII	Land-revenue Settlement	In sections 2 and 5, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In the first paragraph of section 2, *the word* he *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.*	Ditto.
			In section 3, *for* Regulations *substitute* law.	This amendment will extend the section to Acts.
"	XIV	Revenue-free Lands	In section 1 and section 3, clause *Fifth*, *for* Regulations VIII and *substitute* Regulation.	This amendment will get rid of the reference to Ben. Reg. VIII of 1805, which Regulation was repealed (except in certain Scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			In sections 2 and 3, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 3, clause *Fifth*, *the word* his, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* its *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
			In section 6, *for* Revenue Boards *substitute* Board of Revenue, *and for* these Boards *substitute* that Board.	There is now only one Board of Revenue in Bengal.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code **—concld.**		
1827	III	The Bengal Corruption and Extortion Regulation, 1827.	In section 5, *for* a Court of Circuit or the Nizamat Adalat *substitute* the Court.	There is now no "Court of Circuit" or "Nizamat Adalat."
"	V	The Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation, 1827.	In section 3, *for* several Regulations *substitute* Regulation.	Section 2 was partially repealed by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874), and a further partial repeal is proposed in Schedule III to the present Bill. If the latter repeal be effected, section 2 will refer only to one Regulation, namely, Ben. Reg. V of 1799. Hence the proposed amendment in section 3.
1828	III	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands).	In section 10, clauses *Second* and *Third*, *for* Boards *substitute* the Board.	There is now only one Board of Revenue in Bengal.
			In section 13, clause *First*, *the words* Governor General in Council *and the word* he *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *and the word* it *were respectively substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
"	IV	Land-revenue Settlement.	In section 2, clause *Fourth*, *for* aforesaid *substitute* vested with the powers of a Collector.	The word "aforesaid" became meaningless on the repeal of clause *Third* of section 2 by Ben. Reg. IX of 1833, section 4. The proposed amendment reproduces the words of that clause to which the word "aforesaid" referred.
1833	IX	Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors).	In the title, *for* Regulations *substitute* Regulation, and in section 1, *for* those Regulations *substitute* that Regulation.	These amendments follow upon the proposal to repeal part of the title and section 1 of this Regulation (see Schedule III, *post*).
			In sections 12 and 13, *for* Boards *substitute* Board.	There is now only one Board of Revenue in Bengal.
			In section 16, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
1836	XXI	Districts . . .	*The words* the Governor General in Council by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. *Cf.* the first proposed amendment in Ben. Reg. IV of 1821, section 8, *ante*. The power to create new districts is, in the United Provinces, exercised by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council—see section 11 of U. P. Act III of 1901.
1859	X	Rent	In sections 136 and 151, *for* Boards *susbtitute* Board.	There is now only one Board of Revenue in Bengal.
"	XI	Land-revenue Sales .	In section 22, *after* post-bills *insert* currency notes.	The Bank of Bengal does not now issue notes. *Cf.* the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882 (XX of 1882), section 3 (2).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.		
1859	XI	Land-revenue Sales.—*contd.*	In section 32, *for* section 25 *substitute* section 2 of the Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1868.	Section 25 of Act XI of 1859 was repealed by section 29 of Ben. Act VII of 1868 and re-enacted (with amendments) in section 2 of the latter Act.
			In section 33, *for* section 25 of this Act *substitute* section 2 of the Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1868.	The title mentioned in column 4, opposite, is that which it is proposed in Schedule I to give to Ben. Act VII of 1868.
"	XII	Calcutta Pilots . .	In sections 2 and 18, *for the words* Superintendent of Marine, *wherever they occur*, *substitute* Port Officer.	There is now no "Superintendent of Marine". [Rule 1 of the Rules made under section 20 of the Act ought to be similarly amended.]
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861 .	In section 34, *after* imprisonment *insert* with or without hard labour.	The "imprisonment" referred to in this section is simple imprisonment, but in most cases rigorous imprisonment would be more suitable to the offence and to the offender, and this amendment will admit of rigorous imprisonment being awarded in such cases.
1867	III	The Public Gambling Act, 1867.	In the title, *for* the Central Provinces and British Burma *substitute* and the Central Provinces. In the preamble, *for* of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, *substitute* and of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	Act III of 1867 has ceased to be operative in Burma—see the Burma Gambling Act, 1899 (Burma Act I of 1899), section 2.
			In section 1, *for the definition of* Lieutenant-Governor *and* Chief Commissioner *substitute the following, namely*:— "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or of the Punjab, as the case may be. "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces or of the North-West Frontier Province, as the case may be.	This amendment is consequential upon (1) the repeal of Act III of 1867 in Burma, (2) the recent change in the designation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and (3) the separation of the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab.
1872	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	In section 82, *for* certificates of marriages, *and also for* marriage certificates, *substitute* certificates for marriage.	The language of the section is misleading, and the proposed amendments follow that of sections 71 and 72.
			In Schedule II, *after* declaration *insert* or oath.	This amendment will bring the Schedule into harmony with section 41.
1878	XII	Laws, Punjab (amending Act IV of 1872).	In section 2, *for* 18 *substitute* 16.	Sections 17 and 18 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872 (IV of 1872), have been repealed by the Punjab Laws Act Amendment Act, 1895 (VII of 1895), section 3.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.	REMARKS.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.		
1879	XIV	The Hackney Carriage Act, 1879.	In section 3, *for* The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, *substitute* The Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	Consequential upon recent changes in designations in the United Provinces and Burma.
"	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In section 42 (added by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1884, section 9), *before the words and figures* Act I of 1846 *insert* So much of Chapter VI of Bombay Regulation II of 1827 as has not been repealed.	This amendment will enable the Government of Bombay to repeal Bombay Regulation II of 1827, Chapter VI, if and when it extends the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, or any portion thereof to the Bombay Presidency.
1881	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.	In section 1, *for* Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, *substitute* Army Act.	The Act of 1879 has been repealed and re-enacted by the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58).
			In section 5, *for* Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, *substitute* Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; *and for* the High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, *substitute* section 526 of that Code. In section 7, *for* Magistrates appointed under the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, *substitute* Presidency Magistrates.	The Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877 (IV of 1877), was repealed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (Act X of 1882), and the new Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) does not carry on these references to the Act of 1877. The High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, 1875 (X of 1875), was repealed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the opportunity is here taken to substitute for the reference to section 147 of the Act of 1875 a reference to the corresponding section (526) of the new Code.
1889	V	The Coroners (Madras) Act, 1889.	In the preamble, and in section 4, sub-section (2), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, *for* the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, *substitute* the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	The Code of Criminal Procedure 1882 (X of 1882), has been repealed and re-enacted by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
"	XIII	The Cantonments Act, 1889.	In section 6, sub-section (*1*), *for* in the case of a cantonment for which such a committee has not been constituted, *substitute* where a cantonment committee has not been constituted, or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened, then, subject to any rules made under section 26, clause (*5*).	This will bring section 6 (*1*) into harmony with section 26 (*5*). The difference between the language of the two has given rise to inconvenient doubts in practice.
1897	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	In section 3, clauses (*5*), (*6*), (*30*) and (*35*), *after* under *insert* the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or.	This is to cover Acts of local legislatures passed under the Statute of 1861 before the Statute of 1892 was enacted by Parliament.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.		
1897	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897—*contd.*	In section 3, *after clause* (8), *insert the following*:— (8a) "Burma Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892:.	A local legislature was established in Burma in 1897, but after the passing of the General Clauses Act, 1897.
			In section 3, *after clause* (44), *insert the following*:— (44a) "Punjab Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892:.	A local legislature was established in the Punjab in 1897, but after the passing of the General Clauses Act, 1897.
			In section 3, *after clause* (55), *insert the following*:— (55a) "United Provinces Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (or of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) in Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892:.	Consequential upon the recent change in designation in the United Provinces.
			In section 20, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* notification.	This is to make it clear that notifications are "orders" within the meaning of the section.
			In section 21, *for* make *substitute* issue notifications, *between the words* any *and* orders *insert* notifications, *and for* made *substitute* issued.	Ditto.
			In section 24, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* appointment, notification; *and before the word* issued, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* made or.	This is to obviate any doubt as to whether the provision covers appointments made and notifications issued under a provision repealed and re-enacted. *Cf.* section 25 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899), and the amendments thereof proposed *post*.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	In section 260, sub-section (*1*), clause (*i*), *after* 451 *insert* 453, 454.	Offences punishable under sections 451, 456 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), were included in the list of offences triable summarily when the Code was last revised. It is anomalous that the cognate, though less grave, offences under sections 453 and 454 should not also be so triable.
			In section 555 *for* 553 *substitute* 554.	Clerical error corrected.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.	REMARKS.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—concld.		
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—*contd.*	In the second schedule, column 5, against section 195, *for* Bailable *substitute* Not bailable.	Offences punishable under section 195 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) were non-bailable under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (Act X of 1882). They appear to have been inadvertently made bailable in the present Code, and it is proposed to correct the slip.
			In the second schedule, column 8, against section 506, *for* Ditto *substitute* Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.	In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (Act X of 1882), offences punishable under section 505 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) were triable by Magistrates of the first or second class, and the first entry in the schedule opposite section 506 followed on the same lines. The terms of the new section 505 of the Indian Penal Code substituted by Act IV of 1898, section 6, were such as to render it expedient to restrict to first class Magistrates the trial of offences thereunder. But it was never intended to extend the restriction to the less serious offences under section 506, and it is proposed to correct the slip.
			In the heading to the fifth schedule, *for* 554 *substitute* 555.	Clerical error corrected.
			In the fifth schedule, Form IV, *for* within days from this date *substitute* on the day of .	This is to rectify a discrepancy between the provisions of section 87 of the Code and the language used in the form prescribed under that section.
			In the fifth schedule, Forms XIII and XIV, *for the passage from* comply *where it occurs for the second time to* released, *substitute* be lawfully ordered to be released.	These forms were reproduced from the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (Act X of 1882), but the fact that section 123, sub-section (4), had been amended was apparently overlooked. It is proposed to remove the discrepancy between the section and the forms.
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900.	For section 29 *substitute the following* :— 29. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, provide for the removal of any prisoner confined in a prison— [Removal of prisoners.] (*a*) under sentence of death, or (*b*) under, or in lieu of, a sentence of imprisonment or transportation, or (*c*) in default of payment of a fine, or (*d*) in default of giving security for keeping the peace or for maintaining good behaviour, to any other prison in British India. (2) The Local Government, and (subject to its orders and under its control) the Inspector-General of Prisons may, in like manner, provide for the removal of any prisoner confined as aforesaid in a prison in the Province to any other prison in the Province.	The existing provisions of section 31 necessitate a reference to the Government of India in each case of transfer from one Province to another. This is in practice most inconvenient, nor is it necessary. It is proposed to repeal section 31—*see* Schedule III, *post*—and to substitute here a more elastic provision.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
			Part III.—Bengal Acts.	
1862	VI	Rent	In section 14, *for* the said Act *substitute* Act X of 1859,	Follows on the repeal of the first part of section 14 suggested in Schedule III, *post*.
			and for section VII of Act I of 1846 *substitute* section 27 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879.	Act I of 1846 has been repealed in Bengal by the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879), section 42 [added by the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884 (IX of 1884), section 9]. It seems doubtful whether the last paragraph of section 2 of Act XVIII of 1879 governs the subsequently added section 42, and it is proposed to make this amendment in order to remove the doubt.
1865	VII	Slaughter-houses and Meat-markets.	In section I, *for* the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta appointed under the provisions of Act III of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (*the District Municipal Improvement Act*), *substitute* any limits to which this section has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, extended by notification under section 9.	Ben. Act VII of 1865 was repealed in the Suburbs of Calcutta by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876 (Ben. Act IV of 1876), and is now applicable only to "towns and places" to which it has been, or may hereafter be, extended by notification under section 9. The word "limits" is used in the proposed amendment because it is used in sections 1, 3 and 4 of the Act of 1865.
1866	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	In section 25, *for* such officer *substitute* officer of the Police Force.	Necessitated by the repeal of section 24 of Ben. Act IV of 1866 by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877 (IV of 1877).
			In section 33, *for* the Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Navy or for the native officers or soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army, *substitute* the Naval Discipline Act, the Army Act or the Indian Articles of War.	These several Articles of War are now contained in the Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict., c. 109), the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58), and the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), respectively.
			In section 95, *for the words* this Act, *in the second place in which they occur*, *substitute* sections 64 and 67 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 386, 387 and 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Necessitated by the repeal of section 93 of Ben. Act IV of 1866 by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877 (IV of 1877).
1867	IV	Rent (Appeals) . . .	In section 5, *for* the said recited Acts *substitute* the Bengal Rent Act, 1859, or the Bengal Rent Act, 1862.	This amendment follows on the repeal proposed in Schedule III, *post*, of the earlier parts of Ben. Act IV of 1867. The titles mentioned in column 4, opposite, are those which it is proposed (in Schedule I, *ante*) to give to Act X of 1859 and Ben. Act VI of 1862, respectively.
1869	I	Cruelty to Animals .	In section 9, *for* the said Act II of 1866 *substitute* Ben. Act II of 1866.	Section 8, in which Ben. Act II of 1866 was mentioned, was repealed by the Repealing Act, 1873 (XII of 1873).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.		
1876	III	The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876.	In section 95, *for* as a demand under section 1 of the aforesaid Ben. Act VII of 1868 *substitute* under the procedure provided by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, for the recovery of public demands.	The portion of section 1 of Ben. Act VII of 1868 to which this clause refers was repealed by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VII of 1880), and the reference is not carried on by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895 (Ben. Act I of 1895).
1880	IX	The Cess Act, 1880	In section 29, Example B, *for* rate *substitute* ratio.	Clerical error corrected.
1884	II	Amendment of the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	In the preamble, *for the words and figures* situate within the local limits of the town as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* subject to the authority of the Corporation of Calcutta. In section 3, *for the words and figures* in Calcutta but situate beyond the local limits of the town as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* in those portions of Calcutta, as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, which are not subject to the authority of the Corporation of Calcutta, *and for the words and figures* within the local limits of the town as defined by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* within the area subject to their authority. In section 4, *for the words and figures* outside the limits of the town as defined by the Calcutta Municiphl Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* outside the area subject to their authority.	When Ben. Act II of 1884 was passed, the Corporation of Calcutta had authority only within the town proper, and not within the suburbs of Calcutta (see Ben. Act IV of 1876). By Ben. Act II of 1888 (which repealed and re-enacted Ben. Act IV of 1876) the authority of the Corporation was extended to the suburbs. The Corporation exercise over the Tramway lines in the suburbs the jurisdiction conferred upon them by the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880 (Ben. Act I of 1880); and they may be considered to be justified in doing so by the facts— (1) that the Act of 1888 extended the general authority of the Corporation to the suburbs, (2) that the Act of 1888 directed that references to the Act of 1876 should be deemed to be made to the later Act, and (3) that the word used in section 2 of Ben. Act II of 1884 is "includes", not "means". But it is considered desirable to make the point clear by amending the Act of 1884 in the manner indicated in column 4, and by repealing section 2 (see Schedule III, *post*). The Act of 1899, referred to in column 4, is the present Calcutta Municipal Act, which repealed and re-enacted the Act of 1888. The proposed amendments will leave to the Local Government the powers which alone it is necessary to reserve to it, namely, powers of control over such parts of the Tramway as lie on the Calcutta Maidan.
1885	III	The Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.	In section 45, *for* such district *substitute* any district in which this Act is in force.	The word "such", as used in the section, is meaningless.
			In the reference to section 9 of Bengal Act IX of 1880 in the second Schedule *for* 111, *substitute* 109.	The amendment made by Ben. Act II of 1881, section 1, seems to have been overlooked when the Schedule was drawn.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.	5 REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—concld.**		
1887	IV	The Chittagong Port Commissioners Act, 1887.	In section 39, clause (*b*), *for* 32 *substitute* 34.	The reference should obviously be to section 34, not to section 32, which does not mention liens.
1890	II	Vaccination (amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	In sections 2 and 3, *after* Suburbs *insert* of Calcutta.	The omission of these words was an oversight—*cf.* the preamble and section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Ben. Act V of 1880), as amended by sections 2 and 3 of Ben. Act II of 1890.
"	III	The Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	In section 30, *for* the three next succeeding sections, *and* in section 34 *for* any of the three last preceding sections, *substitute* section 31, section 32 or section 33.	Necessitated by the insertion, by section 3 of Ben. Act IV of 1895, of a new section (32A) after section 32.
			In section 94, *for* vessels *substitute* vessel.	Clerical error corrected.
1894	IV	Municipalities . .	In section 34, *for* Municipality *substitute* Municipalities.	Clerical error corrected.
1899	I	The Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899.	In section 3, clause (*6*), *after* under *insert* the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or.	This amendment will prevent doubts as to whether sections 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 26 of Ben. Act I of 1899 apply to Acts made before the year 1892.
			In section 25, *before the word* order, *wherever it occurs*, *insert the word* appointment, *and before the word* issued, *wherever it occurs*, *insert the words* made or.	These amendments will remove doubts which have been raised as to whether section 25 includes appointments. *Cf.* the proviso to section 5 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901).
		Part IV.—Burma Act.		
1898	I	The Burma General Clauses Act, 1898.	In section 20, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs*, *insert* notification.	These amendments follow those proposed *ante*, in sections 20, 21 and 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
			In section 21, *for* make *substitute* issue notifications, *between the words* any *and* orders *insert* notifications, *and for* made *substitute* issued.	
			In section 24, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs*, *insert* appointment, notification; *and before the word* issued, *in each of the places in which it occurs*, *insert* made or.	
		Part V.—Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3).		
1874	IX	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	In the first column of the schedule, *for* II of 1857 *substitute* XI of 1857.	Clerical error corrected.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

REPEALS.

(*See section 4.*)

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.		
1793	VIII	The Bengal Decennial Settlement Regulation, 1793.	In section 19, *the words and figures* as the mukarraridars mentioned in section XVIII are supposed to have done.	Obsolete. Section XVIII was repealed by the Repealing Act, 1876 (XII of 1876).
			Section 33 . . .	Obsolete, the sections from 68 to the end of the Regulation having been repealed by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
			In section 66, *the words* or the Courts of Circuit.	Obsolete, there being now no "Courts of Circuit."
"	XIX	Revenue-free Lands (Non-Bádsháhi Grants.)	Section 25 . . .	This section required Collectors to publish a notice on receipt of the Regulation. It has long since expired.
			Section 35 .	This section refers to separations mentioned in section 34 and to registers prescribed by sections 29 and 33, all of which sections were repealed by the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Ben. Act VII of 1876). It is spent.
"	XXXVII	Revenue-free Lands (Bádsháhi Grants).	In section 2, clause *Second*, *the words and figures* and proceeded in it as required by section XIV, Regulation III, 1793.	Obsolete, section 14 of Ben. Reg. III of 1793 having been repealed by the Repealing Act, 1868 (VIII of 1868). Similar words and figures in section 2 of Ben. Reg. XIX of 1793 were repealed by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
			Section 20 . . .	This section required Collectors to publish a notice on receipt of the Regulation. It has long since expired.
			Section 30 . . .	This section refers to separations mentioned in section 26 and to registers prescribed by sections 24 and 28, all of which sections were repealed by the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Ben. Act VII of 1876). It is spent.
"	XXXVIII	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1793.	In section 2, *the words* have been made in opposition to the repeated prohibitions of Government, or which.	Spent.
1794	III	Native Revenue-officers .	In the title, *the words* money or *and the words* embezzle or.	These words refer to sections 1 to 20. Those sections were repealed, "so far as they relate to the recovery of money belonging to Government," by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VII of 1880), and the words in question are consequently obsolete

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.		
1794	III	Native Revenue-officers—*contd.*	In section 16, *the words* a balance of accounts, or money or, *the words* the payment of the money or, *the words* the amount of the money or, *the words* money or, *the words* discharge the money or, *the words* the sum demanded of him shall be discharged or,	These words were repealed in effect but not specifically, by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VII of 1880) [see the note immediately above]. Their express repeal is necessary in order to admit of their being left out of the section when reprinted for the new edition of the Bengal Code.
			and the words from The Collector is authorised likewise *to* arrears of revenue.	These words relate to the attachment and sale of property to make good "the sum which may be due." They were in effect repealed by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VII of 1880), and might now be specifically repealed in order to admit of their being left out of the section when reprinted for the new edition of the Bengal Code.
			In section 17, *the words* money or. In section 18, *the words* money or, *the words* balance or, *and the words* that no part, or a portion only, of the sum demanded was due from him, or.	These words were repealed in effect, but not specifically, by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VII of 1880) Their express repeal is necessary in order to admit of their being left out of the section when reprinted for the new edition of the Bengal Code.
			Section 19	Section 19 relates only to the recovery of public money. It was in reality repealed entirely by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VII of 1880), although that Act purported to repeal only part of the section.
			In section 20, *the words and figures* and shall not obtain his release in the mode specified in section 19, *and the word* nevertheless.	It is proposed to repeal section 19—see *ante*.
1799	V	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1799.	In section 2, *the words* under any Regulation relative to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.	Obsolete. The Bengal Regulations as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards have all been repealed, the Bengal law on the subject being now contained in Ben Act IX of 1879 and amending Acts.
			In section 3, *the words* when they are to proceed thereupon according to the general Regulations.	Obsolete and unnecessary. The procedure of the Courts is now largely regulated by Acts which have superseded the earlier Regulations.
			In section 7, *the words* or, if the deceased were an European, in the Calcutta Gazette.	Obsolete. The proceedings on the death of an European are now provided for by section 64 of the Administrator Generals' Act, 1874 (II of 1874).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.		
1801	I	Land-revenue Assessment	In section 8, *the words and figures from* and the patwari accounts furnished in pursuance of clause fourth of section LXII, Regulation VIII, 1793, *to* procurable by the officers of Government,	This is a recital which it is unnecessary to retain. Section 62 of Ben. Reg. VIII of 1793, mentioned in it, was repealed by Ben. Reg. XII of 1817.
			the words and figures in pursuance of clause fourth of section LXII, Regulation VIII, 1793, or of any other Regulation, *the words* under the process prescribed in clause eighth of the above section and Regulation,	Section 62 of Ben. Reg. VIII of 1793 having been repealed, it is unnecessary to retain these references.
			and the words and figures from Moreover, nothing in this Regulation is meant to supersede the rules contained in section LXII, Regulation VIII, 1793, *to the end of the section.*	This portion of section 8 was repealed in vague terms by section 2 of Ben. Reg. XII of 1817, which was enacted for certain districts and was afterwards extended to the rest of Bengal by Ben. Reg. I of 1819, section 4 (2). It is accordingly printed in italics on page 559 of Volume I of Clarke's Bengal Regulations, Ed. 1854, but is printed in the Bengal Code, Volume I, 1889, pages 71-72, as if it were unrepealed. It is practically superseded by sections 27 and 30 of Ben. Reg. XII of 1817, and might now be specifically repealed. Section 62 of Ben. Reg. VIII of 1793 (referred to in the clauses which it is now proposed to repeal) was repealed by Ben. Regs. XII of 1817 and I of 1819.
			In section 10, *the words* Governor General in Council or.	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
1805	XII	Land-revenue, Cuttack	In section 1, *the words from* And whereas the principles *to* confirmed.	These words refer to sections 2 to 4 and 5 (first paragraph), which it is proposed *post* to repeal.
			Sections 2 to 11	Section 2 is a recital of past action, section 3 and the first paragraph of section 5 are validation clauses, and section 4 recites a proclamation previously published. They are all spent. The second and third paragraphs of section 5 relate to past settlements only, and have expired. Section 6 made a promise which was fulfilled long ago. It has expired.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1805	XII	Land-revenue, Cuttack—*contd.*		Section 7 fixed a period, which has long since expired, for the delivery of pattas. It is spent. The section has already been repealed by the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), but that repeal does not run throughout Bengal. Section 8 relates to endowments for the temple of Juggannath, for Matths in the vicinity of that temple, and for other similar purposes. It is obsolete. Section 9 relates to rents appropriated for the support of police. It is obsolete. Sections 10 and 11 are superseded by the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Ben. Act VII of 1876).
			In section 31, *the words and figures from* and the rules contained in Regulation XXVII, 1793, *to the end.*	Obsolete, Ben. Reg. XXVII of 1793 having been repealed by Act XXIX of 1871.
"	XIII	Police, Cuttack	In the title, *the words and figures* and for amending certain provisions contained in Regulation IV, 1804.	Obsolete, Ben. Reg. IV of 1804 having been repealed by the Repealing Act, 1868 (VIII of 1868).
			In section 1, *the words from* And whereas it was the practice *to* general tranquillity of the country. Section 4, clause *Third.* In section 4, clause *Fourth, the words* and third. Sections 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11.	The lands of all the local police, namely, khandaits, paiks, etc., in Cuttack have been resumed and assessed to revenue in the Orissa Settlement of 1898, and the men relieved of any further services; and the Village Chaukidari Act (Ben. Act VI of 1870) has been introduced into the districts of Cuttack and Midnapore. The portions of Ben. Reg. XIII of 1805 noted opposite are therefore obsolete.
1810	XIX	Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats.	In the title, *the words* mosques, Hindu temples* *and the words* bridges, sarais, kattras and other.† In section 1, *the words* mosques, Hindu temples,* *the words* pious and* *and the words* bridges, serais, kattras and other.† In section 2, *the words* mosques, Hindu temples,* *the words* pious and,*	*These words are obsolete, in consequence of the repeal, by the Religious Endowments Act, 1863 (XX of 1863), of "so "much of Bengal Regulation "XIX of 1810 as relates to "endowments for the support of "mosques, Hindu temples and "other religious purposes." †These words are obsolete, in consequence of the repeal, by section 16 of Ben. Reg. XVII of 1816, of "such parts of Bengal "Regulation XIX of 1810 as "require those Boards to provide, with the sanction of "Government, for the due "repair and maintenance of "public edifices of this description" (*i. e.*, bridges, sarais and kattras). [The words "bridges, sarais and kattras" in section 2 of Ben. Reg. XIX of 1810, should be retained in the Statute-book, as that section refers to "general superintendence" and not to "maintenance and repairs," and section 16 of Ben. Reg. XVII of 1816 stated expressly that the "general superintendence" of the Boards was to continue].

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.		
1810	XIX	Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats—*contd*	*and the words* and Board of Commissioners in the several districts subject to the control of those Boards respectively.	Obsolete, the Board of Commissioners being no longer in existence.
			In sections 3, 5, 6 and 8, *the words* and Board of Commissioners.	
			In section 7, *the words* and Board of Commissioners, respectively.	
			In section 10, *the words* to whose authority those agents are respectively subject.	
			In section 14, *the words* or Board of Commissioners.	
			In section 15, *the words* in the mode and form prescribed by the Regulations, where Government or public officers are parties, or under the general provisions of the Regulations, if the suit be brought against a competitor or other private person.	These words are obsolete, since the procedure in suits is not now regulated by Regulations.
1812	V	Land-revenue Sales . .	In section 26, *the words* and City.	Obsolete, there being now no "City Judges."
			In section 27, *the words* or City.	
"	XVIII	Leases and Land-revenue .	In section 1, *the words* and Benares.	Obsolete, the Regulation having been repealed in Benares (except the Family Domains of the Maharaja) by Act XIX of 1873.
"	XXII	Territories bordering on Bundlekhand.	So much as is unrepealed	Unnecessary.
1814	XXIX	Ghatwáli Lands . . .	In section 3, *the words* with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.	See paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.
1816	V	Kánúngos	In section 10, *the words* by the Regulations.	Obsolete.
1817	XII	Patwáris	In the title, *the words* in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the district of Cuttack, the pargana of Patáspur and its dependencies.	These words are obsolete, Ben. Reg. XII of 1817 having been—(*1*) repealed in the United Provinces (except certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873, and (*2*) extended to the whole of Bengal by Ben. Reg. I of 1819, section 4, clause *Second*.
			In section 1, *the words from* but, as for the full attainment *to* organization of that office, *and the words from* to be in force *to* dependent on it.	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1817	XII	Patwaris - *contd.*	In section 23, *the words* City or.	Obsolete, there being now no "City Courts".
			In sections 27 and 29, *the words* in like manner.	These words referred to sections 26 and 28, respectively, of the Regulation, which were repealed by the Repealing Act, 1876 (XII of 1876). They are superfluous
			In section 30, *the words* Provided further that.	Surplusage.
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.	In section 4, *the words* or City, *wherever they occur.*	Obsolete, there being now no "City Magistrates".
1819	I	Kánúngos and Patwáris	In section 4, clause *Sixth, the words* and Sylhet.	Obsolete, Ben. Reg. I of 1819 having been repealed in Assam by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891).
"	II	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands,)	In section 3, clause *First, the words* and fifty bighas if within the Province of Benares.	Obsolete, Ben. Reg. II of 1819 having been repealed in Benares (except the Family Domains of the Maharaja), by Act XIX of 1873.
"	VIII	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1819.	In section 17, clause *Eighth, the words* as shown by the Government Gazette last received.	Obsolete. The market value of Government securities is not now advertised in the Government Gazette.
1820	I	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1820.	In section 2, *the words* or City.	Obsolete, there being now no "City Courts".
1822	VII	Land-revenue Settlement	In the title, *the words* the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including.	These words relate to the United Provinces only, and are obsolete in consequence of the repeal of the whole Regulation (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			In section 1, *the words* the district of Gorakhpur, the chaklá of Azamgarh, *the words* and whereas it is also advisable to provide for the revision of the settlement of the Conquered Provinces and of the Province of Bundelkhand, pending the continuance of the existing leases, *and the words* from the date of their promulgation throughout the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	
			Section 5, clause *First*	Repealing clause. Spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.

Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
1822	VII	Land-revenue Settlement—*contd.*	Section 6, clause *Fourth*. In section 7, clause *First, the words* in the Ceded Provinces or, Section 7, clause *Fourth*. In section 7, clause *Sixth, the words* the district of Gorakhpur, the chaklá Azamgarh.	The matter proposed for repeal is obsolete in consequence of the repeal of the Regulation (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			In section 29, clause *First, the words* but no petition of appeal shall be received after the expiration of three months from the date of the decision unless sufficient cause shall be shown for the delay to the satisfaction of the Board,	Superseded by Ben. Act III of 1868, which enacts a new rule of limitation.
			and the words Provided also that, *in both places in which they occur.*	Surplusage.
			In section 31, clause *Second, the words* Provided also that.	Surplusage.
			In section 33, clause *First, the word* City.	Obsolete, there being now no "City Courts."
			In section 35, *the words* or Board of Commissioners.	The Board of Commissioners has ceased to exist, and all references to it in the Regulations have been repealed, except a few which it is proposed to repeal or remove by the present Bill.
"	XI	Government Indemnity .	Section 2 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
1823	VI	Indigo Contracts . .	In section 4, clause *Second, the words* by the existing Regulations.	Distraint is not now governed by Regulations alone.
"	VII	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1823.	In section 6 *the words* In like manner.	These words became meaningless on the repeal of section 5 by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
			Section 7 . . .	This section provides a penalty for breach of Ben. Reg. XXI of 1814, which Regulation was repealed by Act XXIX of 1871.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.		
1825	VI	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation, 1825.	In section 2, *the word* Sicca.	Obsolete.
			In section 4, *the words* in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate. In section 5, *the word* proper *and the words* by whom the case may be cognizable.	Obsolete, there being now only one Board of Revenue in Bengal.
"	IX	Land-revenue Settlement	In section 5, clause *Tenth*, *the words* under the provisions of the existing Regulations.	Superfluous.
"	XI	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825.	In section 5, *the words* and City.	Obsolete, there being now no "City Magistrates".
"	XIV	Revenue-free Lands	In the title, *the words and figures* and to provide for the due application of the general laws and regulations respecting lands held free of assessment to the territory ceded by Govind Ráo to the British Government and annexed to the zila of Bundelkhand under the provisions of Regulation II, 1818. In section 1, *the words and figures* and it is necessary to make provision for the due application of the general rules in force relative to lákhiráj tenures to the territory ceded by Govind Ráo to the British Government and annexed to the zila of Bundelkhand under the provisions of Regulation II, 1818,	Obsolete, Ben. Reg. XIV of 1825 having been repealed in the United Provinces (except certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873. Ben. Reg. II of 1818 was repealed by the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874 (XV of 1874).
			the words a special appeal only shall lie in the Provincial Courts, and that in like manner in cases decided in the first instance by a Provincial Court, excepting cases ultimately appealable to the King in Council, *the words* on special grounds only, *the words* the above restriction should not apply to, *the words* but that such cases,	The words proposed for repeal have become meaningless since the repeal of the greater part of section 26 (1) of Ben. Reg. II of 1819 by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
			and the words and figures Regulations XLI and XLII, 1795, Regulations XXXI and XXXVI, 1803.	The four Regulations mentioned were repealed (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.

Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
1825	XIV	Revenue-free Lands—*contd.*	In section 2, *the words* the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. In section 3, clause *Second, the words and figures from* the 1st July, 1775, *to* 1st November, 1817.	Obsolete, Ben. Reg. XIV of 1825 having been repealed in the United Provinces (except certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			In section 3, clause *Fifth, the words and figures* Regulation XLII, 1795, Regulation XXXVI, 1803, and,	The two Regulations mentioned were repealed (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			and the words and figures from and with respect to the territory *to* territory referred to. In section 3, clause *Seventh, the words and figures from* for Benares *to* 1st January, 1803, *and the words and figures from* for the pargana *to* 1st November, 1817.	Obsolete, Ben. Reg. XIV of 1825 having been repealed in the United Provinces (except certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			In section 4, *the words and figures* Regulation XLI, 1795, Regulation XXXI, 1803	The two Regulations mentioned were repealed (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
1827	V	The Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation, 1827.	In section 2, *the words and figures* and clauses five and six, section XVI, Regulation III, 1803.	Ben. Reg. III of 1803 has been repealed (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
1828	III	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands).	In the title, *the words from* the appointment *to* for otherwise. In section 1, *the words and figures from* By the provisions of Regulation II, 1819, *to* To remedy the aforesaid evils, *and the words from* to appoint special Commissioners *to* relative to such cases ; and. Sections 2 to 8. In section 10, clause *Second, the words* whether the same be situated in districts to which the jurisdiction of a special Commissioner has been extended or in any other district, *and the words* or to the Commissioner appointed under this Regulation.	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the appointment and functions of special Commissioners for the final determination of cases investigated under Ben. Reg. II of 1819, sections 5 to 20, or Ben. Reg. IX of 1825, and for the determination of suits brought to contest the demand of Revenue Officers. It is obsolete and unlikely to be required in the future.
			In section 12, *the words and figures* Regulations XLI and XLII, 1795, Regulations XXXI and XXXVI, 1803, Regulations VIII.	The Regulations mentioned were repealed (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**		
1828	III	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands)—*contd.*	In section 13, clause *First, the words* or before a special Commissioner under this Regulation.	See the first note against this Regulation *supra.*
			In section 13, clause *Second, the words* to a special Commissioner under this Regulation having local jurisdiction for the time being (or, if no such jurisdiction exist).	
"	IV	Land-revenue Settlement	Section 1	This section referred only to clauses *First* and *Second* of section 2, which were repealed by Ben. Reg. IX of 1833, section 4.
			In section 2, clause *Fourth, the words* by this Regulation and.	These words referred only to clause *First* of section 2, which was repealed by Ben. Reg. IX of 1833, section 4.
1829	I	Revenue Commissioners	In the title, *the words and figures from* for establishing *to the end.*	The matter proposed for repeal relates partly to clauses (noted on pages 265 and 266 of the Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889) which have already been repealed, and partly to clauses which it is proposed, *post,* to repeal.
			In section 1, *the words* now vested in the Courts of Circuit, together with those; *the words* the former under the authority of the Nizamat Adalat, and the latter; *the words* and altogether to disjoin the functions of the Courts of Circuit from those of the Judges of Appeal; *and the words and figures from* It has, at the same time, appeared to be necessary *to* superseded by the appointment of Commissioners.	
			In section 2, *the figures and words from* 1st Division *to* Ghazipur,	The matter proposed for repeal is a list of Divisions and Districts in part of the United Provinces. The whole Regulation was repealed in those Provinces (except certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			the words To be placed under the officer appointed to control the affairs of Arakan,	Obsolete, the appointment referred to having been abolished.
			and the figures and words from 17th *to* Rungpore.	The office of "Commissioner of Assam and the North-East parts of Rungpur" has been abolished. The whole of Ben. Reg. I of 1829 has been repealed by the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 (I of 1886), in territories in which the latter Regulation has been declared in force.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—concld.		
1829	I	Revenue Commissioners —*contd.*	Sections 6 to 8	Section 6 is a repealing clause. It is spent. The first paragraph of section 7 is an abolition and repealing clause, and is spent. Ben Reg. X of 1808, which is mentioned in the paragraph, was entirely repealed by the Repealing Act, 1868 (VIII of 1868). The second paragraph of section 7 authorised Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit to exercise the functions of Superintendents of Police. It was repealed by Act XXIV of 1837 in areas for which Superintendents of Police were appointed under that Act, and is obsolete everywhere. See now section 4 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), which places the district police under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate. The third paragraph of section 7 relates to tender of pardon. It is superseded by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), sections 337 and 338. Section 8 is obsolete. There is now no "Commissioner for the Division of Cuttack and Midnapur".
			Section 9, clause *First*	Obsolete. Ben. Reg. I of 1829 is not now in force in Burma, and has been repealed in the greater part of Assam by the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 (I of 1886).
			Section 10.	This section is omitted from Clarke's Edition of the Regulations as having been "superseded by Act III of 1835," and it is omitted from the Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889, as having been "repealed by Act III, 1835." But the section does not appear to have ever been expressly repealed.
1833	IV	Convict Labourers	The whole	Superseded by section 55 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894).
"	IX	Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors.)	In the title, and in section 1, *the words and figures* and Regulation IV of 1828.	The portions of Ben. Reg. IX of 1833, which referred to Ben. Reg. IV of 1828, have been repealed.
			Section 2 and the first sentence of section 3.	Repealing clauses. Spent.
			In sections 8, 24 and 25, *the word* Sadr.	The Board of Revenue is not now called the "Sadr" Board.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
1836	XXI	Districts	*The words* and to alter the limits of existing zilas.	Superseded in Bengal by Ben. Act IV of 1864.
			The whole Act, so far as it applies to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Superseded in the United Provinces by section 11 of U. P. Act III of 1901.
1837	VI	Land revenue Settlement, Cuttack.	So much as is unrepealed.	Expired.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.		
1847	IX	Alluvion and Diluvion .	In section 4, *the word* Government.	The Gazette is now known as "the Calcutta Gazette".
			In sections 5 and 6, *the word* Sadr, *where it occurs before the word* Board.	The Board is now known as the Board of Revenue.
			In section 9, *the words* Except as regards the proprietary right to islands.	These words became meaningless on the repeal of section 7 of the Act by Ben. Act IV of 1868. See now section 3 of the latter Act.
1850	XXXIII	The Sale of Patni-tenures Act, 1850.	So much as is unrepealed.	Section 1 is the only section of this Act which now remains on the Statute book, and it has been superseded by the repeal of the words "to the Civil Court of the district, and a similar one" in Ben. Reg. VIII of 1819, section 8, clause *Second*, by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
1853	XIX	The Recusant Witnesses Act, 1853.	So much as is unrepealed, except so far as it is in force in Assam.	Only the title and section 26 remain on the Statute-book. Section 26 was declared in force in Bengal by the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874 (XV of 1874), and in the United Provinces (except as regards scheduled districts) by the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874 (XV of 1874), and Act XVIII of 1876, and has been declared, by notification under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), to be in force in Assam; but it is not necessary to retain the section, except, perhaps, in Assam. The similar section (10) in Act X of 1855, which was in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, was repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901).
1854	XX	Amendment of Bengal Regulation XIII of 1833 (Administration of parts of the Ramgarh Jungle Mahals and Midnapur districts).	The whole . . .	Ben. Reg. XIII of 1833 was repealed by the Repealing Act, 1876 (XII of 1876), and there can be no advantage in retaining Act XX of 1854 on the Statute-book, since it merely amended the Regulation of 1833.
"	XXVI	Education of male minors subject to Court of Wards.	The whole . . .	This Act, which has been repealed in Bengal, the United Provinces (except certain scheduled areas), Assam, Burma and the N.-W. Frontier Province, is possibly in force in the Punjab and some Scheduled Districts of the United Provinces, but is obsolete.
1855	XXXII	Embankments . .	In section 21, *the words from* words importing *to* the singular *to* females.	Number and gender clause. Superseded by section 13 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
1856	XXII	Karatoyá Tolls . . .	In section 4, *the words* or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.	Superfluous. At the present day trials under this section would be held by Magistrates of the second class, since the fine imposable is Rs. 200—*cf.* section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.**		
1856	XXII	Karatoyá Tolls—*contd.*		The proposed repeal is desirable on another ground also, namely, to avoid the confusion which would result from the application of section 3 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to section 4 of Act XXII of 1856.
1857	XXI	Offences, Howrah	In section 54, *the words from* The provisions *to* Provided that.	Superseded by section 5 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 18 8 (V of 1898), and section 25 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
			Section 55	This section relates to the recovery of costs and expenses "by this Act directed to be paid." It is obsolete, since the unrepealed portions of the Act contain no such direction.
			In section 57, *the words* Suburbs or, *in both places in which they occur.*	These words are obsolete, Act XXI of 1857 having been repealed in the Suburbs of Calcutta by Ben. Act VIII of 1868. Similar words occurring in other sections of the Act of 1857 were repealed by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
			In section 59, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* females.	Number and gender clause. Superseded by section 13 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
1858	XXXI	Alluvial Land Settlement	Section 3	Validation clause. Spent.
1859	X	Rent	In sections 3 and 15, *the words* and Benares.	Act X of 1859 was repealed in Benares (except the Family Domains of the Maharaja) by Act XVIII of 1873.
			In section 28, *the words and figures* section X, Regulation XLI, 1795, section VI, Regulation XXXI, 1803, section XXI, Regulation VIII, 1805,	The Regulations mentioned were entirely repealed (except in certain scheduled areas) by Act XIX of 1873.
			and the words from If such period *to the end.*	Temporary provision. Expired.
			Section 29, the second paragraph.	Obsolete in consequence of the repeal of Ben. Reg. VII of 1799 by the Repealing Act, 1874 (XVI of 1874).
			In section 32, *the words from* For arrears *to* first expire. In section 33, *the words from* or, in the case *to* first expire, *and the words* (except the case of claims now existing as aforesaid).	Temporary provisions. Expired.
			In section 163, *the words* Except as provided in the last preceding section.	Obsolete, section 162 having been repealed by Ben. Act VI of 1862.
			In section 168, *the words from* Unless *to* females.	Number and gender clause. Superseded by section 13 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.		
1859	XI	Land-revenue Sales .	In section 18, proviso, *the words* and it is hereby enacted.	Surplusage.
			In section 22, *the words* notes or.	Obsolete. The Bank of Bengal does not now issue notes.
			Schedule B . . .	Superseded by the Schedule appended to Ben. Act III of 1862.
1867	XXXII	The Chief Commissioners' Powers Act.	In the preamble, *the words* and British Burma.	This Act is obsolete in Burma, which is not now a Chief Commissionership.
			In section 1, *the words* or British Burma.	
1869	XVI	The Bhutan Duars Act, 1869.	So much as is unrepealed	This Act has been repealed in the Western Bhutan Duars by Ben. Act VII of 1895, and is no longer required in the Eastern Duars in Assam.
1870	XXVII	The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1870.	Section 5 . . .	Superseded by section 4 of the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1898 (IV of 1898).
1871	XIX	The Bengal Sessions Courts Act, 1871.	So much as is unrepealed.	Sections 1 to 6 were repealed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872 (Act X of 1872), and the title and preamble are obsolete in consequence of that repeal. The only other section of the Act is section 7, which is an indemnity clause and is spent.
1873	XIV	The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873.	So much as is unrepealed.	Superseded by the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict., c. 5), and the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), Art. 179 [as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), section 72].
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of sections 6 and 7 and the fourth and fifth Schedules as relates to Act XIX of 1853 (*Recusant Witnesses*).	It is proposed to repeal Act XIX of 1853 in Bengal and the United Provinces—see *ante*.
			So much of section 7 and the fifth Schedule as relates to Act XXI of 1836 (*Creating Zilas*).	It is proposed to repeal Act XXI of 1830 in the United Provinces—see *ante*.
1876	XVIII	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876 .	So much of section 3 and the second Schedule as relates to Act XIX of 1853 (*Recusant Witnesses*).	It is proposed to repeal Act XIX of 1853 in Oudh—see *ante*.
1877		The Military Lunatics Act, 1877.	In section 3, *the words* and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns.	It is unnecessary to require that military men who become insane should be ordered to be sent to a Presidency-town before they can be admitted into an asylum.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.**		
1878	XII	Laws, Punjab (Amending Act IV of 1872).	Section 8 . . .	The section (52) which was added to the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, by section 8 of Act XII of 1878, was repealed by the Northern India Takkavi Act, 1879 (X of 1879).
1880	IV	The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880.	The whole . . .	This Act gave effect to a Convention set forth in the Schedule to the Act. The Convention has terminated (*see* Gazette of India, 1891, Pt. I, p. 321), and the Act has consequently become obsolete.
1881	X	The Coroners Act, 1881 .	In section 1, *the words* and shall come into force on the passing thereof.	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	XVII	The Portuguese Convention Act, 1881.	The whole . . .	This Act gave effect to a Convention set forth in the Schedule to the Act. The Convention has terminated (*see* Gazette of India, 1891, Pt. I, p. 321), and the Act has consequently become obsolete.
1882	XVIII	The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.	In section 18, *the word* thrice *and the word* last.	One publication is sufficient.
1885	IX	The Excise and Sea Customs Law Amendment Act, 1885.	So much of section 4 as is unrepealed.	So much of section 4 as related to Act XXII of 1881 has been repealed by the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896). The rest of the section has been rendered obsolete by the issue of a series of notifications (commencing with one dated the 21st March, 1887) under section 18 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), fixing rates of excise duty on spirits manufactured in Bengal.
1886	XV	Land-revenue, United Provinces (Amending Act XIX of 1873).	The whole . . .	Superseded by section 13 of U. P. Act III of 1901.
1887	IV	The Indian Museum Act, 1887.	Section 4 . . .	Sub-section (1) of this section is obsolete, all the persons referred to in it having ceased to be Trustees. Sub-section (2) is spent.
1888	X	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Law Amendment Act, 1888.	In the title and preamble, *the words and figures* and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	Section 2 is the only section of this Act which relates to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, and it is proposed expressly to repeal that section.
			Section 2 and the second Schedule.	Virtually repealed by section 12 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895 (I of 1895).
1890	XVII	The Indian Census Act, 1890.	The whole . . .	Expired.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed; And, *and the word* also. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (1).	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE *contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.		
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891—*contd.*	So much of section 2, sub-section (2), and the second Schedule, Part I, as relates to the following enactments, namely:—	
			Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), Part I, clause (*c*);	Superseded by section 2 of the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), which repealed clause (*c*) of Part I of Act V of 1869.
			Act XVII of 1876 (Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876); and	Act XVII of 1876 has been repealed by U. P. Act III of 1901.
			Act XII of 1881 .	Superseded by section 169 of U. P. Act II of 1901, section 2 of which repealed Act XII of 1881.
			Section 3 . . . The first Schedule .	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.
1892	IV	The Court of Wards Act (Bengal) Amendment Act, 1892.	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (2).	Commencement clause. Spent.
1893	II	The Porahat Estate Act, 1893.	In section 1, *the word* and *and* sub-section (2).	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	XI	The Tributary Mahals of Orissa Act, 1893.	In the preamble, *the words* to repeal certain enactments relating to the Tributary Mahals of Orissa and.	These words refer to section 2 of the Act, which it is proposed to repeal —see *post*.
			In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (3).	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 2 and the Schedule.	Repealing clause and Schedule. Spent.
1894	IV	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1894.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed; And, *and the word* also. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (*1*). Section 3 . . . The first Schedule .	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.
"	XIII	The Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894.	In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (*1*), and the first Schedule.	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.
"	XVI	Tariff (Amending Act VIII of 1894).	The whole . . .	Superseded by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896).
1895		The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895.	Section 4 . . .	Superseded by section 3 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1899 (III of 1899).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—concld.**		
1895	XVI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1895.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and, *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed; And, *and the word* also. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (*1*). Section 3 . . . The first Schedule .	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.
			So much of the second Schedule as relates to Bombay Act IV of 1882.	It is proposed to repeal Bombay Act IV of 1882—see *post*.
1896	VII	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (1882) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole . . .	Repealing Act. Spent.
"	XIV	Repealing part of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.	The whole . . .	Repealing Act. Spent.
1897	II	The Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Act, 1897.	In section 1, *the word* and *and* sub-section (*2*).	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	V	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1897.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* specifically repealed; And, *and the word* also *where it first occurs*. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (*1*) Section 3 . . . The first Schedule .	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.
"	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	Section 2 and the schedule. .	Repealing clause and schedule. Spent.
"	XI	The Bhopal Coinage Act, 1897.	The whole . . .	This Act continued in force only for six months from the date of the first supply of rupees under it—see section 3. It has expired, the first supply of rupees having been made in November, 1897.
1898	III	The Lepers Act, 1898 . .	Section 19 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
"	XIII	The Burma Laws Act, 1898 .	In the preamble, *the word* repeal. Section 18 . . The fifth Schedule . .	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900 .	Section 31 . . .	See note regarding amendment of section 29 of Act III of 1900 in Schedule II, *ante*.
1901	I	Native Military Lunatics (repeal of enactments).	The whole . . .	Repealing Act. Spent.
"	XI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1901.	In the preamble, *the words from* And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments *to* repealed. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 3, sub-section (2) Section 4 The third Schedule .	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts.		
1862	III	Land-revenue Sales . .	In the preamble, *the word* under *where it first occurs, and the words* and farms, *where they first occur.*	It is proposed to repeal the first two paragraphs of section 2, (see *post*); and the proposed repeals, opposite, will bring the preamble into harmony with the third paragraph of that section.
			In section 2, the first two paragraphs.	Temporary provisions. Expired.
"	VI	Rent	Section 1	Repealing clause. Spent.
			In sections 2, 3, 12, 14 and 16, *the words* hereafter to be brought.	Temporary provisions. Expired.
			In section 8 *the words* instituted after the passing of this Act.	Temporary provision. Expired.
			In section 14, *the words and figures* So much of section LXXI of Act X of 1859 as directs that no fee for any agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the Act is hereby repealed.	Spent. The repeal made by Ben. Act VI of 1862, section 14, was, moreover, made again by the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue Agents Act, 1865 (XX of 1865).
			In section 17, *the words* hereafter to be instituted.	Temporary provisions. Expired.
			In section 18, *the words* after the date of the passing of this Act.	Temporary provisions. Expired.
			In section 21, *the words* except as regards suits instituted thereunder before the passing of this Act.	Temporary provisions. Expired.
			In Schedules A and B, *the word* Company's, *wherever it occurs.*	Obsolete.
1863	II	Smoke Nuisances, Calcutta and Howrah.	In section 1, *the words and figures* on and after the first day of July, 1864, *and the words and figures* on or after the said first day of July, 1864, and.	Temporary clauses. Expired.
			Section 6	Number and gender. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 7, *the words and figures from* All penalties imposed *to* time being.	Recovery of fines. The matter proposed for repeal refers to enactments which have been repealed, and it is superseded by section 26 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**		
1864	V	The Canals Act, 1864 . .	In the preamble, *the word* the, *where it occurs before the word* canals, *and the words* specified in the Regulations and Acts in the Schedule to this Act annexed.	It is proposed to repeal the Schedule—see *post.*
			In section 1, *the words from* Words importing the singular *to* feminine.	Number and gender. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 2, the last thirty-four words.	Repealing clause. Spent.
			In section 3, *the words and figures* Act VI of 1857 (*for the acquisition of land for public purposes*) or of, *the word* other, *and the words* that may now or hereafter be.	Act VI of 1857 was repealed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 (X of 1870), and the latter Act has been repealed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894). The matter proposed for repeal has therefore become superfluous.
			Section 17 . . .	Recovery of fines. This section refers to a repealed Act, and is superseded by section 26 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			The Schedule . .	Schedule of repealed enactments. Spent. [The enactments detailed in the schedule have all been repealed by the Repealing Act, 1873 (XII of 1873)].
"	VII	The Salt Act, 1864 . .	In section 3, *the words* the word "Magistrate" shall mean any person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure,	Superseded by Ben. Act I of 1873, sections 1 and 2.
			and the words from words importing the singular *to* feminine.	Number and gender. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			Sections 35 and 36 .	Recovery of fines. Section 35 refers to enactments which have been repealed, and both sections 35 and 36 are superseded by section 26 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 40, *the words and figures* section 35 of.	It is proposed to repeal section 33—*see ante.*
1865	III	Fire in Ports . . .	So far as it is unrepealed.	Owing to the terms of sections 1 and 2 of the Petroleum Act, 1881 (VIII of 1881), it is not quite clear whether the repeal of Ben. Act III of 1865, which was effected by Act VIII of 1881, operated throughout Bengal, or only in particular parts of that province. It is desirable to remove this doubt.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.		
1865	IV	Prevention of Inoculation	In section 4, as in force in Bengal, *the words* and to the recovery of fines.	Superseded in Bengal by section 26 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 4, *the words and figures from* beyond the town of Calcutta *to* said town.	Obsolete, in consequence of the repeal of Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 in Calcutta by the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (IV of 1866), and the repeal of the portions of the latter Act which dealt with criminal procedure by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877 (IV of 1877). The present Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) applies to Calcutta as well as to the mufassal.
"	VII	Slaughter-houses and Meat-markets.	In the title and preamble, *the words* in the Suburbs of Calcutta.	Ben. Act VII of 1865 was repealed in the Suburbs of Calcutta by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876 (Ben. Act IV of 1876), and is now applicable only to "towns and places" to which it has been, or may hereafter be, extended by notification under section 9.
			In section 8, *the words and figures* and the magisterial powers conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners by section VI of the above Act shall be exercised by them for all the purposes of this Act.	Obsolete. The references, in Ben. Act VII of 1865, to Ben. Act III of 1864, must now be taken to be made to the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884)—see the amendment made by Ben. Act IV of 1894, section 2 (2); and the Act of 1884 does not confer magisterial powers on the Municipal Commissioners.
"	VIII	Rent Recovery (Under-tenures)	In section 1, the second sentence.	Number clause. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
1866	II	Calcutta Suburban Police	Section 31 . . .	This section relates exclusively to sections 25, 26 and 29 of the Act, which were repealed by Ben. Act II of 1867, section 17. It is, in consequence of that repeal, obsolete.
			In section 51, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* females.	Number and gender. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			Section 52 . . .	Repealing clause. Superseded by Ben. Act VIII of 1868.
"	III	Bengal Legislative Council (Witnesses).	In section 6, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* feminine.	Number and gender. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
"	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866	In section 3, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* females.	Number and gender. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 77, *the words and figures* or with any of the offences numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 in section 26 of this Act.	Obsolete. Section 26 of the Act was repealed by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877 (IV of 1877).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.		
1866	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1865 —*contd.*	Form B in the Schedule .	The section (97) on which Form B depended was repealed by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877 (IV of 1877).
"	VII	Embankments . . .	In section 10, *the words from* words in the singular *to* females.	Number and gender. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
1867	II	Public Gambling . .	In section 1, *the words from* words importing the masculine *to the end.*	Gender and number. Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 14, *the words and figures from* The provisions *to* shall apply to, *the words* and penalties, *the words* in any town or place other than the town of Calcutta; and such fines, *and the words and figures from* And the provisions *to the end.*	Recovery of fines. The matter proposed for repeal refers to Acts which have been repealed, and it is superseded by section 26 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 16, *the words* from and after the passing of this Act, *in both places in which they occur.*	Surplusage.
			Section 17 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
"	III	Ports	In section 1, *the words* words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.	Superseded by section 14 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In section 15, *the words* and hospital port-dues, *and the word* respectively.	Section 11, which empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to impose hospital port-dues, was repealed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875 (XII of 1875). This power is now exercisable under the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), section 49.
			In section 17, *the words from* and the provisions, *where they first occur, to the end.*	Recovery of fines. Part of the matter proposed for repeal refers to enactments which have been repealed, and the whole of it is superseded by section 26 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899).
			In the third Schedule, *the figures* 11,	Obsolete, section 11 of the Act having been repealed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875 (XII of 1875).
			and the words from Hospital port-dues *to the end.*	Superseded by section 49 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889). [The reference to hospital port-dues in section 14 of Bengal Act III of 1867 may stand, as there appears to be no corresponding provision in the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889).]

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.		
1867	IV	Rents (Appeals) . .	The title and preamble .	These refer almost entirely to sections 2 to 4, which it is proposed to repeal.
			Sections 2, 3 and 4 .	Validation clauses. Expired.
			In section 5, *the words* From and after the passing of this Act.	Surplusage.
„	X	Land-revenue Settlement, Cuttack.	The whole . . .	Expired—see preamble.
1868	VII	Land-revenue Sales .	In sections 3 and 4, *the words* From the date when this Act comes into operation.	Temporary clauses. Expired.
			In section 3, *the words from* and the words *to the end.*	Repealing clause. Spent.
			Section 9 . .	Validation clause. Spent.
			Schedules A, B, C and D.	Obsolete, the sections (15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 22) which referred to these schedules having been repealed by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (Ben. Act VII of 1880).
1869	V	Place of sitting of Courts of Session.	The whole . . .	Superseded by section 9 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
„	VII	Police	Section 1 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
1871	IV	The Puri Lodging-house Act, 1871.	In section 3, *the words* From and after the passing of this Act.	Surplusage.
			In section 7, *the words* After the passing *of* this Act.	Surplusage.
			Section 39 . . .	The power of extension given by this section has never been exercised, and the section is superseded by Bengal Act II of 1879, section 3.
„	VII	Calcutta Port Improvement (Amending Ben. Act V of 1870).	The whole . . .	Superseded by the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Ben. Act III of 1890).
„	XI	Census	The whole . . .	Expired.
1874	I	Calcutta Suburban Police .	So much as is unrepealed.	So far as this Act relates to Act XXI of 1856, it has been repealed by the Bengal Excise Act, 1878 (Ben. Act VII of 1878). So far as it relates to Ben. Act II of 1866, it is superseded by section 5 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
1875	IV	Realisation of famine loans .	The whole . . .	Expired, all the loans, in money and grain, made by the Government of Bengal during the famine-relief operations of 1873-74 having been realised.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**		
1875	V	The Bengal Survey Act, 1875.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to* General.	Commencement clause. Spent.
1876	III	The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876.	Section 2 and Schedule A.	Repeal of enactments. Spent.
"	VI	The Agrarian Disputes Act, 1876.	The whole . .	Expired—see section 1.
"	VII	The Land Registration Act, 1876.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 2 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
			The Schedule . .	List of enactments repealed. Spent.
1878	V	Land Registration . .	Section 2 . . .	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	VII	The Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	The concluding paragraph of section 3.	Pending proceedings. Expired.
			In section 51, *the words* except in the town of Calcutta, *and the words and figures* and, in the said town, the provisions of sections 164, 165 and 166 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act.	The matter proposed for repeal is obsolete. There is now no separate Code of Procedure for the Presidency-towns, the Presidency Magistrates' Act (IV of 1877) having been repealed and re-enacted by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (Act X of 1882), which has since been repealed and re-enacted by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).
				[*Note.*—By virtue of section 3 (*1*) of Act V of 1898, the reference in section 51 of Bengal Act VII of 1878 to sections 384, 385 and 386 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) has to be taken to be made to section 48 (proviso), section 103 and section 52, respectively, of the Act of 1898. Consequently, no amendment of the reference in question need be made by the present Bill.]
1879	I	The Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act.	In section 1, *the words* and the Tributary Mahals,	Superfluous. Since these mahals are not British territory, the Act cannot apply to them.
			and the words from And it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 3 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
			Section 4 . . .	Pending proceedings. Expired.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**		
1879	I	The Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act—*contd.*	In section 150, *the words and figures* or of Bengal Act VI of 1876.	Ben. Act VI of 1876 has expired.
			Schedule A . . .	Schedule of repealed enactments. Spent.
"	II	Puri Lodging-houses . .	In the preamble, *the words and figures* to places other than those specified in section 39 of the said Act.	Follows on the proposed repeal of Ben. Act IV of 1871, section 39 [*ante*].
			Section 1 . . .	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	III	Steam-boilers and Prime-movers.	In the title and preamble, *the words* in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.	These words are misleading, as the Act has been extended, by notifications issued under section 1, to many places other than Calcutta and Howrah.
			In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to* General.	Commencement clause. Spent.
			In section 12, *the words from* No charge shall *to* Calcutta Gazette and.	Temporary provisions. Expired, the 1st April, 1880, having been fixed by notification published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 3rd March, 1880, p. 183.
"	VI	The Darjeeling Steam Tramway Act.	In section 1, *the words from* And it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
"	VIII	Rent Settlement .	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 2 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
			In section 4, *the words and figures* or in sections 14, 15 and 18 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869.	Ben. Act VIII of 1869 (the Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869), is repealed by the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), in all places to which the latter Act extends, and is not in force anywhere.
				[Ben. Act VIII of 1879 is still in force in places to which the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), has not been extended.]
"	IX	The Court of Wards Act, 1879.	In section 2, *the words and figures from* And all suits *to the end.*	Pending proceedings. Expired.
1880	I	The Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**		
1880	VI	The Bengal Drainage Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Sections 60 to 63 . .	Expired. Action under these sections was limited to one year from the commencement of Ben. Act VI of 1880, and no such action was ever taken.
"	VIII	The Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clauses. Spent.
"	IX	The Cess Act, 1880 . .	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	
1881	V	The Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1881.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	
1882	II	The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882.	In section 1, *the words from* And it shall *to the end.*	
			In section 2, *the words* From such day.	
			In section 46, *the words* after the commencement of this Act.	
1883	I	Excise	Section 13 . . .	
"	III	The Bengal Tramways Act, 1883.	In section 1, *the words from* It shall *to the end.*	
1884	I	Puri Lodging-houses . .	Section 1 . . .	
"	II	Amendment of the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* And it shall *to the end.*	
			Section 2	See the note opposite Ben. Act II of 1884 in Schedule II, *ante.*
"	III	The Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	In section 1, *the words from*, But any notification *to the end.*	Temporary provision. Expired
			In section 2, *the words* On the commencement of this Act,	Spent.
			and the words And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.	Pending proceedings. Expired.
"	V	Calcutta Municipality . .	The whole . . .	This Act was disallowed by the Crown—see Notification, dated 9th September, 1888, in Calcutta Gazette, 26th *idem*, Part IV, page 401.
1886	I	Village Chaukidars . .	In section 1, *the words from* from the date *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**		
1886	II	Calcutta and Suburban Police	Section 1 . . .	Commencement clauses. Spent.
"	III	Municipalities . . .	Section 1 . .	
1887	I	The Calcutta Survey Act, 1887.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to* General.	
"	V	The Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1887.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to* General.	
			In section 38, *the words and figures from* Act VIII *to* repealed and.	Repealing clause. Spent.
1888	I	Municipalities . . .	The whole . . .	This Act added a proviso to section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884). It has been superseded by section 4 of Ben. Act IV of 1894, which introduced a new section 9 into the Act of 1884 in place of the original section 9.
"	III	The Howrah Bridge Act Amendment Act, 1888.	In section 2, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
1889	III	Loan by Calcutta Port Commissioners to Calcutta Corporation.	The whole . . .	Expired, the loan having been repaid.
"	IV	Calcutta Burial Boards .	Section 1 . . .	Commencement clause. Spent.
1890	I	Calcutta and Suburban Police (Superannuation Fund).	Sections 1 and 3 . .	Repealing clauses. Spent.
"	II	Vaccination (Amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	Section 1 . . .	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 4, sub-section (3).	Repealing clause. Spent.
1891	II	The Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891.	Section 1, sub-section (2).	Commencement clause. Spent.
1892	I	Village Chaukidars . .	Section 2, sub-section (1), and sections 6 and 12.	Repealing clauses. Spent.
1893	I	The Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1893.	Section 1, sub-section (3).	Commencement clause. Spent.
			In section 4, *the words* From and after the commencement of this Act.	Surplusage.
			In section 27, *the words and figures* or at the credit of any fund appropriated to the maintenance of the fire-brigade under the provisions of Act IV of 1883 at the time when this Act comes into force.	Spent. Ben. Act IV of 1883 was repealed by section 2 of Ben. Act I of 1893.
1894	I	The Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Amendment Act, 1894.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.		
1894	I	The Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Amendment Act, 1894—*contd.*	Sections 4 and 5 . .	The new section (10A) which section 4 introduced into the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1893 (Ben. Act I of 1893), directed the payment of a fee for the period from the 28th June, 1893, to the 31st March, 1894. It has expired. The new section (46A) which section 5 introduced into the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1893 (Ben. Act I of 1893), merely postponed the operation of section 46 of that Act until the 1st April, 1894. It has expired.
,,	II	Calcutta Port . . .	Section 1 . . .	Commencement clauses. Spent.
,,	III	The Calcutta Tramways Act, 1894.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clauses. Spent.
,,	IV	Municipalities . . .	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clauses. Spent.
			Sections 5, 9, 46, 51, 77, 83 and 89.	Repealing clauses. Spent.
,,	VI	Municipalities . . .	The whole . . .	Repealing Act. Spent.
1895	I	The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.	Section 1, sub-section (3).	Commencement clauses. Spent.
,,	II	Calcutta and Suburban Police.	Section 1 . . .	Commencement clauses. Spent.
,,	IV	Calcutta Port . . .	Section 1, sub-section (2).	Commencement clauses. Spent.
			Section 4 . . .	Superseded by section 2 of Ben. Act VI of 1895.
			Section 6 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
			Section 14 . . .	Superseded by section 5 of Ben. Act VI of 1895.
			Section 16 . . .	Superseded by section 6 of Ben. Act VI of 1895.
,,	VI	Calcutta Port . . .	Section 1, sub-section (2)	Commencement clause. Spent.
			In section 2, *the words and figures* as amended by section 4 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1895.	It is proposed to repeal section 4 of Ben. Act IV of 1895—see *ante.*
			In section 5, *the words and figures* as amended by section 14 of Act IV of 1895 (B. C.).	It is proposed to repeal section 14 of Ben. Act IV of 1895—see *ante.*
			In section 6, *the words and figures* as amended by section 16 of Act IV of 1895 (B. C.).	It is proposed to repeal section 16 of Ben. Act IV of 1895—see *ante.*
,,	VII	The Bhutan Duars Repealing Act, 1895.	The whole . . .	Repealing Act. Spent.
,,	VIII	The Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895.	Section 1, sub-section (3).	Commencement clause. Spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—concld.**		
1895	IX	The Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895.	Section 1, sub-section (2).	Commencement clause. Spent.
1896	II	Municipalities . . .	Section 1 . . .	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 9, sub-section (4), and section 19.	Repealing clauses. Spent.
1897	I	Public Demands Recovery .	Section 1 . . .	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 3 . . .	Repealing clauses. Spent.
"	IV	The Chota Nagpur Commutation Act, 1897.	Section 2 . . .	
1898	I	The Calcutta Police Act, 1898.	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (2).	Commencement clauses. Spent.
"	II	The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1898.	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (2).	
"	III	The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1898.	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (2).	
			Section 11 . . .	Repealing clauses. Spent.
1899	I	The Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899.	Section 2 . . .	
"	III	The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.	In section 1, *the words and figures* and (3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1900.	Commencement clause. Spent.
			The proviso to section 1.	Temporary provision. Expired.
			In section 2, *the words and figures* On and from the said first day of April, 1900.	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 60, sub-section (1).	Determination of term of office of prior Commissioners. Spent.
1900	I	The Darjeeling Municipal Act, 1900.	In the preamble, *the words* and to provide for the temporary exercise by the Local Government of certain powers of the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality.	It is proposed (see *post*) to repeal Part II of this Act, to which these words refer.
			Section 23 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
			Part II (sections 24 to 28)	By virtue of notification No. 1669, dated 9th April, 1902, Part II of this Act has ceased to have effect.
			Schedules E, F and G .	Schedule E contains a list of repealed clauses. It is spent. Schedules F and G are annexures to sections 27 and 28, which it is proposed (see *ante*) to repeal.
"	II	The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1900.	The whole . . .	Validation Act. Spent.
		Part IV.—Madras Acts.		
1880	II	Repealing Madras Act III of 1863.	The whole . . .	Repealing Act. Spent.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
		***Part IV.—Madras Acts.*—contd.**		
1881	II	Repealing Madras Act I of 1868.	The whole . . .	Repealing Acts. Spent.
1882	II	Repealing Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	The whole . . .	
		Part V.—Bombay Acts.		
1872	I	Police, Bombay Town . .	So much as is unrepealed	Superseded by the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. Act IV of 1902).
1879	I	District Municipalities . .	So far as it is unrepealed	Superseded by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. Act III of 1901).
"	II	Police, Bombay Town . .	The whole . . .	Superseded by the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 (Bom. Act IV of 1902).
1882	IV	Police, Bombay Town . .	The whole . . .	Ditto.
1885	IV	Local Boards and District Municipalities.	In the title, *the words and figures* and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884. Section 5 and the preamble prefixed thereto.	This portion of the title relates only to section 5 of the Act, which it is proposed *post* to repeal. Superseded by section 15 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. Act III of 1901).
1888	I	Local Boards and District Municipalities.	In the title and preamble, *the words and figures* and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884. In section 1, *the words and figures* and to section 18 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.	This portion of the title and preamble relates only to that part of section 1 of the Act which it is proposed *post* to repeal. Superseded by section 17 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. Act III of 1901).
1892	III	The Bombay Abkári Act Amendment Act, 1892.	Section 5 . . .	Superseded by section 16 of the Bombay Abkári Act Amendment Act, 1901 (Bom. Act V of 1901).
		Part VI.—United Provinces Act.		
1894	I	Repealing the Tarai Regulation, 1876.	The whole . . .	Repealing Act. Spent.
		Part VII.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3).		
1871	I	Peshawar District Limitation Regulation, 1871.	The whole . . .	Expired—see section 6.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
Part VII.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3)—contd.				
1872	III	The Sonthál Parganas Settlement Regulation.	So much of section 3, subsection (*1*), and the Schedule (as amended by section 3 of the Sonthál Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899) as relates to the following enactments, namely:—	
			Act XXXVIII of 1850 (The Sale of Patni Tenures Act, 1850);	It is proposed to repeal this Act—see *ante*.
			Act XV of 1869 (The Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869);*	
			Act I of 1882 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1882);†	
			Act IX of 1882 (The Prisoners Act Amendment Act, 1882);*	* These Acts are repealed in the Sonthál Parganas by the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).
			Act V of 1888 (the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888) section 2;‡	† These Acts are repealed in the Sonthál Parganas by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901).
			Act VII of 1893 (The Inland Emigration Act, 1893);†	‡ Section 2 of Act V of 1888 is merely a repealing clause, and has no value in the Sonthál Parganas.
			Act VII of 1894 [The Prisoners Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1894];*	
			Bengal Act I of 1889 (The Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889);†	
			Bengal Act VI of 1894 (Municipalities);	It is proposed to repeal this Act—see *ante*.
			Bengal Act V of 1895 (The Lepers Act, 1895); and	It does not seem to be necessary to have this Act in force in the Sonthál Parganas in addition to Act III of 1898 (the Lepers Act, 1898), which is entered in the new Schedule appended to Reg. III of 1872 by Reg. III of 1899, section 3. The Act of 1895 has been repealed throughout the rest of Bengal by the Act of 1898 and Notification No. 228, dated the 18th May, 1901 (Calcutta Gazette, 1901, Pt. I, p. 645), issued under it.
			Regulation III of 1886 (The Sonthál Parganas Laws Regulation, 1886).	This Regulation is superseded by section 3 of the Sonthál Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899 (III of 1899).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Part VII.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3)—contd.

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.	5 REMARKS.
1872	III	The Sonthâl Parganas Settlement Regulation—*contd.*	In section 25, *the words* if any suit affecting such rights be pending at the time when this Regulation shall come into operation, or.	Temporary provision. Expired.
1873	V	Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.	In the preamble, *the words* and Chittagong Hills.	This Regulation is not now in force in the Chittagong Hills—see the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900 (I of 1900), section 4 (2).
1874	IX	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of section 3 and the Schedule as relates to Act XXXIV of 1855 (Enforcement of judgments of Charter Courts) and Act XXXII of 1867 (The Chief Commissioners' Powers Act).	Act XXXIV of 1855 was repealed by Act X of 1877. Act XXXII of 1867 is obsolete in Burma, which is not now a Chief Commissionership.
1881	III	The Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Police Regulation, 1881.	In section I, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*	Commencement clause. Spent.
1886	II	The Sonthâl Parganas Rent Regulation, 1886.	The preamble *to* made and.	The portion of the preamble proposed for repeal cited section 19 of the Sonthâl Parganas Settlement Regulation (III of 1872), which was repealed by section 5 of Regulation II of 1886.
			Section 1, sub-section (2)	Commencement clause. Spent.
			Section 5 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
			In section 22, sub-section (*1*) *the words and figures* under Bengal Act VII of 1880.	Ben. Act VII of 1880 has been repealed by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895 (Ben. Act I of 1895), section 3 (3) of which does not carry on references in Regulations. The matter proposed for repeal is, moreover, superfluous, in view of section 7 (*ii*) of the Act of 1895.
„	III	The Sonthâl Parganas Laws Regulation, 1886.	So much as is unrepealed.	Superseded by the Sonthâl Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899 (III of 1899), section 3.
„	VII	The Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1886.	So much as is unrepealed.	Expired—see section 4, as amended by Reg. VI of 1890, section 2.
1890	I	The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890.	So much of section 3, sub-section (*1*), and the Schedule as relates to Act XIV of 1873 (Lunatic Soldiers).	It is proposed to repeal Act XIV of 1873—see *ante.*
„	VI	Criminal Justice, Upper Burma.	The whole . . .	This Regulation merely amends Reg. VII of 1886, which has expired. It is therefore obsolete.
1893	V	The Sonthâl Parganas Justice Regulation, 1893.	Section 2 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
„	IX	The Ajmer Repealing and Amending Regulation, 1893.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and, *and the word* other.	The matter proposed for repeal relates to the repeal of prior enactments. It is spent.
			In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed; And *and the word* also.	
			In section 1, *the words* Repealing and.	
			Section 2, sub-section (*1*)	
			Section 3 . . .	
			The first Schedule .	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.

Part VII – Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3)—contd.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	REMARKS.
1894	I	The Angul District Regulation, 1894	So much of section 3, sub-section (*1*), and the schedule as relates to the following Acts, namely :—	
			Act XIV of 1866 (Post Office) ;	This Act is repealed by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1901, Pt. I, p. 1534) to be in force in Angul.
			Act I of 1868 (General Clauses) ;	This Act is repealed by the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1064) to be in force in Angul.
			Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners Testimony) ;	This Act is repealed by the Prisoners' Act, 1900 (III of 1900), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1901, Pt. I, p. 885) to be in force in Angul.
			Act X of 1870 (Land Acquisition) ;	This Act is repealed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1901, Pt. I, p. 1534) to be in force in Angul.
			Act XXVI of 1870 (Prisons) ;	This Act is repealed by the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1901, Pt. I, p. 1534) to be in force in Angul.
			Act I of 1879 (Stamps) ;	This Act is repealed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1064) to be in force in the sub-division of Angul.
			Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure) ;	This Act is repealed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1898, Pt. I, p. 779) to be in force in Angul.
			Act XVIII of 1883 (Cattle-trespass) ;	This Act had, before the passing of Reg. I of 1894, been repealed by the Cattle-trespass Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1891 (I of 1891), and consequently [*see* section 3 (*1*) of the Regulation] never applied to Angul though included in the Schedule to the Regulation. [Act I of 1891, which amends Act I of 1871, is in force in Angul by virtue of section 3 (*1*) of Reg. I of 1894].
			Act I of 1887 (General Clauses) ;	This Act is repealed by the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1064) to be in force in Angul.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Part VII.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3)—concld.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.	Remarks.
[illegible]	I	The Angul District Regulation, 1894—*contd.*	So much of section 3, sub-section (*1*), and the schedule as relates to the following Acts, namely:—	
			Act XII of 1890 (Tariff);	It is unnecessary to retain [illegible] Act in this schedule. It mer[illegible] amended the Indian Tariff Act, [illegible] (XI of 1882), which is not [illegible] in the Schedule. The [illegible] has since been repea[illegible] the Indian Tariff Act, [illegible] of 1894), and the Act of [illegible] also been repealed (except [illegible]) by the same Act.
			Bengal Act II of 1864 (Jails); and	This Act is repealed by [illegible] Act, 1894 (IX of 189[illegible]), which has been declared (see [illegible] Gazette, 1901, Pt. I, p. [illegible]) to be in force in Angul.
			Bengal Act V of 1867 (General Clauses).	This Act is repealed by [illegible] General Clauses Act, [illegible] (Beng. Act I of 1899), which has been declared (*see* Calcutta Gazette, 1899, Pt. I, p. 1064) to be in force in Angul.
			In section 3, sub-section (*2*), *the words* or to have been, *the words* shall have been expressly extended thereto or, *and the word* so.	It has been ascertained that all enactments in force in the Angul District, which were expressly extended thereto before the commencement of Regulation I of [illegible], have either been (1) superseded there by later enactments, or (2) included in the schedule annexed to that Regulation. The words proposed for repeal have therefore become obsolete, and their retention would be likely to raise doubts, which the Regulation was intended to avoid, as to what enactments are in force in Angul.
			Section 3, sub-section (*2*), proviso.	Validation clause. Spent.
			In column 1 of Part II of the schedule, in the entry relating to Act X of 1873 (Oaths), *the words and figures* (except the first sentence of section 16).	The insertion of these words and figures seems to have been an oversight, since section 16 of the Indian Oaths Act, 18[illegible] (X of 1873), contains only one sentence.
1899	III	The Southál Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899.	In section 1, *the word* and *and* sub-section (*2*).	Commencement clause. Spent.
1900	I	The Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900.	Section 20 . . .	Repealing clause. Spent.
[illegible]	III	The Sonthál Parganas Rural Police Regulation, 1900.	In section 1, *the words and figure* and (*2*) It shall come into force at once.	Commencement clause. Spent.
1901	VII	The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.	So much of Part I of the first Schedule as relates to section 31 of the Prisoners Act, 1900.	The amendment of Act III of 1900 proposed in Schedule II, *ante*, will render this provision in the Regulation unnecessary.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

T[illegible] been prepared in order to [illegible] y for the [illegible]ation of a new edition of the Bengal Code, *i.e.*, the compil[illegible] enactm[illegible] in force in the Province of Bengal which is published under the [illegible] of the G[illegible]ment of India.

[illegible] xcept as regards the matter mentioned hereafter in paragraphs 3 and [illegible] repe[illegible] d amendments proposed are purely formal and involve nothing of sub[illegible]. Each [illegible] em is explained by the remark concerning it inserted in the fifth column [illegible] appr[illegible] te schedule—a column which will, of course, be removed before the [illegible] pass[illegible]. In some cases enactments in force in Provinces other than Bengal are deal[illegible] in th[illegible] hedules, and in others Acts of universal application are affected; but in [illegible] the [illegible] is confined to the enactments to be included in the new edition of the [illegible] Cod[illegible]. The opportunity has, in accordance with the later practice, been taken [illegible] [illegible] s to many enactments which have not so far been provided therewith.

[illegible] he enactments passed before a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed for [illegible] [illegible] preme executive powers in the Governor General in Council. It is considere[illegible] [illegible] ers might now, in many cases, be formally transferred to the Local Governm[illegible] [illegible] of Revenue, and it is proposed to make this change by the present Bill [illegible] which the change is proposed are distinguished by the words "See parag[illegible] [illegible] tement of Objects and Reasons" inserted in column 5 of Schedules II and [illegible]

[illegible] he opportunity afforded by the present Bill has been taken to make [illegible] [illegible] ve amendments, namely, those appearing in Schedule II opposite the Police [illegible] of 1861), the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and the Prisoners Act, [illegible] [illegible] oo).

T. RALEIGH.

[illegible] 19th February, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of [illegible].

[illegible]OVERNMENT OF INDIA.

L[illegible]LATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The [illegible]lowing Bill was introduced in the Counc[illegible] the Governor General of India for the purpo[illegible] making Laws and Regulations on the 20th F[illegible]ry, 1903 :—

No. 5 OF 1903.

A Bi[illegible] further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WH[illegible]AS it is expedient further to amend the Indian [illegible]per Currency Act, 1882, in manner hereina[illegible] appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows [illegible]

1882

1. Th[illegible] Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1903.

Short title.

2 Fo[illegible] sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely —

Amend[illegible] of Act XX of [illegible], sections 16 and 1[illegible].

"16. [illegible] currency note for five rupees, issued from any town not situate in Burma, shall be a legal tender [illegible] any place in British India except Burma,

Notes [illegible] legal tender.

a curr[illegible] note for five rupees, issued from any to[illegible] in Burma, shall be a legal tender at any pl[illegible] Burma, and

a currency note for any amount [illegible]ding five rupees shall be a legal tender at [illegible] place within the Circle from which the [illegible] was issued,

for the amount expressed in the [illegible] payment or on account of—

(*a*) any revenue or other claim, to [illegible] amount of five rupees and upwards, [illegible] the Government of India, and

(*b*) any sum of five rupees and up[illegible], due by the Government of Indi[illegible] by any body corporate or person [illegible] British India.

Provided that no currency note shall be deemed to be a legal tender by the Government of India at any office of issue.

"17 (*1*) A currency note for fi[illegible] rupees, issued from a[illegible]wn not situate in B[illegible], shall be payable at any office of issue no[illegible] situate in Burma.

Notes where payable.

(*2*) A currency note for five ru[illegible], issued from any town in Burma, shall be p[illegible]ble only at an office of issue in such town.

(*3*) A currency note for any amo[illegible] exceeding five rupees shall be payable only [illegible] an office of issue in the town from which it [illegible] issued

Provided that any such cur[illegible]cy note which was issued before the comm[illegible]cement of the Indian Paper Currency (Amend[illegible]nt) Act, 1903, from any town not situate in B[illegible]ma, shall also be payable at the Presidency-t[illegible] of the Presidency within which such town [illegible] situate."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

[illegible] object of this Bill is to amend sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, [illegible], so as (*1*) to declare five-rupee notes, issued from any town outside Burma, to b[illegible] tender throughout British India except Burma, (*2*) to authorize the e[illegible]ment of [illegible] at any office of issue in British India except Burma, and (*3*) to [illegible]draw, [illegible] of sub-circle notes of any value exceeding five rupees, issued after [illegible] Bill is [illegible] permission given by clause (*b*) of section 17 of the Act to require [illegible] encash[illegible] at a Presidency-town.

[illegible] are designed to facilitate an increase in th[illegible] circulation [illegible] of a larger portion of the Currency Reserve being [illegible] the expense and inconvenience of transfers

3. The object of the third amendment is to do away with the obligation imposed on the Government by the present law of providing cash for payment of future sub-circle currency notes exceeding five rupees at the Presidency-towns as well as in the sub-circles. This obligation [illegible] it necessary to lock [illegible] considerable portion of the Government balances [illegible] otherwise be available [illegible] the general [illegible] notes, and it is inexpedient that it should be maintained. A clause is inserted in the [illegible] preserve the obligation intact in the case of notes issued before the passing of the Bill.

E. FG. LAW.

The 19th February, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 8 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 19th February 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the week under review the weather has been slightly to moderately disturbed over Northern India, but has been fine and settled in the centre and south. Between the 13th and 16th a shallow depression passed from the United Provinces into North-East India. It occasioned showers over the Delta of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the East Gangetic Plain, the East Himalayas and the East Satpuras on the 14th, 15th and 16th. The largest amounts in 24 hours during this disturbed period were: 2·90 inches at Narayanganj, 1·95 inches at Jessore, 1·96 inches at Barisal and 0·88 inch at Jalpaiguri on the 15th, the amounts recorded on the 14th and 16th having been light.

Light falls of rain and snow were received in the Simla and Mussooree hills on the 15th. On the 16th a feeble storm appeared over North-West India travelling from the westward; it passed through South Rajputana on the 17th and the Central Provinces on the 18th. It was accompanied with showers over the Himalayan divisions, the Gangetic Plain, the Central India Plateau, the East Satpuras, Bengal and the East Coast (North), the heaviest of which were 2·19 inches at Saugor Island and 1·96 inches at Balasore on the 18th, and 0·73 inch at Raipur and 0·85 inch at Hazaribagh on the 19th. In addition to the above, there have been showers in Baluchistan during the week and local showers at Wellington, Cochin and Tinnevelly.

The following table shows that useful rain, averaging 0·10 inch or more in amount, was received during the week in the Delta of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley and the East Coast (North) divisions and in the Dinajpur, Burdwan, Simla, Ranchi, Raipur, Indore, Calicut and Madura sub-divisions, the average actual rainfall for the week ranging from 1·02 inches in the Narayanganj sub-division and 0·95 inch in the Burdwan sub-division to 0·10 inch in the Indore sub-division. Over the remainder of India the weather during the week was actually or practically rainless. The week's rainfall was more or less in excess of the normal over Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley and the East Coast (North) divisions and over the Dinajpur, Burdwan, Raipur, Jaipur, Indore and Calicut sub-divisions; the excess was more than half an inch over the Narayanganj, Calcutta and Burdwan sub-divisions.

The rainfall of the season is in general excess over the Peninsula, Bengal and the Burma Coast and in general defect over Upper India.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 19TH FEBRUARY 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 19TH FEBRUARY 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . .	...	0·01	0·08	−0·07	1·22	0·94	+ 0·28	+ 30	+ 41
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . .	...	0·01	0·05	−0·04	0·54	0·78	− 0·24	− 31	− 27
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . .	...	0	0·07	−0·07	0·08	0·63	− 0·55	− 87	− 86
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	Narayanganj .	1·02	0·40	+0·62	2·73	1·69	+ 1·04	+ 62	+ 33
	Calcutta .	0·89	0·32	+0·57	1·96	1·20	+ 0·76	+ 63	+ 22
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·65	0·36	+0·29	1·39	2·11	− 0·72	− 34	− 58
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur .	0·27	0·16	+0·11	0·54	1·10	− 0·56	− 50	− 71
	Darbhanga .	0·02	0·16	−0·14	0·27	1·24	− 0·97	− 78	− 77
	Bahraich .	0	0·19	−0·19	1·15	2·08	− 0·93	− 45	− 39
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	Burdwan .	0·95	0·33	+0·62	1·25	0·96	+ 0·29	+ 30	− 52
	Patna . .	0·02	0·20	−0·18	0·22	1·23	− 1·01	− 82	− 81
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla . .	0·37	0·90	−0·53	4·03	7·05	− 3·02	− 43	− 40
	Ludhiana .	0·03	0·55	−0·52	1·46	4·22	− 2·76	− 65	− 61
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	Cawnpore .	0·02	0·15	−0·13	0·35	1·65	− 1·30	− 79	− 78
	Lahore .	0·03	0·25	−0·22	0·65	2·31	− 1·66	− 72	− 70
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) .	...	0	0·25	−0·25	0·35	1·64	− 1·29	− 79	− 75
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . .	...	0·42	0·40	+0·02	2·25	4·13	− 1·88	− 46	− 51
12. East Coast North . . .	Waltair .	0·18	0·12	+0·06	1·98	1·58	+ 0·40	+ 25	+ 23
	Cuttack .	0·62	0·39	+0·23	3·73	1·31	+ 2·42	+185	+238
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi .	0·30	0·37	−0·07	2·03	1·10	+ 0·93	+ 85	+137
	Raipur . .	0·37	0·12	+0·25	0·60	0·89	− 0·29	− 33	− 70
	Jubbulpore .	0	0·14	−0·14	1·46	1·47	− 0·01	− 1	+ 10
14. Central India Plateau . .	Jhansi . .	0·01	0·13	−0·12	0·19	1·61	− 1·42	− 88	− 88
	Jaipur . .	0·06	0·04	+0·02	0·21	0·87	− 0·66	− 76	− 82
	Indore . .	0·10	0·06	+0·04	0·57	0·61	− 0·04	− 7	− 15
15. West Coast	Calicut . .	0·45	0·18	+0·27	6·65	3·58	+ 3·07	+ 86	+82
	Bombay .	0	0	0	2·42	0·19	+ 2·23	+1174	+1174
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad .	0	0·02	−0·02	0·48	0·21	+ 0·27	+129	+153
	Rajkot . .	0·01	0	+0·01	0·34	0·20	+ 0·14	+ 70	+ 65
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . .	...	0	0·05	−0·05	1·05	0·93	+ 0·12	+ 13	+ 19
18. Deccan	Bellary . .	0	0·01	−0·01	0·83	0·73	+ 0·10	+ 14	+ 15
	Bijapur .	0	0·01	−0·01	4·09	0·41	+ 3·68	+898	+923
	Hyderabad .	0	0·03	−0·03	0·50	0·25	+ 0·25	+100	+127
19. South India	Mysore .	0	0·06	−0·06	1·99	0·52	+ 1·47	+283	+333
	Madura .	0·11	0·39	−0·28	8·00	3·95	+ 4·05	+103	+122
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	0	0·28	−0·28	19·42	12·55	+ 6·87	+ 55	+ 58

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 19th February 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 14th February, 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was fair in Tinnevelly, but practically *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen in parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, but have fallen or are stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is needed in parts of Sukkur and Larkana. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad; by rats or insects in parts of Ahmedabad and Nasik; and by frost in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Belgaum, and continues in parts of Dharwar. Threshing is almost over in Larkana and Colaba, and is progressing in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Broach, the Deccan, Carnatic and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Bijapur, Wadwhan and parts of Surat and Dharwar, and in fair condition elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Belgaum and Rajkot. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of Nasik, Satara and Belgaum. The fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Larkana. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient. The water-supply is deficient in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier and Bijapur. Prices have fallen in four destricts; risen in one district; and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of the principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1902 remains substantially unaltered.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in most of the districts of Bengal Proper and also in the districts of Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Puri, Ranchi, and Manbhum. The crops were slightly damaged by a hail-storm in Hooghly. Prospects are otherwise good, but rain is needed in Tippera, Patna, Champaran, Monghyr, and Malda. Lands are being prepared for rice and jute. Poppy is doing well. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in five, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless over the provinces except in three districts where slight showers were recorded. Rain is said to be needed in Dehra Dum, Muttra, Agra, Budaon and Hamirpur. The irrigation and weeding of spring crops and poppy continue and cane pressing is in progress. Poppy is flowering in places. Wheat and barley are coming into ear, and peas, gram, mustard, and linseed are being harvested in parts. Slight damage from frost is reported in five districts. Prospects are generally favourable. Food stocks and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue generally stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Rawalpindi. Sugarcane is being pressed in Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Amritsar. Sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good on irrigated lands. The crops on unirrigated lands are said to be poor and are withering for want of rain in some districts. Rain is badly wanted in most districts. Caterpillars have damaged the standing crops in parts of Ferozepur. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur, Mianwali, Mooltan and parts of Ferozepur and Amritsar. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Amritsar. The price of wheat is falling slightly in Hissar and Umballa, and rising in Delhi, Jullundur, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. The prices of other food-grains are generally unchanged.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain during the week except three cents at Dera Ismail Khan where more rain is badly wanted. The prospects of the standing crops are so far good, but depend upon more rain. Fodder is procurable, but is scarce in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are running well in Peshawar. Prices are steady.

Burma.—Rainfall practically *nil*. Threshing and winnowing of wet weather paddy is completed in some districts. Ploughing for early wet weather paddy and sesamum has com-

menced in Kyaukse. Transplanting of dry weather paddy still continues in parts. Harvesting of miscellaneous crops continues in Mandalay and Sagaing. The standing miscellaneous crops are fair except on islands in Myingyan and uplands in the Seikpyu township of Pakokku. Dry weather paddy plants in the Shwetchaung tract of Mandalay are suffering from want of irrigation. The price of paddy has fallen in two districts, and has risen in Mandalay, Yamethin, Bassein, Rangoon, Prome, and four other districts. Food stocks and fodder are reported to be insufficient in the Kyaukpadoung township of the Myingyan district.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear. The nights are cool, but the days are getting warm. The winter crops are generally in good condition, but cloudy weather and insects have caused some damage in Raipur. The winter crops are expected to give an average outturn of 90 per cent. in parts of Nagpur, of 75 to 100 per cent. in Mandla, while in Narsinghpur the outturn of wheat is estimated to be up to the normal. Slight damage by insects to gram is also reported from Chanda. The harvesting of the winter crops is in progress in places. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have slightly fluctuated with tendency to rise in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 19, gram 22½, rice 17, and *juar* 30. The highest prices are—wheat 11, gram 12, rice 8, and *juar* 17½. In Raipur the number on relief works were as follows:—Relief workers (Public Works Department)—adults 20,938, children 3,280, total 24,218. In poor houses—adults 34, children 24, total 58. On gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved)—adults 4,004, children 1,755, total 5,759. Total on all forms of relief 30,035. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 11.

Assam.—Light rain has fallen in all districts. The standing crops in Sylhet have been benefited but more rain is still wanted. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard, and ploughing for rice and jute are in progress. The gathering of pulse is finished in the Assam Valley but still continues in the Surma Valley. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Of pulses the outturn is fair except in Cachar, Sylhet, and Nowgong. The outturn of mustard is fair in Sylhet, Darrang, and Sibsagar, but poor in other districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Tezpur 16, Silchar and Sylhet 14, Gauhati 13, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* has been completed except in parts of the Ellichpur district. The winter crops are in good condition except that rats and insects are doing damage in the Chikhli and Basim taluqs. Ploughing operations continue throughout the province. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The spring crops are generally good and are being harvested in parts. Insects and rats are causing damage to castor seed and other crops in parts. Other sowings are nearing completion. Prices—wheat 8, rice 9, and *juar* 25¾ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—Spring cultivation is progressing. The standing crops are fair in Ajmer-Merwara and good elsewhere. Some damage to crops is reported from Kherwara, Kotah, and Ajmer-Merwara. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food-grains in seers per rupee was—Bundi 34-7, and the highest price—Sirohi 33 1/16. Six hundred and forty-five persons were on gratuitous relief in Merwar.

Central India.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar, and fair elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, normal in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. Average prices—27-3 to 37 in Gwalior, 33-2 in Bhopal, 20½ to 27 in Bundelkhand, 31 in Malwa, 36 to 40½ in Bhopawar, and 9¾ to 35 in Indore. The opium crop is good in Gwalior and Malwa, fair in Bhopal. Operations are in progress in Bhopawar and Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is slightly warmer and the intensity of cold is decreasing. There was some rain on the last day of the week and snow has also fallen. Prices are stationary.—JAMMU.—Rain slight. Prices are generally falling. Wheat is selling from 12½ to 19, and maize 20 to 38 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and cold. The price of rice is 8 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Central Provinces	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	+ 1,782
Total British Provinces .	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	+ 1,782
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	631	631	...	645	645	+ 14
Total Native States .	...	631	631	...	645	645	+ 14
GRAND TOTAL .	23,227	5,657	28,884	24,218	6,462	30,680	+ 1,796

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

[N]OTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the [Prov]incial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons [gra]tuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 17th January 1903.			For the week ending the 24th January 1903.			For the week ending the 31st January 1903.			For the week ending the 7th February 1903.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Bombay.													
Bijapur	735,435	...	107	107	...	107	107	...	107	107	...	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY	735,435	...	1,158	1,158	...	888	888	...	107	107	...	...	...
Central Provinces													
Raipur	1,442,778	16,215	4,531	20,746	18,269	4,585	22,854	21,112	4,605	25,717	23,227	5,026	28,253
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	16,215	4,531	20,746	18,269	4,585	22,854	21,112	4,605	25,717	23,227	5,026	28,253
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	2,178,213	16,215	5,689	21,904	18,269	5,473	23,742	21,112	4,712	25,824	23,227	5,026	28,253
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,565	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	631	631
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	631	631
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	631	631
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	4,113,778	16,215	6,339	22,554	18,269	6,123	24,392	21,112	5,362	26,474	23,227	5,657	28,884

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures [fo]r these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 14th February 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.		Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	856	716
	Northern.	Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	18*	12*
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	200*	145*
		Broach Port	" " "	1†	1†
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	26	26
		Kaira "	" "	1,059	753
		Mahikantha State	" "	19	12
		Palanpur "	" "	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "	13	8
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	179	179
		Bulsar Port	" "	8	7
		Surat District	" "	191	145
		Bandra Port	" "	8	8
		Utan "		2	2
		Kelva "		...	...
		Trombay "		5	5
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Bhiwndi "		19	12
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	15	16
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	2	1
		Thana "	"	32	31
		Umbergaon Port	"	1	1
		Kon Port	"	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	69	65
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	594	432
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	935	740
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	487	334
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	1,062	975
		Poona District	" "	504	375
		Satara "	S. M.	1,419	1,146
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	567	502
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	707	531
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		...	...
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "		1†	1†
		Revdanda "		1	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	80	6[illegible]
		Ratnagiri Port		4	4
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		2	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,393	1,109
		Hubli Town	"	17	16
		Dharwar District	"	1,315	874
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	20	17
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	309	231

* Figures for 2 weeks.
† Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—contd.	Sind.	Karachi District	N. W.	...	...
		Karachi City and Port	"	32	25
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" "	6	4
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
	Political charges.	Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
		Akalkot "		16	14
		Aundh State		56	41
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		5	5
		Bhor State		24	15
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		13	13
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	92	55
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	238	225
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,355	993
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	24 (Sachin State and Dharampur State)	21 (Sachin State and Dharampur State)
		Dharampur State			
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		44	39
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Kodinar Port		44	36
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	" "	81	50
		Baroda State	" "	537	383
		Jath "		...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	152	120
		Cambay State	" "	47	37
		Bijapur "		5	3
			Total	14,911	11,574
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	331(b)	266(b)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	7	6
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	295‡	218‡
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	30§	27§
		Nilgris "		1	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	60(a)	50(a)
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M.	48*	34
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	4†	3†
		Chingleput "		...	...
			Total	776	604

* Including 1 imported seizure.
† " 2 " seizures and 2 imported deaths.
‡ " 9 " seizures " 8 " "
§ Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

(a) Including 17 imported seizures and 10 imported deaths.
(b) Including 11 imported seizures and 10 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	...	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	193	171
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	...	...
		Hooghly District	E. I.	...	...
		Midnapur "	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	1(b)	1
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	1	1
		Monghyr Town	"	133	123
		Monghyr District	"	173	150
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gya Town		1	1
		Gya District		9*	8*
	Patna	Champaran District		2	2
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	1,395(c)	1,185
		Patna City	E. I.	440	431
		Patna District	"	323	317
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	221	201
		Darbhanga Town	"	81	65
		Darbhanga District	"	189	156
		Shahabad "	E. I.	339	300
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau "	"	...	...
		Singbhum "		...	...
			Total	3,501	3,112
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	428(a)	417(a)
		Allahabad District	"	353	366
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	21	18
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	711	638
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	15	12
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	8	2
		Barabanki District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	103	89
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	12	11
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	202	202
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	133	133
		Ghazipur "	E. I., & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	7	5
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O. & R.	49	45
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	55	54
		Fyzabad District		5	6
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	114†	119†
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	66	63
		Gorakhpur District	"	127	132
		Basti "	"	61	46
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	77	65
		Meerut Cantonment		...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	27	26
		Hardwar		...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	2	2
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	...	...
		Aligarh "	E. I. & O. & R.	3	3
		Saharanpur District	O. & R. & N. W.	68‡	68‡
		Bulandshahr "	" "	...	2
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	275	264
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	133	116
		Lucknow District	" "	23	13
		Hardoi "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City		6	7
		Etawah District	E. I.	13	13
		Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I.	68	57
		Agra City	" G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District		...	1
			Total	3,165	2,995
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	...	...
		Jullundur District	"	624	[illegible]
		Hoshiarpur "		711	462
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	174	117
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	1,447	869
		Amritsar City	"	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	944	666
		Gurdaspur "	"	104	69
		Lahore "	"	737	350
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	15	13
		Sialkot "	"	214	162
		Jhang "	"	62	39

* Including 8 seizures and 8 deaths of previous week.
† Including 63 seizures and 63 deaths of previous week.
‡ Including 15 seizures and 15 deaths of previous week.

(a) Including 86 seizures and 86 deaths of previous week.
(b) Imported.
(c) Including 3 imported seizures.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	32	24
		Ludhiana „	N. W. and E. I.	90	54
		Umballa Cantonment	„	...	...
		Umballa City	„ and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	„	254	167
		Gurgaon „	B. B. & C. I.	43	39
	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	80	71
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	113	74
		Maler Kotla „	N. W.	26	26
		Jhind „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	27	23
		Kalsia „		9¶	5¶
			Total	5,706	3,581
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	155	151
		Nimar District	„	76(*a*)	58(*a*)
		Hoshangabad Town	„	42	55
		Hoshangabad District	„	1‖	1‖
		Narshingpur „	„	1‖	2‖
		Seoni „		1‖	1‖
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	620	558
		Nagpur District	„ „	35(*c*)	23(*c*)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	13(*c*)	11(*e*)
		Bhandara „	B. N.	1‖	...
	Jubbalpore	Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	326	328
		Jubbalpore District	„ „	4(*d*)	2
		Damoh District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	12	12
		Saugor „		2‖	1‖
			Total	1,289	1,203
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	62	52
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	„ „	22	21
		Bangalore District	„ „	193	162
		Mysore City	„	10	15
		Mysore District	„	117	92
		Kolar „	Madras and S. M.	30	27
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	30	27
		Tumkur District	S. M.	17	14
		Shimoga „	„	39	31
		Chitaldrug „	„	45	35
		Kadur „	„	24	22
		Hassan „	„	55	28
			Total	644	526
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	25*	18*
		Aurangabad „	N. G. S.	1,361*	1,228*
		Oosmanabad „	G. I. P. & Barsi	390*	333*
		Bir „	„	70*	41*
		Parbhani „	„	3*	...
		Gulburga „		2*	2*
		Bidar „		27*	18*
			Total	1,878	1,640
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	89(*e*)	77(*e*)
		Akola District	G. I. P.	221(*i*)	149(*i*)
		Buldana „	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	294	209
		Wun „		...	...
			Total	604	435
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	„ „	...	...
		Marwar State	„ „ & J. B.	...	...
		Banswara State		1(*g*)	...
		Banswara Town		3(*h*)	3(*h*)
			Total	4	3
Central India.	...	Jaora State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	3†	1†
		Indore State	„ „	11‡	10‡
		Rutlam City	„ „	...	...
		Rutlam State		166(*f*)	165(*f*)
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
		Sailana State		...	...
			Total	180	177
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		2(*j*)	2(*j*)
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	2	2
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	32,660	25,852

(*a*) Including 1 seizure and 1 imported death.
(*c*) Including 22 imported seizures and 14 imported deaths.
(*d*) Including 1 imported seizure.
(*e*) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(*f*) Including suspicious cases.
(*g*) Occurred on 7th February 1903.
(*h*) Occurred up to 8th February 1303.
(*i*) Including 4 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(*j*) Figures for week ending 7th February 1903.

* From 3rd to 9th February 1903.
† From 30th January to 12th February 1903.
‡ From 21st January to 17th February 1903.
‖ Imported.
¶ Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—*contd.*	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	32	24
		Ludhiana "	N. W. and E. I.	99	54
		Umballa Cantonment	"	...	...
		Umballa City	" and E. I.	..	...
		Umballa District	"	254	167
		Gurgaon "	B. B. & C. I.	43	39
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	80	71
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	113	74
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	20	26
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	27	23
		Kalsia "		9¶	5¶
			Total	5,706	3,581
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	155	151
		Nimar District	"	76(a)	58(a)
		Hoshangabad Town	"	42	55
		Hoshangabad District	"	1‖	1‖
		Narshingpur "	"	1‖	2‖
		Seoni "		1‖	1‖
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	620	558
		Nagpur District	" "	35(c)	23(c)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	13(e)	11(e)
		Bhandara "	B. N.	1‖	...
	Jubbalpore	Jubbalpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	320	328
		Jubbalpore District	" "	4(d)	2
		Damoh District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	12	12
		Saugor "		2‖	1‖
			Total	1,289	1,203
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	62	52
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	22	21
		Bangalore District	" "	193	163
		Mysore City	"	10	15
		Mysore District	"	117	92
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	30	27
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	30	27
		Tumkur District	S. M.	17	14
		Shimoga "	"	39	31
		Chitaldrug "	"	45	35
		Kadur "	"	24	22
		Hassan "	"	55	28
			Total	644	526
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	25*	18*
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	1,361*	1,228*
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	[illegible]*	333*
		Bir "	"	70*	41*
		Parbhani "	"	3*	...
		Gulburga "		2*	2*
		Bidar "		27*	18*
			Total	1,878	1,640
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	80(i)	77(i)
		Akola District	G. I. P.	221(i)	149(i)
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	294	209
		Wun "		..	...
			Total	604	435
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	...	...
		Marwar State	" " & J. B.	..	...
		Banswara State		1(g)	...
		Banswara Town		3(h)	3(h)
			Total	4	3
Central India.	...	Jaora State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore City	B. B. & C. I.	3†	1†
		Indore State	" "	11‡	10‡
		Rutlam City	" "	..	...
		Rutlam State		166(f)	165(f)
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	..	...
		Dhar State		...	...
		Sailana State		...	...
			Total	[illegible]	177
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		2(j)	2(j)
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	2	2
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	32,160	25,852

(a) Including 1 seizure and 1 imported death.
(c) Including 22 imported seizures and 14 imported deaths.
(d) Including 1 imported seizure.
(e) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(f) Including suspicious cases.
(g) Occurred on 7th February 1903.
(h) Occurred up to 8th February 1903.
(i) Including 4 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(j) Figures for week ending 7th February 1903.

* From 3rd to 9th February 1903.
† From 30th January to 12th February 1903.
‡ From 21st January to 17th February 1903.
‖ Imported.
¶ Figures for 2 weeks.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

([illegible])

	In the Ten months, April to January, of									
	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,11	3,13	2,85	2,65	2,35	2,88	2,94
Liquors:										
Spirit	42,04	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62	52,41	53,49	52,97	53,77	58,06
Other liquors	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96	5,41	4,91	4,91	4,99	5,50
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	6,85	6,08	3,96	4,68	5,40	6,09	6,67	6,78	7,19
Chemical products and preparations	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21	2,20	2,09	2,55	2,76	2,62
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26	38,33	40,97	39,76	42,85	43,84
" white	—	3,28	11,97	16,96	11,67	14,02	15,40	15,97	23,30	13,86
" coloured	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	21,41	15,96	20,11	16,61	20,22	18,89
Other goods	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46	1,53	2,41	2,20	3,09	2,33
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23	3,12	3,10	3,67	3,88	4,10
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	2,59	2,31	3,05	3,49	3,56	3,26	2,74	3,32	3,34
Glass and glassware	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34	2,64	3,24	3,08	3,88	3,92
Hardware and cutlery	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09	6,08	6,86	7,82	7,47	8,33
Metals:										
Copper	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49	4,49	1,41	3,01	2,56	5,85
Iron and steel	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44	2,88	2,81	3,73	4,66	4,40
Silver	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44	26,56	19,60	9,88	25,37	31,93
Tin	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94	75	48	89	99	1,08
Other metals	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35	2,22	1,95	2,08	3,82	5,38
Oils: Petroleum	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52	37,10	33,57	39,54	45,03	44,43
Paints and colours	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37	1,51	1,65	1,32	1,93	1,91
Paper	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60	1,86	2,10	2,10	2,60	2,63
Provisions	—	4,75	8,61	7,64	8,39	7,26	7,86	9,28	9,30	8,54
Silk, raw and manufactured		10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19	8,77	7,28	10,82	9,91	9,17
Spices	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60	4,04	4,13	4,11	3,90	3,72
Stationery	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02	1,05	1,13	1,18	1,29	1,29
Sugar: duty at 5 per cent							14,76	24,39	25,79	21,63
Sugar: additional duty	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,91	16,44	6,13	15,72	29,79	16,80
Sugar: further additional duty							—	—	—	3,26
Tea	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93	85	73	1,17	79	89
Umbrellas	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33	94	1,07	1,06	71	71
Wood and timber	—	91	1,30	1,09	95	66	95	1,01	1,35	1,50
Woollen goods	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93	6,63	8,13	9,42	9,19	6,32
Imports by post	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26	1,47	1,67	1,74	2,18	2,77
All other articles	24	21,51	31,15	19,56	20,07	19,94	19,42	20,63	22,05	23,31
TOTAL	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,50	3,03,26	3,04,28	2,98,93	3,01,41	3,25,54	3,82,40	3,72,44
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14	70,64	61,77	58,73	62,06	83,67
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42	3,69,57	3,63,18	3,84,27	4,44,46	4,56,11
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78	3,62,86	3,56,33	3,76,41	4,37,42	4,46,31
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal: Import	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08	1,11,01	1,20,99	1,27,19	1,38,13	1,32,68
Bengal: Export	13,18	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89	10,38	15,82	16,78	11,56	12,18
Bombay: Import	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65	1,14,86	1,04,57	1,07,51	1,37,62	1,40,69
Bombay: Export	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41	3,16	2,25	2,45	2,07	2,99
Sind: Import	3,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,44	18,44	21,33	28,46	41,00	32,46
Sind: Export	48	62	55	45	62	1,28	93	79	1,80	1,15
Madras: Import	9,20	21,14	29,54	23,40	27,21	23,87	25,73	27,27	32,91	32,15
Madras: Export	[illegible]	5,81	3,05	7,38	8,47	4,07	5,48	2,12	5,31	6,48
Burma: Import	[illegible]	25,37	24,95	20,64	24,42	25,86	23,50	28,93	27,42	26,79
Burma: Export	[illegible]	37,61	35,91	28,12	41,79	43,93	35,67	34,91	39,00	58,74

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 17, 1903

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 1st half of 1902.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1901-02.	Results of working during 1st half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1902.	Mean mileage worked. 1903.	Total earnings for week ending 8th February, 1902.	Total earnings for week ending 7th February, 1903.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1902.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1903.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.								
East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,960	14,53,230	13,35,000	775	681
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	19,757	22,900	142	165
Bengal-Nagpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	188	162	1,607	1,724	3,11,664	3,32,000	193	193
Great Indian Peninsula system	622	597	1,569	1,568	11,38,213	12,11,000	725	772
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	259	204	671	671	2,20,445	2,65,000	262	327
Bezwada extn. East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	6,151	5,500	293	262
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3,129	3,158	8,31,044	7,82,000	266	248
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,113	2,39,180	2,54,000	215	228
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2' 6")	356	382	854	891	3,37,286	2,67,000	395	300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,52,079	3,27,000	764	709
Madras	265	234	873	889	2,05,983	2,25,000	239	253
[illegible] North-East line	205	183	494	495	1,02,166	93,000	207	188
[illegible]	159	137	32	32	3,316	3,000	104	94
Metre gauge.								
[illegible] Malwa (includg. Godbra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	325	305	1,785	1,784	6,61,146	5,02,000	375	281
[illegible]	45	44	17	17	572	600	34	35
[illegible]	196	193	1,034	1,124	1,86,994	2,23,000	181	198
[illegible] (British section)	82	..	...	19	..	1,700	...	89
[illegible] Board (Mayavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	5,184	6,400	96	90
[illegible] (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	1,06,860	1,30,000	92	112
Mysore [illegible] Southern Mahratta)	100	91	296	296	25,800	28,900	87	98
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	[illegible]	165	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,98,124	2,30,000	157	182
Lucknow-Bareilly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,818	29,700	129	129
Assam-Bengal	66	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	48,054	40,700	83	68
Burma	231	201	1,178	[illegible]	3,35,[illegible]	[illegible]	283	[illegible]
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	73	65	59	59	4,400	4,[illegible]	7[illegible]	7[illegible]
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	85	79
[illegible] Jorhat	47	57	30	30	1,115	2,000	37	67
TOTAL	314	294	20,862	21,366	65,4[illegible],978	66,33,800	328	310

Railways.	Total earnings from 1st January to 8th February, 1902.	Total earnings from 1st January to 7th February, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 8th February, 1902.	Total earnings from 1st April to 7th February, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.								
East Indian	78,62,177	72,85,000	..	5,77,177	6,05,65,311	5,66,45,000		39,20,311
Bengal Central	1,19,686	1,30,000	10,314	...	12,03,131	11,34,000		69,131
Bengal-Nagpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	16,72,510	16,83,000	10,490	...	1,10,69,203	1,16,93,000	6,23,797	
Great Indian Peninsula system	59,20,713	63,83,000	4,62,287	...	3,53,63,199	3,49,39,000	...	4,24,199
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	12,28,571	15,33,000	3,04,429	...	76,37,127	85,95,000	9,57,873	...
Bezwada extn. East Coast State)	29,444	29,800	356	...	2,35,293	2,39,000	3,707	..
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	50,70,109	45,49,000	...	5,21,109	3,68,38,880	3,59,13,000	...	9,25,880
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	13,73,036	14,92,000	1,18,964	...	1,14,42,338	1,13,25,000	...	1,17,338
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2' 6")	10,23,312	16,99,000	...	2,24,312	1,46,92,819	1,52,31,000	[illegible],181	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	18,50,322	18,10,000	...	40,322	1,[illegible],17,774	1,31,10,000	...	6,07,774
Madras	11,66,420	11,65,000	...	1,420	[illegible]	1,00,70,000	[illegible],071	...
[illegible] North-East line	5,18,696	4,67,000	...	51,696	33,38,486	31,27,000	...	2,11,486
[illegible]	21,294	17,200	...	4,094	1,86,718	[illegible],10,000	[illegible],282	...
Metre gauge.								
[illegible] Malwa (includg. Godbra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	34,48,781	27,09,000	...	7,39,781	2,42,68,742	2,08,56,000	..	34,12,742
[illegible]	3,520	2,700	...	820	32,639	26,200	...	6,439
[illegible]	10,18,856	11,42,000	1,23,144	...	88,[illegible],443	90,66,000	1,82,557	...
[illegible] (British section)	..	8,500	8,500	...	...	(a)55,200	55,200	...
[illegible] Board (Mayavaram-Mutupet)	27,310	33,600	6,290	...	2,58,025	2,72,000	13,975	...
[illegible] (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	5,[illegible],669	6,66,000	1,09,331	..	50,01,297	59,98,000	9,60,703	...
Mysore [illegible] Southern Mahratta)	1,31,049	1,61,000	29,951	...	11,97,966	14,19,000	2,21,034	...
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	11,41,810	11,58,000	16,190	..	83,81,296	[illegible]	3,58,704	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	1,55,981	1,51,000	...	4,981	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,678	...
Assam-Bengal	2,21,142	2,12,000	...	9,142	[illegible],87,116	[illegible]	...	28,116
Burma	17,07,479	16,54,000	.	53,479	98,[illegible],331	1,01,49,000	2,58,669	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	21,143	24,120	2,977	.	1,70,822	2,12,000	41,178	..
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	[illegible]1,088	50,900	..	10,188	3,96,372	4,19,000	22,628	.
[illegible] Jorhat	5,616	6,800	1,184	..	71,274	75,400	4,126	...
TOTAL	3,72,56,914	3,62,22,600	...	10,34,314	26,81,41,853	26,29,62,800	...	51,79,053

All other Railways.																
[illegible]-Kalka	199	216	162	162	27,522	31,900	170	197	1,47,471	1,74,000	26,529	...	15,48,506	16,29,000	60,494	...
[illegible]	315	284	22	22	5,731	6,400	261	291	31,706	32,800	1,094	...	2,73,471	2,75,000	1,529	...
[illegible]	129	126	79	79	8,950	8,500	115	108	49,503	34,300	4,797	...	4,29,230	4,17,000	..	12,230
[illegible] Punjab (Delhi-Samasâta)	100	135	425	425	50,100	38,000	118	89	2,55,571	2,05,000	...	50,571	27,17,601	15,75,000	...	11,42,601
[illegible]	150	154	107	107	14,110	12,500	152	116	83,138	70,200	...	12,938	7,94,027	7,16,000	...	78,027
[illegible]-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	5,537	5,600	70	71	28,675	27,800	..	1,075	(b) 2,31,172	3,05,000	73,828	...
[illegible] Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	81,303	1,02,000	243	305	4,68,305	4,92,000	23,695	...	34,54,843	36,50,000	1,95,157	...
[illegible]	127	93	155	155	33,666	23,400	217	151	1,50,168	1,34,000	...	16,168	5,85,816	6,38,000	52,184	...
[illegible] Cambay	96	84	32	33	2,707	1,600	86	55	13,454	10,400	...	3,054	98,831	1,04,000	5,169	...
[illegible]-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	4,435	3,400	130	100	17,601	12,500	...	5,101	1,01,098	1,21,000	19,902	...
[illegible]-Bârân	[illegible]	[illegible]	148	148	3,654	8,700	38	59	24,676	58,000	33,324	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	28,750	...
[illegible]	123	91	114	114	15,939	10,400	140	91	64,210	53,600	...	10,610	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,701	...
[illegible]	430	414	10	10	4,687	3,700	469	370	25,043	18,900	...	6,143	1,85,060	[illegible]	...	4,660
[illegible] Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	6,008	7,100	91	108	34,883	35,600	717	...	4,20,828	4,57,000	36,172	...
[illegible]	44	41	18	18	1,031	600	57	33	4,956	3,400	...	1,556	32,545	30,800	...	1,745
[illegible]-Jagannathganj	68	62	53	53	4,336	3,300	82	62	22,309	19,400	...	2,909	1,44,245	1,71,000	26,755	...
[illegible]	114	168	36	36	4,729	3,100	131	86	30,247	20,200	...	10,047	2,81,263	2,31,000	...	50,263
[illegible] Extensions	46	50	77	94	1,878	3,100	24	33	14,921	18,400	3,479	...	1,78,961	2,29,000	50,039	...
[illegible]	210	224	78	78	17,338	18,000	222	230	88,622	81,000	...	7,622	7,78,583	7,51,000	...	27,583
[illegible]	390	288	17	17	5,031	4,800	296	282	17,893	17,100	...	793	2,02,191	2,37,000	54,809	...
[illegible]-Achhnera	26	...	...	65	...	7,000	...	108	...	36,000	36,000	...	...	(c) 1,72,000	1,72,000	...
[illegible]-Pârantij	76	62	55	55	3,940	2,100	72	38	21,353	11,800	...	9,553	1,46,313	1,39,000	...	7,313
[illegible]'s Railway	86	79	93	122	8,645	7,500	93	61	44,369	40,500	...	3,869	3,20,326	[illegible]	4,674	...
Kolhapur	94	79	29	29	1,562	2,000	54	69	7,791	10,100	2,309	..	88,859	[illegible]	20,141	...
[illegible]-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	66	63	67	67	3,495	4,500	58	67	10,295	22,600	3,305	...	1,87,303	2,13,000	25,697	...
Birur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,445	1,400	38	37	7,633	6,800	...	833	56,047	54,800	...	1,247
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	133	113	392	392	42,026	41,800	107	107	2,18,992	1,98,000	...	20,992	17,91,191	18,39,000	47,809	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	92	87	334	334	28,316	33,200	85	99	1,61,250	1,62,000	750	...	12,80,561	11,39,000	...	1,41,561
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	46	3,060	3,100	67	67	14,976	15,000	24	...	1,40,859	1,20,000	...	20,859
Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	2,305	2,000	43	37	12,031	8,700	...	3,331	1,10,319	1,08,000	...	2,319
Dhrángadrá	43	41	21	21	838	1,000	40	49	4,425	4,600	175	...	37,219	31,200	...	6,019
Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	48,792	45,100	80	64	2,76,945	2,31,000	...	45,945	16,71,706	15,82,000	...	89,706
Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	4,077	3,600	61	54	28,619	20,100	...	8,519	1,88,203	1,73,000	...	15,203
Special gauges. Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	10,822	11,000	212	216	64,071	69,000	4,929	...	7,03,115	7,39,000	35,885	...
Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	2,041	2,200	60	65	10,629	11,800	1,171	...	1,12,559	1,12,000	...	559
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	79	79	5,691	[illegible]00	72	51	26,205	20,700	...	5,505	2,24,052	1,74,000	...	50,052
Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	518	1,200	14	32	4,053	4,300	247	...	38,857	33,600	...	5,257
Morvi	73	69	94	94	5,543	5,900	59	63	32,703	29,200	...	3,503	2,91,334	2,51,000	...	40,334
Bársi	201	152	22	22	4,410	800	201	36	22,651	4,700	...	17,951	1,34,243	91,400	...	42,843
TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,371	4,78,277	4,75,700	115	109	25,51,543	24,45,500	...	1,06,043	2,06,43,486	1,98,33,800	...	8,09,686
GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,032	25,737	73,23,255	71,59,500	293	278	3,98,08,457	3,86,68,100	...	11,40,357	28,87,85,339	28,27,96,600	...	59,88,739

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 7th February 1903. (b) From 10th April 1901 to 8th February 1902. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 7th February 1903.

CALCUTTA, the 19th February 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1903.

No. 553.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Civil Division of the Order of Merit of Lance-Naick Jagat Singh, 4th Punjab

Infantry, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him at Kohat on the night of the 21st October 1902, when he grappled with a thief armed with an Afghan knife and succeeded in securing the man until assistance arrived, although stabbed in several places by him and shot through the shoulder and chest by one of his accomplices.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 658.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1246, dated the 13th June 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to make the following addition to clause (9) of paragraph (1) of the like Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1878, as amended by subsequent notifications, namely:—

After sub-clause the following shall be added, namely:—

"(d 3) The undermentioned nobles and high official of the Hyderabad State:—

1. Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
2. Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
3. Nawab Iftakhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
4. Nawab Khani Khanan Bahadur.
5. Nawab Asaf Yar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
6. Faridoonji Jamshedji, C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Minister to His Highness the Nizam."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 100.—Mr. J. G. Ritchie has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 24th December 1902.

No. 105.—The services of Mr. T. C. Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 107.—ERRATUM.—In the Home Department Notification No 765, dated the 22nd December 1902, replacing the services of Mr. W. H. Dawson, of the Indian Civil Service, at the disposal of the Government of Burma,

for "27th November"
read "24th November"

MEDICAL.

The 23rd February 1903.

No. 226.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 16th December 1902.

The 26th February 1903.

No. 240.—The services of Major P. W. O'Gorman, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 312.—The services of Major F. Wyville-Thompson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 7th February 1903.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 279.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kumbakonam and Nirathanallur in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the ensuing Makham and floating festivals and the cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kumbakonam, Tiruvadamarudur, Aduturai, Narasinganpettai, Kuttalam, Mayavaram, Darasuram, Sundaraperumalkoyil, Papanasam, Pandaravadai and Ayyampettai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 2nd to 19th March 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Makham and floating festival at Kumbakonam and the cattle fair at Nirathanallur

The 27th February 1903.

No. 315.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 25th February 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople

To—His Excellency the Viceroy,

Quarantine against Egypt suppressed except five days for pilgrim ships.

No. 320.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeevaram, in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Ekambaranathaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and Arkonam on the Madras Railway, shall be sold from the 28th March to the 13th April 1903 (both days inclusive), within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

No. 325.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kadiri in the Kadiri taluq of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshminarasimhaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malaka Yemala, Kalasamudram, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu and Tanakallu on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 22nd March 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshminarasimhaswami at Kadiri.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th February 1903.

No. 364.*—The services of Major E. S. Cooper, 31st Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 368.—The following Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 40 (Judicial), dated the 14th November 1902, and its enclosures, are published for general information:—

No. 40 (Judicial), dated the 14th November 1902.

From—The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, G.C.S.I., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

With reference to the letter from your Government, No 34, dated 1st September 1896, I forward, for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Society of Comparative Legislation enclosing papers* relating to the work and the extension of that Society.

* Copy of circular letter from Colonial Office to various Colonies, 21st August, with enclosures, sent by book-post.

Extract from letter from Secretary, Society of Comparative Legislation.

The enclosed circular has been kindly sent out by the Colonial Secretary with a view to extending the Society's sphere, and we have great hopes that it may lead to useful results: but that great field India still remains, and I am venturing now to write and ask you whether you think it possible that a similar course might be adopted for planting branches of the Society in different parts of India. There are many there to whom our work is, I know, of great interest.

Circular (1).

DOWNING STREET,

21st August 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of an address by the Society of Comparative Legislation to the representatives of the various Colonies in England, submitting proposals for the establishment in all parts of the Empire of Branch Societies or Committees with a view to a closer relationship for the interchange of ideas and information as to matters of legal importance and the promotion of unity of law and procedure so far as may be practicable.

2. I have to refer you to my Circular despatches of the 20th of July 1895 and 3rd October 1895, which were accompanied by papers showing the constitution of this Society, the objects for which it was formed, and the several points on which it desired information with regard to the laws and methods of legislation in the Colonies. You will observe that I have always heartily approved of the objects which the Society has in view, and that I am desirous of affording it every facility in my power. I enclose a copy of a memorandum which the Society has prepared containing suggestions as to the composition and duties of the Branches or Committees, which they are anxious should be established in the Colonies; and I should be glad if you would again bring the matter to the notice of your Ministers with a view to securing the co-operation of the Law Officers of the Colony in the manner suggested therein.

3. The following are the addresses of the Secretary of the Society and the Editor of its publications:—

John Macdonell, Esq., C.B., LL.D., Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C. (Editor).

Edward Manson, Esq., 8, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. (Secretary).

4. I shall be glad to learn in due course what measures your Ministers would be prepared to adopt in order to meet the views of the Society of Comparative Legislation.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of

Circular (2).

DOWNING STREET,

21st August 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of an address by the Society of Comparative Legislation to the representatives of the various Colonies in England, submitting proposals for the establishment in all parts of the Empire of Branch Societies or Committees with a view to a closer relationship for the interchange of ideas and information as to matters of legal importance and the promotion of unity of law and procedure so far as may be practicable.

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3. The following are the addresses of the Secretary of the Society and the Editor of its publications:—

John Macdonell, Esq., C.B., LL.D., Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W. C. (Editor).

Edward Manson, Esq., 8, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. (Secretary).

4. I shall be glad to learn in due course what measures your Government would be prepared to adopt in order to meet the views of the Society of Comparative Legislation.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of

Enclosure to Circular, dated 21st August 1902.

SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION.

Suggestions for extending the Society in the Colonies.

The aim of the Society is to promote a systematic interchange of ideas and information between all parts of the Empire on subjects interesting to lawyers, jurists and statesmen.

We think this object could best be secured—

1. By forming branches of the Society in the different parts of the Empire, and we would suggest that the most effective way of doing this would be for the Colonial Office to invite the Attorney Generals of the various Colonies to form local Committees on the model of the Executive Committee of the Home Society.

2. The Committee so formed would put itself in communication with the Law Societies and Local Bars, and would ask their co-operation in carrying on the work of the Society. Any subscriptions might, it is suggested, be divided between the Home Society and the Local Branch.

3. Every branch Society would make a quarterly report to the Home Society of all matters of interest to the Society, such as pending Bills in Parliament, Acts passed, important decisions of the Courts, meetings, etc., and what was of permanent interest in such report would be embodied in the Journal of the Society, published quarterly, which would thus reflect the legal ideas and transactions of all parts of the Empire.

4. Each branch would forward to the Home Society a complete set of the Statutes of the Colony which would be housed by the Home Society, and would form the nucleus of a legal Library for the Empire.

5. The Home Society, being in constant correspondence with foreign jurists, would be a medium by which the Law Officers in the Colonies could obtain information as to the Law in foreign countries..

6. The executives of the Local Branches would meet monthly.

7. There would be periodical Conferences, at intervals of three years, between the different branches of the Society.

ADDRESS TO THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

The following is a copy of an address which has been presented, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Society, to the Colonial Premiers and others, and which may, it is hoped, lead to the Society increasing its sphere of usefulness:—

THE SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION.

Address to the Members of the various Colonial Governments now in England.

On the occasion of the visit of the representatives of the various colonies of the Empire, at a time when the common interests of all parts of it are under consideration, the Society of Comparative Legislation submits the following facts and proposals in the belief that they may be deemed worthy of the attention of His Majesty's Government and of the Governments of the Colonies:—

1. The Society was established in 1894, mainly for the purpose of obtaining and diffusing a knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, but more particularly in the several parts of His Majesty's dominions and in the United States of America.

2. In a large degree, owing to the friendly co-operation of various Government Departments in England, particularly the Colonial and Foreign Offices, and of the Colonial Government throughout the Empire, the Society has, it is believed, been useful in furthering the object for which it was formed.

3. To name only one thing accomplished: For the first time, owing to the labours of the Society, each member or part of the Empire may now easily ascertain the legislative work and methods of all other parts. The many Statute Books of the Empire have, by means of annual summaries, digests, and indices published by the Society, been made accessible as they never were before. The Society is endeavouring to accomplish a similar work for the legislation of the chief countries of Europe.

4. Recognising the value of the work which the Society has already carried out and believing it may be made still more useful, especially to the interests of commerce, the Board of Trade has promised to contribute a sum to the funds of the Society; and it is hoped that the journal of the Society will prove a useful medium of communication as to legal information of interest to men of business throughout the Empire.

5. A further development of the work of the Society is believed to be both practicable and opportune. The Government at home and the Colonial Governments might, it is conceived, without incurring any responsibility, direct or indirect, for the action of the Society, and without trenching on the provinces of their official advisers, further aid the Society in performing still more important work.

6. Following the example of the State of New York, which in 1890 passed a Law for the appointment of Commissioners to promote uniformity of legislation in the United States, most of the States of the American Union have appointed Commissions for the promotion of such unity, conventions and conferences attended by such Commissioners have been held; and it is believed that progress has thus been made towards the end in view.

7. In connection with the ministry of Justice in France there exists a Comité de Législation Etrangére which does useful work in regard to legislation, more especially by putting at the service of the Government information as to measures of a similar character in other countries. A similar service is rendered by the Societé de Législation Comparée.

8. The Society might, it is suggested, be made the nucleus of an organisation performing work akin to that of these bodies which two countries, recognising the need of unity in legislation and the desirableness of profiting by the experience of other countries, have created. The Society might become something more - it might become, in a sense, a legal consultative Council of the Empire.

9. Without endeavouring to forecast all possible directions of activity, it may be suggested that—

(*a*) The Society may form one or more standing committees for the collection and interchange of information in regard to legislation between different parts of the Empire, the United States of America, and other foreign countries

(*b*) It might aid in assimilating and codifying large parts of the laws of the Empire, in realising, so far as is practicable and desirable, its legal unity, and in forming a *Rechtsverein*.

(*c*) It might help to codify, so far as is practicable, the commercial law of the Empire—to give it that which is possessed by France, Germany, Italy, Holland, and, indeed, by most of the chief States of the world, including some of them with commercial interests far inferior to ours, and to carry out a work which has been more than once declared to be expedient by the United Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

(*d*) It might give useful assistance in regard to such questions as naturalisation, legal education, enforcement of judgments of Colonial Courts, security for costs of British subjects not resident in the United Kingdom, and many questions of private international law.

(*e*) It might confer and advise as to the form and methods of legislation in the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies

(*f*) It might answer enquiries, or conduct investigations or obtain reports from competent authorities, as to foreign legislation upon questions which occupy the attention of the Imperial Parliament or of Colonial legislatures.

(*g*) Lastly, it might represent the scientific spirit, the movement towards unity, in law never so much needed as in these days, when no one Parliament can without loss to itself afford to ignore the legislative experiments and experience of others.

10. To accomplish no small part of all this only a trifling expenditure is necessary So far the work of the Society has been done gratuitously, and there is no intention to change this policy for the additional work here proposed Probably a contribution of not exceeding £50 to £60 a year from each Colony would suffice to meet normal expenditure. What is mainly required is organisation, co-operation, and recognition of the desirableness of the ends which the Society has chiefly in view.

11. It is tentatively suggested that a certain proportion of members of the General Council of the Society should be nominated as follows:—

In the United Kingdom by—

The Lord Chancellor of Great Britain;
The Lord Chief Justice of England;
The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
The Secretary of State for the Colonies;
The Law Officers of the Crown;
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland;
The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland;
The Law Officers of Ireland;
The Lord President of the Court of Session of Scotland;
The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland;
The Law Officers of Scotland.

In each of the Colonies by—

The Premier;
The Chief Justice;
The Law Officers.

In India by—

The Viceroy and his Council.

12. With some such organisation as is here suggested—and it is needless to say that modifications of these proposals are contemplated, and that the details of organisation would require much consideration before any scheme was finally adopted—there would exist all over the Empire local legal councils, together with an Imperial Legal Council, all of them entirely unofficial, the executive Governments at home and in the Colonies being of course in no way bound by, or responsible for the opinions or action either of the Imperial or of the local councils, each council acting independently, if desirable, and not responsible for the action of other councils; but from time to time all conferring and co-operating their discussions being fruitful and instructive, their joint representations possessing great moral weight

13. It is conceived that such a scheme, even if very imperfectly realised, would form an important link in the unity of the Empire

14. A minor matter may be mentioned The Society might, it is conceived, also aid in forming what is much needed—a central library containing complete sets of the Statutes and Ordinances of all legislative bodies within the Empire.

15. Such a library, which does not, it is believed, at present exist, would be of great importance and value, not only to lawyers, but to persons concerned with administration or engaged in business. The absence of such a library and the impossibility of procuring without much delay accurate information as to the Statute law of the Empire are serious anomalies.

16. If each of the Colonies supplied a complete set of its own Statutes, the Society would probably find means of housing them in a building which would be conveniently situated, and where they would be readily consulted.

17. The Society would venture to request the various members of all Colonial Governments now in this country to take into consideration the above facts and suggestions, and in the event of their approving generally of the objects in view to adopt such measures as they deem best fitted to further such objects. The Executive Committee of the Society will be pleased to render any practical aid in their power.

POLICE.

The 26th February 1903.

No. 188.—In the Home Department Notification No. 13, dated the 15th January 1903, placing the services of Mr. H. A. Kelso at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for "an Inspector of Police" read "Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, B. List, sub. *pro tem.*"

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 100.—The Reverend G. M. Davies, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur, with effect from the 1st March 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties there.

The 26th February 1903.

No. 105.—The services of the Reverend J. Cameron, a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 109.—The Reverend J. M. Macdonald, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Pachmarhi, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his duties there.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1903.

No. 296—73-10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely:—

1. For rule 113 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

Storing of drinking water.

"113 (1). In every emigrant vessel there shall be independently constructed main tanks for the storage of the drinking-water for the emigrants and ship's crew. The aggregate capacity of the tanks shall be sufficient and their build sufficiently strong to meet requirements. With the approval of the Marine Surveyor, such water may, in addition, be carried in the afterpeak compartments, main ballast tanks and double-bottom compartments, other than those under the engines and boilers of steamships.

(2) The maximum capacity allowed for any one main tank or after-peak compartment shall not exceed three thousand gallons, and that for any one main ballast tank or double-bottom compartment shall not exceed two-fifths of the total drinking-water required to be placed on board at the Port of Embarkation.

(3) Every main tank, after-peak compartment, main ballast tank, and double-bottom compartment shall be—

(*a*) so arranged that it can be properly examined by the Marine Surveyor,

(*b*) certified to be water-tight,

(*c*) fitted with a sounding pipe, and

(*d*) provided not only with a separate communication either by cock, valve or pipe so as to connect with the fresh-water pump, but also with a separate air-pipe to admit of pumping out without the cover being opened, the air pipe being turned down at the top or otherwise so made as to prevent dirt or sea-water getting through it to such tank or compartment.

(4) No cock, valve or other connection having communication with the sea, holds or decks, other than those above specified as necessary for sounding, emptying or airing such tanks or compartments, shall be fitted inside such tanks or compartments, and the pump used for pumping the drinking-water out of them shall not be used for any other purpose."

2. In Schedule A of the Appendix, for the entry relating to water-tanks, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Water-tanks.*—The soundness, purity and capacity of main tanks or other fixed receptacles for drinking-water shall be examined and certified by the Marine Surveyor. Receptacles for water that form part of the hull of any emigrant vessel other than approved after-peak compartments, main ballast tanks and double-bottom compartments shall not contain drinking-water for either emigrants or ship's crew."

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th February 1903.

No. 969-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they can be made applicable, of the Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (XXI of 1850), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as hereby applied, any Court in the said Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided, also, that all references to "the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company" and to "the East India Company" shall be read as referring to the "Civil and Military Station of Bangalore".

No. 970-*I.A.*—The services of Mr. H. T. Morgan, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 17th January 1903.

The 23rd February 1903.

No. 427-*F.*—The following appointment is made to the Khyber Rifle Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

Captain A. G. Thomson, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, Indian Army, transferred to the Political Department.

The 23rd February 1903.

No. 322-*G.*—Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 1st (officiating Resident of the 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th April 1903, and is also granted special leave for three months under articles 264-A. and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, in conitnuation of the privilege leave.

The 24th February 1903.

No. 335-G.—Captain S. G. Knox, Indian Army, Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 353-*G.*—The furlough for one year, four months and eleven days, granted to Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th class, in Notification No. 1868-G., dated the 23rd November 1901, is extended by one month.

No. 356-*G.*—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, of the Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 24th February 1903.

No. 357-*G.*—Mr. L. W. Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

No. 359-*G.*—Captain H. A. K. Gough, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (Officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

No. 360-*G.*—Captain L. B. H. Haworth, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Lower Zhob.

No. 361-*G.*—Lieutenant G. H. Anderson, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 362-*G.*—Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (Officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Upper Zhob.

No. 363-*G.*—Captain A. D. Macpherson, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

L. W. DANE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 21st Feb. 1903.

No. 1011-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the laps of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever dat is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
053603 3½°/。 1842-43	1,000	Baroda Churn Banerjee	Feb. 1, 1897	Baroda Churn Banerjec.	654/D, dated 10-9-02	Feb. 1903.
166525 4 °/。 "	500	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887	Messrs. C. C. Dass and Co.	561/D, dated 19-8-02	Ditto.
023524 3½°/。 1854-55	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1896	Hari Pada Set	909/D, dated 22-11-02	Ditto.
093988 4½°/。 1879	300	Ditto	Mar. 16, 1893	Dorabji Edulji Hadiwala.	504/D, dated 7-8-02	Ditto.
057337 3½°/。 1842-43	1,000	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1898	Chundar Nath Saphoi.	649/D, dated 9-9-02	Ditto.
048773 " "	5,000	Shama Pado Sreemaney	Ditto			
048528 " "	1,000	Bepin Kristo Roy	Ditto			
060090 " "	100	Hari Dass Sreemaney	Jan. 31, 1898			
039299 " 1854-55	1,000		June 30, 1898			
021531 " "	2,000		Ditto			
101437 " 1865	100		May. 1, 1898			
079206 " "	2,000	Shama Pado Sreemaney	Ditto			
104297 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1898	Accountant General, Madras.	114/D, dated 1-5-99	Ditto.
03621 " "	3,000	F. W. Groves and A. N. Groves, Executors of H. S. Groves.	Ditto			
016068 " 1893-94	500	Ram Kamal Mukerjee	Dec. 31, 1894	Ram Kamal Mukerjee.	923/D, dated 26-11-02	Ditto.
016069 " "	500		Ditto			
013559 3 °/。 1896-97	1,000	Kamani Moni Dasi	Dec. 31, 1898	Kamini Moni Dassi	545/D, dated 15-8-02	Ditto.
009576 " "	500	Prosunno Moyee Gupta	June 30, 1899	Gunga Narayan Gupta, administrator on behalf of the minor sons and heir of the late Prosonno Moyee Gupta.	1024/D, dated 20-12-02	Ditto.
*015215 3½°/。 1854-55	1,000	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	June 30, 1901	Hormusjee Nowrosjee Cooper.	880/D, dated 14-11-02	Ditto.
*015220 " "	500		Ditto			
*073044 " 1865	1,000		May 1, 1901			
*073045 " "	500		Ditto			
*077267 " "	500		Ditto			
*087365 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto			

* Mutilated Notes—Duplicates have been issued.

B

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
009710 4 °/o 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
025480 " "	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	869/D, dated 8-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
024314 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
022454 " "	500	Ram Lucki Dasi	Apl. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday *alias* Babua Panday.	1003/D, dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
037065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	52/D, dated 20-4-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
24077 " "	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty Lukshimoni Dassee.	2090/D, dated 29-12-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
170719 " "	500	Rashmoney Dassee	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	2266/D, dated 18-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 " "	500					
183550 " "	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	826/D, dated 25-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
075300 " "	100	Kartick Chunder Bural	Feb. 1, 1886	Monohur Sen	2028/D, dated 7-2-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 " "	500	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
117858 " "	1,000					
170518 " "	500	charjee. Deenbai	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai	601/D, dated 1-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
158202 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187/D, dated 25-9-96	Ditto.
C159865 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	1414/D, dated 30-10-96	Ditto.
165422 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany				
202887 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	919/D, dated 17-8-96	Ditto.
156397 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	2354/D, dated 15-2-97	Sept. 11, 1897.
263577 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate-holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	5/D, dated 1-4-97	Ditto.
018714 " "	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandhrai Dulputrai.	347/D, dated 17-6-97	Ditto.
109131 " "	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar	Aug. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty.	389/D, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
C120432 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1890			
C120441 " "	500					
123918 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasee.	451/D, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
123919 " "	500					
108589 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee.	490/D, dated 20-7-97	Ditto.
145550 " "	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu	692/D, dated 27-8-97	Ditto.
231182 B007126 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ld.	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai	823/D, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	986/D, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
059043 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Aug. 13, 1898.
152907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabse	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	1168/D, dated 31-12-97	Ditto.
143101 " "	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammall	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Ditto.
037850 " "	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
148484 4% 1842-43	1,000	Loke Nath Jana	Feb. 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das	365/D, dated 3-7-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
203025 " "	500	Mathura Panday	Aug. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday *alias* Babua Panday.	1003/D, dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.
022401 3½°/o "	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	507/D, dated 3-8-97	Aug. 13, 1892
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482/D, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
009713 3½°/o 1842-43	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
007477 " "	5,000	Madhoby Dassee	Aug. 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dassee.	1087/D, dated 9-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
007430 " "	2,500					
007196 " "	600					
041106 " "	100	Rajkumar Sen	Aug. 1, 1897	Raj Kumar Sen	926/D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
041107 " "	100					
Bom. 5961 " "	1,000	Sitabai	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussammat Rukhmabai.	659/D, dated 9-9-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
050322 " "	1 000	Anund Chunder Mookerjee.	Aug. 1, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	958/D, dated 21-12-01	Ditto.
051468 " 1842-43	100	Shama Pado Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1897	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee.	81/D, dated 24-4-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
051469 " "	100		Ditto			
039035 4°/o 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706/D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1169/D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
055896 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500					
065944 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	919/D, dated 17-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
012711 " "	500	Obhoy Charn Roy	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923/D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
032436 " "	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee				
038066 " "	2,000	Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Mounmohini Dasi, administrators and administratrix to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	2395/D, dated 20-2-97	Sept. 11, 1897
038067 " "	500					
Bom. 002248 / Cal. 091472 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	2555/D, dated 22-3-97	Ditto.
039268 " "	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1895.
054875 " "	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
065415 " "	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
054136 " "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, Administratrix of Zeatoonissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	858/D, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.
35532 " "	500	D. C. McAllum	Dec. 31, 1871	Alamelu Ammal, administratrix to the estate of M. Raghavachary.	86/D, dated 25-4-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
055562 " "	500	Nawab Siad Mohomed Wali Khan.	June 30, 1889	Sah Boodhooji	284/D, dated 27-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
013200 3½°/o "	1,000	Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, K.C.B.	Dec. 31, 1895	H. M. Callaghan	1188/D, dated 27-2-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom. 7013 " "	1,000	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Dec. 31, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036/D, dated 16-1-99	Ditto.
010301 " "	500	Rajkumar Sen	June 30, 1897	Rajkumar Sen	926/D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
010302 " "	500		Ditto			
036216 " "	500	S. A. Joseph	June 30, 1898	Samiville Arthur Joseph.	11/D, dated 3-4-01	Ditto.
029753 " "	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate holder to the estate of Imtoonnissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossein	809/D, dated 6-11-01	Feb. 8, 1902
046823 " 1854-55	500	Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	Dec. 31, 1898	Mahomed Habeeboollah Khan.	184/D, dated 15-5-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
046824 " "	500		Ditto			
046825 " "	500		Ditto			
046826 " "	500		Ditto			
046827 " "	500		Ditto			
046828 " "	500		Ditto			
046829 " "	500		Ditto			
046830 " "	500		Ditto			
100146 4°/o 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878			
227104 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1 1886	T. Luchman Pillai.	1473/D, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
227105 " "	1,000					
227106 " "	1,000					
227107 " "	1,000					
234771 " "	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234772 " "	1,000					
234773 " "	1,000					
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₨					
232068 4°/o 1865	500	Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	1366/D, dated 27-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
232069 " "	500					
Bom. 003368 Cal. 301944 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar.	2233/D, dated 16-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
281383 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187/D, dated 25-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
219907 " "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219/D, dated 30-9-96	Ditto.
219908 " "	500					
332563 " "	500	Mokshada Dabee, admx. of Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673/D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
273273 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Mussmut. Hosseinee Begum.	2557/D, dated 22-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
294511 " "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	112/D, dated 27-4-97	Ditto.
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Ditto.	C. Chuckerai Chetty	389/D, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
280318 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	451/D, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
145608 " "	500	Peary Mohun Ghose				
145609 " "	500					
147973 " "	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosadi Das Mullick and others.	449/D, dated 12-7-97	Ditto.
329258 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	821/D, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
130739 " "	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis	May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Ditto.
282491 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon				
174591 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	1082/D, dated 7-12-97	Ditto.
174592 " "	500					
228625 " "	100	Deepchand Nalchand				
228626 " "	100					
228630 " "	100					
197376 " "	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
202844 " "	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
110324 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.				
110326 " "	1,000					
190265 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
190266 " "	1,000					
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	244/D, dated 11-6-98	Ditto.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422/D, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
038346 " "	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose.	991/D, dated 3-1-99	Aug. [illegible] 1899.
277677 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Dr. R. T. Darwin.	1136/D, dated 9-2-99	Ditto.
236970 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993/D, dated 3-1-99	Ditto.
125078 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi.	759/D, dated 6-10-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
154024 " "	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, Administratrix to the Estate of Becharam Chuckrbutty.	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
154025 " "	1,000		Ditto			

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	R					
255959 4°/o 1865	500	Comptroller General	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal.	1435/D, dated 30-3-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
211000 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199/D, dated 30-1-00	Ditto.
363641 " "	500	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore.	380/D, dated 23-7-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
268468 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs. M. A. Raja Gopal Iyangar, M. A. Srinivas Iyangar, certificate-holders to the estate of M. A. Kistna Iyangar.	723/D, dated 30-10-00	Ditto.
025611 " "	1,000	Brojo Mohan Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, certificate-holder to the estate of Brojo Mohan Buxi.	811/D, dated 24-11-00	Ditto.
182598 " "	1,000	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1894	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	1005/D, dated 31-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 " "	1,000					
220650 " "	100	Nobin Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sarojini Dabee.	682/D, dated 16-9-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
220651 " "	100		Ditto			
220652 " "	100		Ditto			
086696 " "	1,000	Ex. Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore.	May 1, 1892	Mani Ram	882/D, dated 29-11-01	Ditto.
023716 3½ "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee.	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
023717 " "	500					
Bom. 000653 " "	500	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Nov. 1, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036/D, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom. 14324 " "	1,000					
024223 " "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65/D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
Bom. 13839 " "	1,000	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	Nov. 1, 1894	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	95/D, dated 12-5-00	Ditto.
080430 " "	1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das	186/D, dated 6-6-00	Ditto.
065839 " "	500	Chundra Moni Dabee	May 1, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	306/D, dated 30-6-00.	Ditto.
043092 " "	500	Kedar Nath Sing.	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435/D, dated 3-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
046613 " "	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645/D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General.	Ditto	Kali Pada Chakraburtty.	703/D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto.
087282 " "	1,000					
096797 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1897	Bhabani Charan Mukerjie.	86/D, dated 26-4-02	Ditto.
075171 " "	500	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	348/D, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
015282 4½°/o 1878	1,500	V. N. Gopaul-Ienga	Nov. 1, 1894	Papannah	1113/D, dated 18-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
023973R 4°/o 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
0554[illegible] " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344/D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
062851 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664/D, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
006517 " "	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jan. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923/D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
A029044 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
042335 " "	500	Elizabeth M. Philips	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
A040787 " "	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
A040788 " "	500					
A040789 " "	500					
016155 " "	500	Nilmony Chatterjee	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Muttylal Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmony Chatterjee.	475/D, dated 13-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.

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	R					
A018744 4% 1879	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{1155}{D}$, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
M000124 Cal.086685 4½% „	500	The Bank of Madras	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves	$\frac{1424}{D}$, dated 29-10-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
087335 „ „	300					
043016 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai	$\frac{1330}{D}$, dated 24-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
066208 „ „	1,000	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sep. 15, 1887	P. Natain Row	$\frac{580}{D}$, dated 5-8-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
042456 „ „	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand R.B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	$\frac{49}{D}$, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 „ „	1,000					
042458 „ „	1,000					
031472 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal				
031473 „ „	500					
085202 „ „	500	Comptroller General	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram, Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	$\frac{26}{D}$, dated 6-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
007296 3½% „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Sing	$\frac{928}{D}$, dated 14-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
005600 „ „	5,000	Chundra Monee Dabee	Jan. 16, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	$\frac{306}{D}$, dated 30-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
005601 „ „	5,000					
003153 „ „	500	Rojoni Mony Dassy	July 16, 1897	Troilocko Nath Pal and others, executors to the estate of Rojoni Mony Dassy.	$\frac{748}{D}$, dated 8-11-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
007442 „ „	500	Kedar Nath Bhattacharjee	July 16, 1897	Kadar Nath Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{81}{D}$, dated 24-4-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
013380 3½% 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggu Mohini Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1895	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	$\frac{424}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
003971 „ „	1,000	The Agra Bank, Ld.	June 30, 1896	Dist. Judge of Tanjore.	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 23-7-00	Ditto.
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore.	$\frac{700}{D}$, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
000082 4% Fovl. Deb. Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the R.M.Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	11[illegible]/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
030378 3% 1896-97	100	Shama Podo Sreemani	June 30, 1897	Hari Lall Sanyal	$\frac{85}{D}$, dated 26-4-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
026431 „ „	200	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil	$\frac{26}{D}$, dated 10-4-01	Ditto.
000161 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	$\frac{958}{D}$, dated 21-12-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
000162 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
000163 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
009014 „ „	5,000	Annud Chunder Mukerji	June 30, 1897			
029710 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1898	Panna Moni Dasi	$\frac{328}{D}$, dated 18-6-02	Aug. 7, 1902.
‡9042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai	$\frac{359}{D}$, dated 8-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†133848 4% 1842-43	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews	$\frac{843}{D}$, dated 29-9-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
†164021 „ „	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	$\frac{984}{D}$, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
‡074218 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	$\frac{981}{D}$, dated 30-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†Bom. 008605 „	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1893	P. McGuire, Admr. to the estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	$\frac{162}{D}$, dated 16-5-01	Au[illegible]4, 1901.
†113093 „ „	1,000	Loke Nath Mullick	Feb. 1, 1887	Surajmal	$\frac{1070}{D}$, dated 24-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
†164317 „ „	1,000	Delsuk Rai				
†049386 3½% „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1896	Nalin Chandra Ray	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
†B001945 „ „	1,000	Deep Chund Nal Chund	Ditto	Dinmahomed Assodamal.	$\frac{838}{D}$, dated 1-11-99	Ditto.
†Bom.12958 „ „	500	Martand Waman	Ditto	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
‡027918 „ „	5,000	Hari Lall Sil, administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Feb. 1, 1898	Hari Lall Sil	$\frac{637}{D}$, dated 31-8-01	Feb. 8, 1902.
‡027322 „ „	2,100		Ditto			
†039431 4% 1854-55	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	$\frac{1130}{D}$, dated 21-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†042222 3½% „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	$\frac{754}{D}$, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†042241 „ „	1,000					
†042242 „ „	1,000					
†042243 „ „	1,000					
†042244 „ „	1,000					

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
†Bom. 3738 3½°/o 1854-55	500	Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah.	Dec 31, 1896	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	1370/D, dated 9-3-00	Feb. 25, 1899.
† " 3741 " "	100					
† " 3742 " "	100					
† " 3743 " "	100					
† 029423 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1897	R. G. Richardson	427/D, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†Bom. 00-144 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1897	Martand Waman	680/D, dated 18-10-00	Ditto.
†Bom. 2174 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India	June 30, "			
*356990 4°/o 1865	1,500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	1402/D, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897
*356999 " "	1,500					
‡321444 " "	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee	2448/D, dated 2-3-97	Sept 11, 1897
†073587 3½°/o 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	2308/D, dated 22-6-97	Ditto.
*029045 " "	100	Jogendra Nath Ghose	May 1, 1895	The Bank of Bengal	910/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*029046 " "	100					
†099129 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	947/D, dated 20-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899
‡038896 " "	800	Bindrabun	Mar. 1, 1895	Bindrabun	1038/D, dated 16-1-99	Aug 26, 1899
†053027 " "	1,000	Chunessari Dabi	May 1, 1894	Chunessari Dabi	479/D, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900
†053030 " "	1,000					
†Bom. 17592 " "	1,000	Narayen Ganesh Chandawarkar.	Nov. 1, 1890	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	1370/D, dated 9-3-00	Aug 11, 1900
† 1-8303 " "	600	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1899	The Bank of Madras.	674/D dated 17-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†Bom 015080 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	P. McGuire, Administrator to the estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	162/D, dated 16-5-01	Aug 24, 1901
†087132 " "	900	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1896	Peary Churn Banerjee.	291/D dated 12-6-01	Ditto
†087133 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto			
‡100979 " "	1,000	Hari Lall Sil, administrator to the estate of Doyal Chand Dutt	Nov. 1, 1897	Hari Lal Sil	637/D dated 31-8-01	Feb. 8, 1902
‡100981 " "	1,000					
‡025225 " "	10,000	The Bank of Bengal				
†032661 4½°/o 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep 16, 1887	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal Rao Mairal Jambekar.	2601/D, dated 27-2-97	Sep. 11 1897
‡A 026951 4°/o "	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam	78/D, dated 24-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897
†A010934 " "	1,000	The Joint Admrs of the Gondal State	July 16, 1880	P. Sivapathi Modr.	671/D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto
†007540 3½°/o "	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sojoo	July 16, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.	913/D, dated 9-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899
*009951 " 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Dec 31, 1894	The Bank of Bengal	940/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar 6 1897
*020112 " "	100	H. W. Barber				
*020113 " "	100					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 21st February 1903.

No. 1018-*A*.—The following accounts of the Gold Reserve Fund are published for general information:—

I. Accounts of Receipts and Charges and the Balance of the Fund for the quarter ending December 1902:—

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Opening Balance	3,671,887		
Net profit on coinage	87,005		
Interest on investments	25,513	Closing balance	3,784,405
Total	3,784,405	Total	3,784,405

II. Statement showing the form in which the Balance of the Fund was held on the 31st of December 1902:—

	£
Gold in India	260,771
As a book credit	2,005*
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock of the nominal value of £ 3,738,407	3,521,629
Total	3,784,405

* This amount was paid in gold to the Fund on the 14th February 1903.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 1082-*P*.—Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster General, 2nd grade, and Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is, with effect from the 12th of March 1903, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for nine months in continuation.

Mr. W. Maxwell, Postmaster General, Bombay, is appointed to be Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

RESOLUTION.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 1096-*S. R*.—In the Resolution in this Department, No. 1445, dated the 21st March 1887, the Governor General in Council was pleased to direct that agreements between Masters of Ships and lascars or other native seamen should be in the form appended to that Resolution. The form then prescribed has been modified, from time to time, by the orders* noted in the margin, and in view of the modification sanctioned by the Resolution of the 1st August last, the Secretary of State for India has now suggested the inclusion in the form of agreement of an additional clause to insure the provision of warm clothing and the proper heating of the forecastles of ships which carry lascars on voyages to ports on the east coast of America between 38 and 43 degrees north latitude. It is also observed that the English Merchant Shipping Acts of 1854 and 1855 referred to in the form now in use have been repealed.

*Letter No. 4263 S.R., dated 2nd October 1893.
Letter No. 3457 S.R., dated 19th July 1895.
Resolution No. 983 S.R., dated 28th February 1896.
Resolution No. 4187 S.R., dated 1st August 1902.

2. For the above reasons the form of agreement has now been revised and brought up to date, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, under section 27 (1) (a) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883 (V of 1883), that agreements between Masters of Ships and Indian seamen shall in future be in the form annexed to this Resolution.

Ordered that the Resolution and form of agreement be published in *Gazette of India* for general information.

An Agreement for Foreign-going and Home-trade Ships employing Lascar or other Native Seamen and others, made pursuant to Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, and numbered No. 1 of 1859, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Act V of 1883, between the Master of the Ship of the Port of , and of the burden of Tons, and the several persons whose names are set hereto on behalf of themselves and others, shipped on board the said ship within the territories under the Government of India.

Sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council.	AGREEMENT AND ACCOUNT OF CREW.	Engagement fee . Discharging fee .	R	a.	p.

Name of Ship.	Official Number.	Port of Registry.	Port Number and date of Register.	Registered Tonnage.	Name of Master.	Number of his certificate.	Date and place of Signature of Agreement including name of Shipping Office.

DAILY SCALE OF PROVISIONS FOR LASCARS AND OTHER NATIVE SEAMEN.

(a) For Home-trade ships.	Scale. lb	oz.	dr.
Rice	1	12	0
Dal	0	6	0
Ghee	0	2	0
Chilies	0	0	4
Garlic	0	0	8
Salt	0	0	8
Turmeric	0	0	8
Dry fish	0	4	0
Onions	0	0	8
Water	One gallon of 8 pints.		

(b) Foreign-going ships.	lb	oz.	dr.
Rice	1	6	0
Flour	0	10	0
Dal	0	6	0
Ghee	0	2	0
Salt	0	0	8
Curry stuff	0	1	0
Dry fish 4 oz. at sea and fresh meat 4 oz. in harbour	0	4	0
Vegetables dry at sea, and fresh in harbour, with meat twice a week	0	6	0
Tamarind	0	1	0
Tea	0	0	4
Sugar	0	1	8
Lime-juice	0	1	0
Oil (mustard)	0	0	12
Water	Six pints daily.		

In bad weather, when unable to cook 6½ oz. biscuits and 2 oz. sugar, in addition to the quantity provided in the scale, may be substituted in the place of rice and dal.

When a lascar is ill and off duty, biscuits, tea and sugar should be given to him, with arrowroot or sago, as needed

(c) Daily Scale of Provisions for Seamen not being Lascars or other Natives, in addition to the daily issue of Lime and Lemon Juice and Sugar, and other antiscorbutics in any case required by Law.

	Bread, lb	Beef, lb	Pork, lb	Flour, lb	Peas, pints.	Rice, lb	Tea, oz.	Coffee, oz.	Sugar, oz.	Water, quarts.
Sunday										
Monday										
Tuesday										
Wednesday										
Thursday										
Friday										
Saturday										

Substitues.

The several persons whose names are hereto subscribed, and whose descriptions are contained on the other side of the, sheet or sheets, and of whom are engaged as seamen, hereby agree to serve on board the ship or any other vessel to which they may be legally transferred, in the several capacities expressed against their respective names, on voyages from to any other ports or places within the limits of 60 degrees North and 50 degrees South latitude, trading to and fro as the nature of the service or employment may require, for any period not exceeding.......... ....months, and finally to be discharged at within the said............................months from the date of this agreement.

Provided always that,

(a) save under special agreements voluntarily undertaken, the said crew shall not be bound to serve on a voyage round Cape Horn; and

(b) during the said period, the said crew shall not be bound to serve between the 1st day of October in one year and the 31st day of March in the succeeding year—

(1) on voyages to any port in the Baltic:

(2) on voyages to any port on the east coast of America north of 38 degrees North latitude, except under special agreements voluntarily undertaken by members of the said crew employed solely between decks in the Engine and Stewards' Departments to serve on voyages to ports on that coast between 38 degrees and 43 degrees North latitude.

Provided further that,

in the case of any special agreement such as is mentioned in clause (b) of the above *proviso*, it shall be taken to be a term of such agreement that the seamen who become parties thereto shall be supplied, at the expense of the Master, with due and sufficient clothing for the intended voyage, and that proper provisions shall be made by the Master for the sufficient heating of their quarter.

And the said crew agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said Master or of any person who shall lawfully succeed him and or their superior officers, in everything relating to the said ship, stores, and cargo thereof, whether on board, in boats, or on shore; in consideration of which services to be duly performed, the said Master hereby agrees to pay the said crew, as wages, the sums against their names respectively expressed, and to supply them with provisions not less than the annexed scale under section 28(1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, V of 1883. And it is hereby agreed that any embezzlement, or wilful or negligent destruction of any part of the ship's cargo or stores, shall be made good to the owner out of the wages of the person guilty of the same; and if any person enters himself as qualified for a duty which he proves incompetent to perform, his wages shall be reduced in proportion to his incompetency (1).

And the said crew jointly and severally agree that in case any contraband goods be found on board, and a fine be imposed by the Customs authorities in respect of the same, the amount of such fine shall be recoverable from the wages of the owners or owner of the goods: but if the Master be not satisfied as to whom the goods, belong. such fine shall at the discretion of the Master, be recoverable rateably according to the rates of their wages, either from that portion of the crew belonging to the department in which contraband goods shall have been discovered, or from the whole crew.

It is also agreed that the regulations for maintaining discipline sanctioned by the Government, as printed on the last page of this agreement and numbered (2).

are adopted by the parties hereto, and shall be considered as embodied in this agreement; and it is also agreed that if any member of the crew considers himself to be aggrieved by any breach of the agreement or otherwise, he shall represent the same to the Master or Officer in charge of the ship in a quiet and orderly manner, who shall thereupon take such steps as the case may may require.

And it is also agreed that should any serang, tindal, lascar, or stoker be found removing or causing to be removed, or disposing of, whether by sale or otherwise, any stores or provisions that have been issued to himself or any portion of the crew during the voyage, he shall be subject to a fine of ten days' pay for the first, and twenty days' pay for any subsequent offence.

Here insert any agreement regarding warm clothing entered into under section 27(2) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1883.

I hereby certify that the within named seamen have made their marks or signatures with their own hands, and that they fully understand the terms of this Agreement.

Shipping Master.

The authority of the Owner or Agent for the allotment mentioned within is in my possession (3).

Shipping Master.

In witness where of the said parties have subscribed their names on the other side or sides hereof on the days against their respective signatures mentioned,

Signed by ***Master, on the*** ***day of*** ***19*** .

Date of commencement of voyage.	Port at which voyage commenced.	Number of crew.	These columns to be filled up at the end of the voyage. Date of termination of voyage.	Port at which voyage terminated.	Date of delivery of lists to Shipping Master.	I hereby declare to the truth of the entries in this agreement and accountant of crew, etc.
						———— *Master.*

(1) Here any other stipulations may be inserted to which the parties agree, and which are not contrary to law.
(2) Here insert the numbers of Regulatoins 1 to 22, which may be agreed to.
(3) To be scored out if there is no such authority.

Additional stipulations which under section 20 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, V of 1883, must be entered into and signed either by the owner of the vessel or by the Master in his behalf, in cases when it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other native shall end at any port not in British India.

I hereby agree to provide for each of the lascars or other natives whose names are subscribed on the other side of this sheet, and who may be discharged at (a)—

(b)— on board some other vessel bound to (c)—

———— *Owner or Master,*

(a) The port at which the service is to end.
(b) Here say either "fit employment," or "a passage free of charge," or a passage on such and such terms, stating the terms agreed on.
(c) Here insert the name of the port of shipment or any other port in British India that may be agreed on.

Name of

PARTICULARS OF ENGAGEMENT.

Reference No.	Signatures of crew.	Class *	Age.	Town and country or other place in which born.	If in the Reserve number of commission or R. V. 2.	Ship in which he last served.		Date and place of joining this ship.		In what capacity engaged, and if Master, Mate, or Engineer, number of his certificate.	Time at which he is to be on board.
						Ship's name and official number or port to which she belonged.	Year.	Date.	Place.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Master to sign first									Master.	
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Ship ____________ Agreement No.

Amount of wages per week, calendar month, share, or voyage.	Amount of wages advanced on entry.	Amount of weekly or monthly allotment.	Signature or initials of Superintendent, Consul, or Officer of Customs, or Shipping Master.	Registered number of certificate of service.	PARTICULARS OF DISCHARGE, ETC. *To be filled in by the Master upon the Discharge, Death, or Desertion of any Member of his crew.* DATE, PLACE, AND CAUSE OF LEAVING THIS SHIP, OR OF DEATH. Date.	Place.	Cause.	Balance of wages paid on discharge.	RELEASE. We, the undersigned members of the crew of this ship, do hereby release this ship, and the Master and Owner or Owners thereof, from all claims for wages or otherwise in respect of this voyage. Signatures of crew (each to be on the line on which he signed in column 1).	Signature or initials of Superintendent, Consul, or Officer of Customs, or Shipping Master before whom the balance of wages was paid and release signed.	Reference No.
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"native" in this column, otherwise leave it blank.

PARTICULARS OF ENGAGEMENT.

Reference No.	Signature of Crew.	Class.*	Age.	Town and country or other place in which born.	If in the Reserve, number of commission or R. V. 2.	Ship in which he last served.		Date and place of joining this ship.		In what capacity engaged, and if Master, Mate or Engineer, number of his certificate.	Time at which he is to be on board.
						Ship's name and official number or port to which she belonged.	Year.	Date.	Place.		
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	Master to sign first									Master.	
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* If the seaman is a lascar or other native, ente-

Ship: Agreement No.

					PARTICULARS OF DISCHARGE, ETC. *To be filled in by the Master upon the Discharge, Death, or Desertion of any member of his crew.*				RELEASE.		
					DATE, PLACE, AND CAUSE OF LEAVING THIS SHIP, OR OF DEATH.						
Amount of wages per week, calendar month, share, or voyage.	Amount of wages advanced on entry.	Amount of weekly or monthly allotment.	Signature or initials of Superintendent, Consul, or Officer of Customs, or Shipping Master.	Registered number of certificate of service.	Date.	Place.	Cause.	Balance of wages paid on discharge.	We, the undersigned members of the crew of this ship, do hereby release this ship, and the Master and Owner or Owners thereof, from all claims for wages or otherwise in respect of this voyage. Signatures of crew (each to be on the line on which he signed in column 1).	Signature or initials of Superintendent, Consul, or Officer of Customs, or Shipping Master before whom the balance of wages was paid and release signed.	Reference No.
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"native" in this column, otherwise leave it blank.

Certificates or Indorsements made by consuls, or by Officers in British possessions abroad.

Agreement No.

Certificates or Indorsements made by Consuls, or by Officers in British possessions abroad.

REGULATIONS FOR MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 27 (g) OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT V OF 1883.

These Regulations are distinct from, and in addition to, those contained in the Act, and are sanctioned, but not universally required by law. All or any of them may be adopted by agreement between a Master and his crew, and thereupon the offences specified in such of them as are so adopted will be legally punishable by the appropriate fines or punishments.

These regulations are all numbered, and the numbers of such of them as are adopted must be inserted in the space left for that purpose in the agreement, page 1, and the following copy of these regulations must be made to correspond with the agreement by erasing such of the regulations as are not adopted. If the agreement is made before the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office, his signature or initials must be placed opposite such of the regulations as are adopted.

For the purpose of legally enforcing any of the following penalties, the same steps must be adopted as in the case of other offences punishable under the Act, that is to say, a statement of the offence must, immediately after its commission, be entered in the official log book by the direction of the Master, and must, at the same time, be attested to be true by the signatures of the Master and the Mate, or one of the crew; and a copy of such entry must be furnished, or the same must be read over, to the offender, before the ship reaches any port or departs from the port at which she is; and an entry that the same has been so furnished or read over, and of the reply, if any, of the offender, must be made and signed in the same manner as the entry of the offence. These entries must, upon discharge of the offender, be shown to the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office before whom the offender is discharged; and if he is satisfied that the offence is proved, and that the entries have been properly made, the fine must be deducted from the offender's wages and paid over to the Superintendent.

If, in consequence of subsequent good conduct, the Master thinks fit to remit or reduce any fine upon any member of his crew which has been entered in the official log, and signifies the same to the Superintendent, the fine shall be remitted or reduced accordingly. If wages are contracted for by the voyage or by share, amount of the fines is to be ascertained in the manner in which the amount of forfeiture is ascertained in similar cases under section 91 of Act I of 1859.

Number.	OFFENCE.	Amount of fine or punishment.	Superintendent's signature or initials.
1	Not being on board at the same time fixed by the agreement.	Two days' pay.	
2	Not returning on board at the expiration of leave.	One day's pay.	
3	Insolence or contemptuous language or behaviour towards the Master or any Mate.	One day's pay.	
4	Striking or assaulting any person on board or belonging to the ship	Two days' pay.	
5	Quarrelling or provoking to quarrel .	One day's pay.	
6	Swearing or using improper language.	Half a day's pay	
7	Bringing or having on board spirituous liquors.	Three days' pay.	
8	Carrying knife other than a clasp knife.	One day's pay.	
9 {	Drunkenness—first offence . .	One day's pay.	
	Ditto second offence . .	Two days' pay.	
10	Neglect on the part of the officer in charge of the watch to place the look-out properly.	Two days' pay.	
11	Sleeping or negligence while on the look-out.	Seven days' pay.	
12	Not extinguishing lights at the times ordered.	One day's pay.	

Number.	OFFENCE.	Amount of fine or punishment.	Superintendent's signature or initials.
13	Smoking below	One day's pay.	
14	Neglecting to bring up open out, and air bedding when ordered.	Half a day's day.	
15	(*For the Cook*).—Not having any meal of the crew ready at the appointed time.	One day's pay.	
*16	Not attending divine service on Sunday, unless prevented by sickness or duty of the ship.	One day's pay.	
*17	Interrupting divine service by indecorous conduct.	One day's pay.	
*18	Not being cleaned, shaved, and washed on Sundays.	One day's pay.	
*19	Washing clothes on a Sunday .	One day's pay.	
20	Secreting contraband goods on board with intent to smuggle.	One month's pay	
21	Destroying or defacing the copy of the agreement which is made accessible to the crew.	One day's pay.	
22	If any officer is guilty of any act or default which is made subject to a fine, he shall be liable to a fine or twice the number of days' pay which would be exacted for a like act or default from a seaman, and such fine shall be paid and applied in the same manner as other fines.		

* Only for Europeans.

LAWS REGULATING THE TRANSFER OF LASCARS FROM ONE SHIP TO ANOTHER.

Section 29 of Act V of 1883.

1. Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-seven, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped or such other port in British India as may be agreed on, or that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge or on such other terms as may be agreed on.

2. Every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship or by the Master on his behalf.

3. In this section the word "seaman" shall include also any native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Section 125 of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Agreements with lascars.

125—(1). The master or owner of any ship or his agent may enter into an agreement with a lascar or any native of India, binding him to proceed either as a seaman or as a passenger:—

Engagement of seamen.

(a) to any port in the United Kingdom, and there to enter into a further agreement to serve as a seaman in any ship which may happen to be there, and to be bound to any port in British India; or

(b) to any port in the Australian Colonies, and there to enter into a further agreement to serve as a seaman in any ship which may happen to be there, and to be bound to the United Kingdom or to any other part of Her Majesty's dominions.

(2) The original agreement shall be made in such form and contain such provisions, and be executed in such manner and contain such conditions for securing the return of the lascar or native to his own country and for other purposes, as the Governor-General of India in Council or the Governor in Council of any Indian Presidency in which the agreement is made may direct.

(3) Where any lascar or native bound by the original agreement is, on arriving in the United Kingdom or one of the said colonies as the case may be, required to enter into such further agreement as aforesaid, some officer appointed for the purpose in the United Kingdom by a Secretary of State in Council of India, or in any such colony by the Governor of the colony, may, on the payment of such fee not exceeding ten shillings, as a Secretary of State in Council of India or the Governor may direct, certify,—

(a) that the further agreement is a proper agreement in all respects for the lascar or native to make, and is in accordance with the original agreement; and

(b) that the ship to which the further agreement relates is in all respects a proper ship for the lascar or native to serve in and also, where the ship is in one of the said Australian colonies, that it is properly supplied with provisions; and

(c) that there is not, in his opinion, any objection to the full performance of the original agreement;

and thereupon the lascar or native shall be deemed to be engaged under the further agreement and to be for all purposes one of the crew of the ship to which it relates, and the lascar or native shall, notwithstanding a refusal to enter into the further agreement, be liable to the same consequences and be dealt with in all respects in the same manner, as if he had voluntarily entered into the same.

(4) The master of every ship arriving at a port in the United Kingdom, which has or during any part of her voyage has had on board a lascar or any native of India either as one of her crew or otherwise shall exhibit to the officer of customs, or to such person as the Board of Trade may authorise in that behalf, a statement containing a list and description of all lascars or natives of India, who are, or have been, so on board, and an account of, what has become of any lascar or native of India who at any time during the voyage has been, but is not then on board, and the ship shall not be cleared inwards, until the statement is exhibited, and if the master fails to exhibit such statement he and the owner of the ship shall be liable jointly and severally to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every lascar or native of India in respect of whom the failure takes place.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any provisions which are unrepealed of the Act of the fourth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter eighty, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade within the limits of the charter of the East India Company and to make further provision with respect to such trade."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th February 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 165.—Colonel L. W. Parsons, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Inspector General of Artillery in India and to have the substantive rank of Major-General, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 20th February 1903, *vice* Major-General T. B. Tyler, vacated.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 166.—Lieutenant H. C. M. N. James, Indian Army, 5th Madras Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 14th December 1902.

[Joined his appointment on the 23rd January 1903.]

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 167.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :—

3rd Madras Lancers.

Dawinda Singh to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 168.—The following extract is pubished for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd February 1903 pages 682 and 683.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
3rd February 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Harvey Hamilton Harvey-Kelly is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 16th January 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings Read, Indian Army, to be Colonel. Dated 15th January 1903.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Captain H. F. Walters, Indian Army, is granted the local rank of Major whilst employed with the Seistan Mission. Dated 1st January 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 169.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Almond Paul Westlake, D.S.O.,—9th August 1902.

Henry Gerard Burton,—3rd February 1903.

Lewis Ernest Cooper,—7th February 1903.

No. 170.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

7th February 1903.

Gerard Beechey Howard Rice.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

1st December 1902.

Harold Gordon Wilmer.

3rd January 1903.

Robert Clerke Burton.

12th January 1903.

Harold Saunders.

17th January 1903.

Leslie Gwatkin Williams.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BOMBAY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary Colonel) John Philip Greany, M.D., *vice* Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., deceased. Dated 11th January 1903.

Colonel Greany's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 4th April 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 171.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on Subadar-Major Man Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry, dated 16th January 1903.

No. 172.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

3rd Brahman Infantry.

Jemadar Ramchariitr Pande to be Subadar, and Havildar Ramesar Misr to be Jemadar, *vice* Bindadin Sukul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd January 1903.

14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Atr Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Kala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th January 1903.

Subadar Mitt Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar U'dam Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Dip Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Man Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1903.

2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Gopiram Lama to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jitaram Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Lachman Singh Newar to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhim Singh Rana, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1903.

Jemadar Sital Singh Lama to be Subadar and Havildar Jangbir Thapa II to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Santbir Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Haribhagat Sahi to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhanbir Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th January 1903.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Gunga Lal Jaici to be Subadar, and Havildar Sowar Sing Suba to be Jemadar, *vice* Rabilal Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

14th Madras Infantry.

Jemadars Kushal Chand and Jhanda Singh to be Subadars, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

Havildar Nur Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

31st Burma Light Infantry.

Color Havildar Khudadad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Karm Shah, discharged, with effect from the 13th November 1902.

21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).

Color Havildar Martand Powar to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th January 1903, *vice* Ganpat Nagoji, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Madaman to be Subadar and Havildar Zarin to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Ghani, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1902.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 173.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Owen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Superintendent, Opium Factory, Behar, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th March 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 174.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers belonging to Indian departments are awarded the silver medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1902:—

Conductor James Park, Ordnance Department.
„ William Edmund Bowder, Ordnance Department.
„ Peter Connor, „ „
„ Frederick William Fryer, „ „
„ James Riley, „ „
„ William Thomas Hewitt, „ „
Sub-Conductor Louis Howard, „ „
„ James Tibbs, Supply and Transport Corps.
Conductor James Franklin, Military Works Services.
Sub-Conductor James Turner Coleman, India Miscellaneous List.
„ William Davis, „ „ „

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers (Electrical Company).

No. 175.—William Russell Steel, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 11 February 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 176.—George Penn-Simkins, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 31st August 1902, *vice* Macphail, resigned.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 177.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel James Austin Bourdillon, C.S.I., V.D., Commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th January 1903, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Colonel with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 178.—John James Marsland, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd February 1903, *vice* Payne, resigned.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

No. 179.—Captain Edwin Wilbert Hodges to be Major and Commandant, *vice* Hill, deceased.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 180.—Hyde Clarendon Gowan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd December 1902, *vice* Browning, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Alexander Playfair resigns his commission, with effect, from the 4th February 1903.

Second Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

No. 181.—Lieutenant and Quarter Master James Miller Mushet is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 182.—Lieutenant Charles Stephen Anderson to be Captain, *vice* Steele, resigned.

Lieutenant Benjamin Frank Jones to be Captain, *vice* Cooper, resigned.

John Malvern Dame, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jones, promoted.

John Mitchell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Whitworth, promoted.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 183.—Lieutenant Thomas Gracey, Royal Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd February 1903, *vice* Williams, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 184.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force :—

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Phillip McTighe.

No. 185.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895 :—

Calcutta Light Horse.

Major E. Henry.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Volunteer C. D'Moss.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal J. Wicks.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Orderly Room Sergeant R. A. Matthews.
Sergeant J. F. Barnes.
Volunteer R. T. Albert.
" F. A. LeMeur.
" R. E. Scaife.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer T. B. Heysham.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Color Sergeant C. J. Smith.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal G. A. Burbridge.
Lance Corporal J. A. Kelly.
Volunteer J. Bluett.
" H. Lakin.
" W. Poole.
" A. Thompson.
" C. Woolman.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer J. Kedge.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer W. P. Smith.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Color Sergeant W. Leach.
Lance Corporal J. Oakley.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color Sergeant R. F. George.
Sergeant J. E. Saunders.
Lance Sergeant P. G. Carvey.
Volunteer M. J. Walsh.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles,

Volunteer A. V. Maynee.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Sergeant J. Green.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Sergeant C. Clarke
,, P. Burke.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant J. H. G. W. Schmidt.
Band Sergeant G. Saville.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1903.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 21st and 27th February 1903.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon George Smith Collett.	21st February 1903.	Umballa .	...	...
2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment.	Lieutenant Andrews Colpoys Wood.	25th February 1903.	Calcutta .	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1903.

No. 78.—Mr. T. J. Fern, Registrar, Government of India, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months, under Articles 264A and 37 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 2nd March 1903 or subsequent date.

No. 79.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 78, dated 23rd February 1903, Mr. A. Duggan, Superintendent in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar in that Department, *vice* Mr. T. J. Fern, or until further orders.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 82.—Mr. K. M Kirkhope, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th December 1902.

No. 83.—Mr. A. Devon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent and Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th December 1902

Mr. Devon will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II.

No. 84.—Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months in extension of the seventeen months' combined leave previously granted, with effect from the 5th August 1901.

No. 85.—Mr. V C. French, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted, with effect from 4th April 1903, or subsequent date, furlough for 12 months under Article 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, of which the first four months will be on full pay, under the terms of Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 5217-P, dated 16th October 1900.

No. 86.—Mr. C Muirhead, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1903.

No. 76.—Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd April 1903.

No. 77.—Mr. A. J. Fox, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th October 1902.

The 24th February 1903.

No. 80.—The undermentioned Civil Engineers, who have been appointed to the Public Works Department by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India under covenant for five years, are posted as follows:—

Madras.

Mr. Joseph James O'Reilly.
" William Maurice Griffith.
" Harold Wood Milner.
" Charles Lestourgeon Bushell.
" Francis Edward Morgan.

Bombay.

Mr. Charles Johnston.
" Percy Lloyd Bowers,
" Alfred Woods Hanckel.

Central Provinces.

Mr. Edwin Sidney Langdon Beddy.
" Philip James Cadwallader Adams.

Burma.

Mr. Ernest Henry Liversidge.
" William Aubrey Aylmer Battle.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 81—Mr. Arthur Maurice Fagan, a retired officer of the Public Works Department, who has been re-engaged by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under covenant for three years, is posted to the Central Provinces for employment on Irrigation Works.

No. 87.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 455, dated 5th December 1902, Mr. J. Benton, C.I.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 18th December 1902.

No. 88.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 210, dated 18th June 1902, Mr. W. A. Inglis is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the 25th December 1902.

No. 89.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from
Ivens, J. H. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	3rd November 1902.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Reversion	Ditto.
McLeod, N. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Nicolls, J. R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Murray, F. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Reversion	11th November 1902.
Pargiter, E. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Ditto	Ditto.
Benton, J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Officiating Chief Engineer.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	12th November 1902.
Horn, D. B.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Reversion	Ditto.
Inglis, W. A.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Ditto	Ditto.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotioner.	With effect from
Field, G. M. R.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Revision	12th November 1902.
Wood, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary	20th November 1902.
Jacob, L. M.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Reversion	3rd December 1902.
Brodie, W. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Scobie, M. J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	Ditto.
Hatten, J. J.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	5th December 1902.
White, C. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	16th December 1902.
Benton, J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	18th December 1902.
Thurburn, Colonel J. W., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, and Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent Temporary	Ditto.
Parkes, B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	Ditto.
Colebrook, H. W. V.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mullaly, J. J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	21st December 1902.
Jacob, L. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Pargiter, E. H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
Coode, M. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Thurburn, Colonel J. W., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	25th December 1902.
Horn, D. B.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Inglis, W. A.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Higgins, A. F.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Lees, O. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	7th January 1903.
Goument, C. E. V.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Scobie, M. J.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	10th January 1903.
Abbott, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. S., D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	6th February 1903.
Barratt, C. H.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	Ditto.
Jacob, L. M.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	9th February 1903.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Murray, F. C.	Superintending Engineer, nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	9th February 1903.
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Hatten, J. J.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Inglis, W. A.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	13th February 1903.
Kennedy, R. G.	Officiating Chief Engineer.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Baker, H. V. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Frost, H. F. B.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Watts, G. K.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	18th February 1903.
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.

TELEGRAPH.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 90.—The following promotion and reversion are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 22nd January 1903:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. Mayston	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank.
Mr. J. J. R. Overton	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

S. PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 706 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st February 1903:—

No. 52 of 1903.—William Newton Dumaresq, electrical engineer, of 12, Rylett Crescent, Shepherds Bush, London, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in the method of, and means for, driving motor cars, cycles, and other similar vehicles.*

No. 53 of 1903.—William Newton Dumaresq, electrical engineer, of 12, Rylett Crescent, Shepherds Bush, London, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in the method of, and means for, driving cycles, motor cars, and other similar vehicles, such invention being also applicable to motor launches.*

No. 54 of 1903.—Robert Norrie, boiler-maker, Dalla Dockyard, c/o Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Rangoon, British Burma. *Improvements in punching, shearing machines and the like.*

No. 55 of 1903.—Sydney Stanford Doeg, mechanic, of Calcutta. *A self-adjusting automatic tramway line cleaner and curve lubricator.*

No. 56 of 1903.—Harry Howlett Young, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, of 10, Inglis road, Colchester, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in reducing gear.*

No. 57 of 1903.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, York road, King's Cross, London, England. *Improvements in combined spring and frictional resistance devices.*

No. 58 of 1903.—Thomas Churchman Darby, Thomas Albert Darby, and Sidney Charles Darby, engineers, of the Darby Digger Works, Wickford Junction, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in implements for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like.*

No. 59 of 1903.—K. Tholasi Doss, bangle merchant, No. 1, Ayya Pillai lane, Black Town, Madras. *Improvements in water-lifts.*

No. 707 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 9 of 1902.—Cornelius Edward Cardew, engineer, of Insein township, Hanthawadi district, Lower Burma. *Improvements in or relating to axle-boxes suitable for railway and tramway vehicles.* (Specification filed 3 October 1902.)

No. 56 of 1902.—Frederick Henry Addis, district locomotive superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, residing at Mhow, in Central India. *Improvements in collapsible boats.* (Specification filed 30 January 1903.)

No. 193 of 1902.—Patrick Duncan Gourlay Clark, planter, of Balangoda, Ceylon. *Improvements for the purpose of sorting tea.* (Specification filed 16 February 1903.)

No. 228 of 1902.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of The Old Manor House, Fairseat, Kent, England. *An improved wheel.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 327 of 1902.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in the construction of shapes, moulds, or vessels for taking fluids, fluid pressures, or other strains.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 345 of 1902.—Charles Alister Trotter, blacksmith, of Opunake, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improved appliances for ascertaining distances and calculating altitudes, the same being especially applicable in range-finding for rifles.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 364 of 1902.—William Algernon Ede-Clendinnen, surgeon dentist, of No. 54, Elphin Grove, Glenferrie, in the state of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *Improved nicotine trap and smoke cooling appliance for tobacco pipes and cigar holders.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 380 of 1902.—John Taylor, of the firm of Mather and Platt, Limited, engineers, of Park Works, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in humidifiers.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 431 of 1902.—George Clark Warr, manufacturer, of 13, Fenchurch Avenue, London, and William Thomas Wright, manufacturer, of Ankerwyche Farm, Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire, both in England. *Improved method of manufacturing edible vegetable fat.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 452 of 1902.—Dominik Brummer, municipal master carpenter, of Gymnasiumstrasse, 93, Vienna, XIX, Austria. *Improvements in or relating to portable buildings.* (Specification filed 4 February 1903.)

No. 3 of 1903.—William Henry Gaze, doctor of medicine, of Wyndham street, Shepparton, in the county of Moira, state of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in illuminating gas.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 708 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 7 April 1903 to 7 April 1904.)

No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonné Fstienne. *Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants.* (From 27 April 1903 to 27 April 1904.)

No. 40 of 1895.—Dr. Hermann Reisenegger. *Improved manufacture of dry alizarine.* (From 20 March 1903 to 20 March 1904.)

No. 331 of 1896.—Samuel Holt Sharp. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for producing patterns or designs on textile and felted fabrics and the like.* (From 20 April 1903 to 20 April 1904.)

No. 66 of 1897.—Thomas Holliday. *Improvements in means or apparatus for use in the production, storing, and application of acetylene gas.* (From 6 September 1903 to 6 September 1904.)

No. 348 of 1897.—John Dempster Whyte. *Improvements in spinning mules.* (From 24 February 1903 to 24 February 1904.)

No. 204 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the star wheels of the linotype and analogous machines.* (From 22 February 1903 to 22 February 1904.)

No. 213 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to linotype machines.* (From 22 February 1903 to 22 February 1904.)

No. 281 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering, and conveying or transporting loads, which improvements are partly applicable to friction-hoists and similar machines.* (From 22 February 1903 to 22 February 1904.)

No. 282 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering, and conveying or transporting loads.* (From 22 February 1903 to 22 February 1904.)

No. 283 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley. *Improvements in apparatus for dumping, depositing or releasing loads suspended from cranes, transporters and other hoisting-machines.* (From 22 February 1903 to 22 February 1904.)

No. 286 of 1898.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in type-casting and composing machines.* (From 21 February 1903 to 21 February 1904.)

No. 287 of 1898.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited. *Machine for preparing the perforated record strips of type forming machines.* (From 21 February 1903 to 21 February 1904.)

No. 474 of 1898.—David Carl Bendix. *Improvements in the manufacture of dry alizarine colours.* (From 2 March 1903 to 2 March 1904.)

No. 52 of 1899.—Henry Cruse. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for generating steam.* (From 10 May 1903 to 10 May 1904.)

No. 709 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 50 of 1898.—Charles James Dear. *An improved machine for the breaking, scutching, decorticating and like treatment of ramie and other fibrous plants.* (Specification filed 16 November 1898.)

No. 124 of 1898.—Etothene Gas Company, Limited. *An improved illuminating and heating gas.* (Specification filed 16 November 1898.)

No. 125 of 1898.—The Daylight Incandescent Mantle Company, Limited, *The manufacture of an improved fluid for impregnating fibres, fabrics or bodies for incandescent lighting.* (Specification filed 16 November 1898.)

No. 241 of 1898.—John William Mackenzie. *A new method for producing an artificial scent or musk-like substance.* (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

No. 276 of 1898.—Jacob Steiger. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel.* (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

No. 288 of 1898.—Henry Valentine Simpson. *Improvements in treating wood for the purpose of rendering it non-inflammable or for preserving it.* (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

No. 297 of 1898.—John Wight Livingstone. *Improvements in sounding apparatus for navigating purposes.* (Specification filed 12 November 1898.)

No. 314 of 1898.—Chester Ives. *Plastic compositions.* (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

No. 317 of 1898.—Nicolas Flechten-macher. *Improved electro-acoustic telegraph with Morse transmitter.* (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

No. 354 of 1898.—Emilio Maroni, Luigi Merzagora, and Ferdinando Vigano. *Improvements relating to staging for use in repairing the exterior of buildings and the like purposes, and means for supporting the same.* (Specification filed 17 November 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 180 of 1897.—John Armstrong. *Improvements in treating complex ores, mattes and the like, and in furnaces therefor.* (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 69 of 1895.—Otto Anz. *Improvements in the production of silks from cocoons, specially from the so-called wild silk cocoons (Tussah and others).* (Specification filed 18 November 1895.)

No. 204 of 1895.—The Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited. *An improvement in overhead regenerative gas lamps.* (Specification filed 14 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₨50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 1. A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. [illegible] WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 31st December, 1902.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
In the English or other European Language.															
A Guide to Bangalore and its neighbourhood.	English	J. W. Morris	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Ramalu & Co., (Memorial Press), *Printers*. J. W. Morris, *Publisher*.	23rd December 1902.	318	16 mo.	1st edition.	500	Printed	1 8 6 cloth 2 0 0 leather bound	J. W. Morris, St. John's Church Road, Bangalore.	Copyright secured, 23rd December, 1902.	A well compiled and handy guide to Bangalore and its surroundings with full local information relating to civil, military and official matters. The book is the only publication of its kind.

THE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, the 10th February, 1903.

R. C. H. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,00,70,000	11,36,50,545	12,37,20,545	2,71,08,355	6,24,26,581	...	...	8,95,34,936
Allahabad	...	1,58,69,990	1,58,69,990	1,90,81,202	16,65,112	...	..	2,07,46,314
Lahore	...	2,59,06,060	2,59,06,060	94,16,707	13,57,748	...	...	1,07,74,455
Bombay	91,29,335	7,67,72,380	8,59,01,715	1,35,45,752	4,61,60,477	...	...	5,97,06,229
Karachi	...	1,03,84,530	1,03,84,530	39,23,375	20,47,095	...	...	59,70,470
Madras	75,83,310	3,37,27,375	4,13,10,685	1,26,85,860	1,30,45,590	...	..	2,57,31,450
Calicut	...	11,29,935	11,29,935	1,91,265	96,120	...	...	2,87,385
Rangoon	...	1,40,93,310	1,40,93,310	54,20,800	1,70,265	...	...	55,91,065
	2,67,82,645	29,16,14,125	31,83,96,770					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			12,54,520					
TOTAL R			31,71,42,250	9,13,73,316	12,69,68,988	...	...	21,83,42,304
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								12,00,000
NET TOTAL R								21,71,42,304
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								31,71,42,250

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 22nd day of February 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6152, James Docherty.
Age,—23 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, freckled; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—17th June 1897.
Place of enlistment,—Camp Irvine, Ayrshire.
Parish and county in which born,—Govan, Renfrew.
Date of desertion or absence,—5th February 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William.
Marks,—P D left forearm. Ring on finger, left hand.
Under six years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th February 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,20,46,159	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	53,98,610	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,61,49,436	11	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 86,60,578 a. 0 p. 10; Public Deposits at Branches 1,00,58,752 14 10	1,87,19,330	15	8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,09,08,632	4	5
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,35,16,273	11	9
				Balances with other Banks	13,90,325	4	11
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	18,51,854	2	9
				Stamps	12,586	10	8
				Sundries	7,97,328	6	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,25,81,943	13	8		10,20,71,206	3	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,69,822	7	10	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,58,27,676 a. 2 p. 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,69,14,365 15 7	3,27,42,042	1	7
Sundries	14,92,151	0	4				
RUPEES	13,48,13,248	5	6	RUPEES	13,48,13,248	5	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs. value R 23,27,535 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 88,830 0 0
R 24,16,365 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th February 1903.

W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer,

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 31·76.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers. R	General public. R	Postage extra. Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ „	5	6	6
¼ „	2-8	3	4

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 18th February 1903.

No. 26.—On return from privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 85, dated the 7th May 1902, Mr. C. Stead, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the Mardan Sub-Division on 12th August 1902, relieving Mr. M. G. Wall.

POSTING.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 27.—Mr. M. G. Wall, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was, on relief by Mr. C. Stead, retransferred to the Peshawar District in his substantive capacity.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 12th February 1903.

No. 54.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioneer, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, constructing an approach road from the Kohat-Khushalgarh main road to the Babri-Banda railway station on the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mouzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat . .	Kohat . .	Togh . .	1·00	North and South.	North, Railway Station fence. South, Kohat-Khushalgarh road. East and West, Partly cultivated and partly barren land in Mouzah Togh.	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1902-03 up to 31st January 1903.

Canal.	Water distributed during January 1903.				Land irrigated (approximate).		Rainfall.			Chief Crops (approximate).				Remarks.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.											
	Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout.	Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	Name.	Area irrigated during January 1903.	Area irrigated to end of January 1903.	Area irrigated to end of January 1902.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Irrigation Work.														
Swât River Canal	6·10	4·90	865	574	Peshawar	109,893	16	1·34"	0·99"	Wheat	3,254	75,028	68,271	Canal ran for 25 days during the month.
										Barley	319	11,107	16,895	
										Rape	80	3,524	3,594	
Escapage	...	...	...	2						Miscellaneous	488	15,829	10,986	
										Sugarcane	...	*4,405	4,446	
Total	...	...	865	576		109,893	...	...	...		4,141	109,893	104,192	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 24th February 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 31st January 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottábad	3,395	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	1	...	1	5	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	63	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	8	8	16	6	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	119	45	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	1	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	28	28	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	16	15	31	32	14	18	...	11	...	15	...	2	...	4	1	3	4	22	23	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	11	4	15	7	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	2	3	43	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	5	9	7	4	3	...	...	..	3	...	..	...	4	1	2	3	47	36	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	2	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	60	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	15	9	24	15	10	5	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	44	28	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	3	2	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	23	10
		Total	164,251	63	47	110	85	43	42	...	13	...	46	1	3	1	21	9	8	17	35	28	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 31st January 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns 110 births were registered (63 males and 47 females), giving a birth-rate of 35 per mille of population; 85 deaths were registered (43 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 28 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 16th February 1903.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th February 1903.

No. 4.—Second Class Military Assistant Surgeon L. A. H. Clerke, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is recalled from leave and appointed to the charge of His Excellency the Viceroy's Dispensary, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th January 1903.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 6.—First Class Assistant Surgeon A. W. W. Sadlier, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), in subordinate charge of the Army Head-Quarters establishment, held charge of the duties of Medical Officer in charge of the Junior grades of the Secretariat establishments at Simla, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 1st December 1902 to the afternoon of the 6th February 1903.

No. 7.—Second Class Military Assistant Surgeon C. A. Farmer, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), is appointed to the Medical charge of the Junior grades of the Secretariat establishments of the Government of India and the Punjab at Simla, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1903.

The 24th February 1903.

No. 8.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Macdonald, M.D., I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bengal Command, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th February 1903.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1903.

No. 7.—Mr. A. Watson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of 16th January 1903, until further orders.

The 26th February 1903.

No. 9.—Mr. C. F. White, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' furlough in extension of the six months' combined leave previously granted, with effect from the 25th September 1902.

N. PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Director of Railway Traffic.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1903.

No. 6.—Mr. N. C. McLeod, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 20th November last the undermentioned treasure, weighing about 49$\frac{11}{16}$ seers and valued at R12-4-9, was found by one Palla Poosanthiram, of Sothuthurai, an inam village attached to Kalacherivattam, Mannargudi Taluk, while he was digging out earth from survey No. 231 for strengthening the banks of Samanthan Cauvery.

	Estimated weight in seers.	R	a.	p.
1. Varadaraja Perumal, copper	27	6	12	0
2. Selvar swami do.	10$\frac{7}{8}$	2	11	6
3. Amman do.	9$\frac{1}{4}$	2	5	0
4. Bronze bell without handle and tongue, copper	2$\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	9
5. Broken piece of an incense-stand, brass	$\frac{1}{16}$	0	1	6
	49$\frac{11}{16}$	12	4	9

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 20th July 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
5th February 1903.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that, on the 22nd November 1902, treasure consisting of 194 (one hundred and ninty-four) gold kali Panams weighing 19$\frac{3}{4}$ viraganadais and valued at R42-7-0 were found by Sambaya Koundan *alias* Vellia Koundan of Velliampatti on the Nathamporamboke land on the eastern side of the village Chavady of Velliampatty village of the Madura Taluk. All persons claiming the above treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura on the 20th July 1903 at Madura in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Collector.

MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
February 1903.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1903.

No. 258.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 23rd February 1903, *vice* Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on furlough :—

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. C. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1903.

No. 8.—Mr. W. R. Field, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, three months' extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the six months' combined leave previously granted, with effect from the 13th August 1902.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 22nd February 1903.

No. 636-S.—Under the provisions of Article 264A (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, Sirdar Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Native Assistant at Chaman, is granted furlough for six months, in continuation of the privilege leave for three months granted him in this office Notification No. 8208, dated the 25th November 1902.

By order,

W. S. DAVIS, Captain,

First Assistant.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1903.

No. 526-*Ap*.—Rai Saligram Bahadur, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th November, 1902.

Mr. A. D. Gibson, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th November 1902.

Babu Mukand Behari Lal, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 2nd November 1902.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 549-*Ap*.—Mr. C. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and four days combined with furlough out of India for six months and twenty-six days, with effect from the 4th March 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. N. Craddock is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. C. Sheridan or until further orders.

No. 556-*Ap*.—Mr. G. B. Prussia, Officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 6th February 1903.

No. 563-*Ap*.—Mr. H. R. Hebberd, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for thirteen days, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

Mr. J. Home, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 16th January 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. R. Hebberd, or until further orders.

The 26th February 1903.

No. 576-*Ap*.—Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 14 days, with effect from the 1st March 1903.

H. M. KISCH,

Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From [illegible] April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17-8.
½ " R8-8, " R8-14.
¼ " R4-4, " R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General [illegible] gratis, from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

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Messrs. [illegible] Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
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Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
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Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. Paper cover. R3

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Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As. 4.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May 1902.—By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto, Paper cover. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st JANUARY 1903.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph. D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 001768 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for R500 originally standing in the name of Promoda Dassie, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—SATYENDRA NATH BOSE,
Clerk, E. I. Railway, Chief Auditor's office, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. B016493 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for R100, originally standing in the name of Sapoorjee Sorabjee, and No. B011613 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of Sorabjee Framjee, and No. B024210 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of Hargovandas Poonumchand, and last endorsed to Ranchhoddas Jiwandas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—RANCHHODDAS JIWANDAS.
Residence—C/o. Bhawanbhai Ramji, Esq.,
Dadyseth Agiary Lane,
Bombay.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1902, being the fourth quarter of the year 1901-02, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1900-01.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1902.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,45,22,637 7 2	1,43,23,723 3 6	1,98,914 3 8	......
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1902 in the Widows' Fund	1,96,262 4 8	2,07,365 2 6	......	11,102 13 10
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1902 in the Children's Fund	82,235 2 0	81,331 7 9	903 10 3	......
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,813 15 0	4,955 3 6	......	3,141 4 6
Fees and stamps	30 8 0	9 0 0	21 8 0	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	134 11 0	503 2 0	......	368 7 0
Amount pensions with interest received from the Government of India, on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	1,015 15 6	1,015 15 6	......	......
Amount of interest received from the Government of India, for the year 1901-02, and from the subscribers on their arrear subscriptions	8,60,945 4 3	8,50,301 15 11	10,643 4 4	......
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	141 13 0	75 8 3	66 4 9	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,42,579 9 5	11,45,557 7 5	11,634 11 4	14,612 9 4
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,65,217 0 7	1,54,69,280 10 11	A 2,10,548 15 0	14,612 9 4
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,50,750 12 9	1,45,014 12 8	5,736 0 1	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	88,854 1 0	85,493 10 8	3,360 6 4	......
Establishment and contingencies	12,753 1 0	11,801 2 8	951 14 4	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	7,682 3 3	12,999 0 5	......	5,116 13 2
Commission paid for money-orders	784 14 0	889 0 0	......	104 2 0
Amount of fine written back	......	49 4 0	......	49 4 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,61,025 0 0	2,56,246 14 5	B 10,048 4 9	5,270 3 2
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,54,04,192 0 7	1,52,13,033 12 6	C 2,00,500 10 3	9,342 6 2
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,65,217 0 7	1,54,69,280 10 11	2,10,548 15 0	14,612 9 4
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,29,694 2 0	1,29,915 9 0	......	221 7 0

	1902 Widows' Fund.	1902 Children's Fund.	1901 Widows' Fund.	1901 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,338	838	1,403	876	...	...	65	38
Ditto of incumbents	659	800	044	831	15	35	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,232	775	1,242	756	...	19	10	...

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	1,95,936 5 8
B.—Net increase in total disbursements	4,778 1 7
C.—Net increase in balance	1,91,158 0 1

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, } Auditors.
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant,

Published by order of the Directors.

RIVERS HOWE,
Offg. Secretary, and Accountant.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February 1903:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 366—690, dated 24th March, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 950, dated 18th May, 1902 [Paper No. 2].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1631, dated 28th May, 1902 [Paper No. 3].
From the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 472-N., dated 22nd July, 1902 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6701, dated 25th July, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From the Hon'ble the Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 1044-Z., dated 1st August, 1902 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, Madras, No. 2268-W., dated 10th August, 1902 [Paper No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 12-L. & L.—3402-J., dated 21st August, 1902 [Paper No. 8].
From Government, United Provinces, No. 1834—207-M., dated 25th August, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Burma, No. 770-1T.—16, dated 21st August, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 319, dated 28th August, 1902 [Paper No. 11].
From Government, Bombay, No. C. W.-2151, dated 2nd September, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Punjab, No. 3051-S, dated 6th October, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1385—T. M. P. I., dated 5th September, 1902, and enclosures, and No. 1860-T. M. P. I., dated 4th October, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
Memorandum by R. P. Ashton, Esq., dated 11th September, 1902 [Paper No. 15].
From Major-General Beresford Lovett C.B., M.I.E.E., dated 4th November, 1902 [Paper No. 16].

Clause 1.—Having regard to the fact that a number of rules and orders will be required under the new law, we have empowered the Governor General in Council to fix the date of its commencement by notification in the Gazette.

Clause 3.—In addition to certain drafting alterations designed to make the scope of the clause more clear, we have added a proviso to sub-clause (*1*) exempting railways or tramways which have been brought under the operation of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, from the operation of this clause.

Clause 4, sub-clause (*1*).—We have modified sub-head (*a*) which required the consent of a local authority before a license was granted, though it empowered the Local Government, for reasons to be recorded and communicated to the local authority, to dispense with such consent, by providing that the Local Government shall not grant a license without previously consulting the local authority and considering any objections which it may have to urge. Our Colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, objects to this modification. We have omitted sub-head (*b*) which permitted licenses to be granted subject to a time-limit. We have, in sub-head (*f*) (formerly sub-head (*g*)), made the sanction of the Governor General in Council necessary to any variation of the provisions in the schedule and made it clear that additions are included in variations.

Clause 4, sub-clause (*2*).—We have omitted sub-head (*c*) which permitted the revocation of a license in the case of a local authority for mere default in executing works or supplying energy and thus put these licenses in the same position as those granted to other persons.

Clause 5.—We have inserted words in clause (*b*) requiring a local authority to have received an intimation from the Local Government that it is at liberty so to do before it may call on the licensee to sell its undertaking to such authority. We have added a new clause (*c*) giving the Local Government an option of purchase when no sale has been effected to a local authority or other person. Another new clause (*g*) provides for the working of the undertaking by an intending purchaser pending the completion of the sale if this has not been effected before the date fixed for the revocation of the license.

Clause 7.—We have, in sub-clause (*1*), made the sanction of the Local Government necessary to a purchase by a local authority. Sub-clause (*3*) is new and confers on the Local Government the option of purchasing the portion of an undertaking which is outside the local area for which a local authority is constituted when the local authority has elected to purchase the portion within such area. Sub-clause (*5*) is also new and permits the local authority, with the sanction of the Local Government, to waive its option of purchasing and, instead of purchasing, to arrange with the licensee for his continuing to work the undertaking until the expiration of the next period after which the option of purchase again arises.

Clause 8.—For the former clause 8, which related to licenses subject to a time-limit, we have substituted a new provision giving the licensee, where neither the local authority nor the Local Government has purchased his undertaking, the option, to be exercised within six months, of disposing of his land and works in such manner as he thinks fit before the Local Government can take steps to have the works removed as provided by clause 5, sub-clause (*f*), of our revised Bill.

Clause 9.—This clause takes the place of another clause relating to licenses with time-limits. Sub-clause (*1*), which deals with the purchase by the licensee of other undertakings, corresponds to clause I of the Schedule to the Bill as introduced. Sub-clauses (*2*) and (*3*) are new, the former prohibits the licensee from transferring his undertaking or any part thereof without the consent of the Local Government, and the latter clause declares all agreements made in contravention of sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) to be void.

Clause 10.—We have simplified the provisions of this clause which now empowers the Local Government to vary the terms upon which a licensee shall be bound to sell his undertaking.

Clause 12—By a slight addition we have made it clear that sub-clause (*2*) refers to the placing of wires *over*, as well as on, private property. We have expanded the proviso to the sub-clause so as to give power to the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police to order the position of any stay or strut to be altered, and further, on the application of the owner or occupier, to order any stay or strut which has been already fixed to be removed altogether.

Clause 13.—In addition to prescribing the minimum scale at which plans may be drawn we have provided, in sub-clause (*1*), sub-head (*a*), that the licensee shall intimate to the repairing authority or owner the time at which it is proposed to commence the execution of any new works, and we have added a new sub-head (*f*) providing for the giving, except in cases of emergency, of 48 hours' notice of works which consist of the repair, renewal and amendment of existing works and requiring such works to be carried out with all reasonable despatch. We have also provided in sub-clause (*3*) that a temporary aërial line shall in no case be used for a period exceeding six weeks.

Clause 14.—In sub-clause (*2*), sub-head (*a*), we have made provisions for plans and notice of time of commencing work similar to those in clause 13 and we have further extended the time for notice under this sub-head from fourteen days to one month, and have in sub-head (*b*) given the owner fourteen days instead of one week for serving a requisition that any question shall be settled by arbitration.

We have omitted clause 16 of the Bill as introduced, which was taken from the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, and empowered the licensee to carry out works himself in default of the person or authority responsible for repairs, as the clause appeared to us to be unnecessary, having regard to the general scheme of this Bill and the powers herein conferred on a licensee.

Clause 17 (formerly clause 18).—We have in sub-clause (*1*) required the Local Government to consult the local authority before communicating to a licensee its approval of any proposed aërial line and in sub-clause (*3*) we have restricted the power to cause trees to be removed to Magistrates of the first class.

Clause 19 (formerly clause 20).—We have provided in sub-clause (*1*) that the licensee or any person duly authorized by him should inform the occupier of his intention before actually entering any premises in pursuance of the power conferred by this sub-clause, while in sub-clause (*2*) we have substituted the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police for the Local Government, as the authority which is to give the special order necessary under that sub-clause.

Clause 21 (formerly clause 22).—We have recast the proviso to this clause so as to make its intention, which appeared to us to be somewhat ambiguous, more clear.

Clause 23 (formerly clause 24).—In sub-clause (*2*) we have required the licensee to obtain the consent of the Local Government before charging for energy at different rates for lighting and for other purposes, and we have added a new sub-clause (*3*) providing for the reference of differences or disputes under the clause to arbitration.

Clause 24 (formerly clause 25).—By a new proviso to this clause we have prohibited the licensee from exercising the power of discontinuing the supply to any consumer in any case in which a dispute as to whether the meter is in proper order has arisen and is not yet determined.

Clause 26 (formerly clause 27).—We have extended the protection conferred by this clause to docks, wharves and piers vested in or controlled by local authorities.

Clause 27 (formerly clause 28).—We have added words to sub-clause (*3*) to meet the case of disputes arising between licensees under the proposed law and licensees of private telephone wires and we have provided that all disputes under the sub-clause shall be referred to the Governor General in Council instead of to the Local Government.

Clause 28 (formerly clause 29).—We have required notices of accidents to be sent within twenty-four hours to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police as well as to the Local Government and we have specifically included accidents from electric shock or fall of an aërial line among the accidents of which notice is to be given. Sub-clause (*2*) of this clause formed sub-clause (*2*) of clause 31 of the Bill as introduced. The rest of that clause has been relegated to the rule-making clause.

Clause 30 (formerly clause 32).—The alteration in the opening words of sub-clause (*4*) is similar to that we have already explained in reference to sub-clause (*1*) of clause 19, whilst the new proviso to the sub-clause is designed for the protection of the consumer in the event of any dispute arising between him and the licensee as to the condition of the meter.

Clause 31 (formerly clause 34).—We have added a proviso to this clause exempting railways and tramways under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and we have slightly widened the second proviso by extending it to cases in which the energy is generated in connection with, as well as on, the premises where it is used.

Clause 32, which provides for the constitution of Advisory Boards, is new. It will be seen that the clause contemplates the appointment of a general Board and of provincial Boards, consisting of either five or three members, of whom a certain number are to be nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may by rule prescribe, and that provision is made for the payment of the travelling expenses incurred by any member in the performance of his duty.

Clause 33, which contains the rule-making power, corresponds to clauses 33 and 35 of the Bill as introduced. Besides reproducing the subject-matter of those clauses with considerable amplifications, this clause gives power to make rules for the appointment of Electric Inspectors by Local Governments, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, by local authorities, and for prescribing their qualifications, remuneration and duties and for the appointment of the members of Advisory Boards and defining their duties and procedure.

Clause 34, which follows the lines of sub-sections (*3*), (*4*), (*5*) and (*6*) of section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, is new. Sub-clause (*3*) prescribes the main duty of an Advisory Board, which is to report on the expediency and suitability of all proposed rules before publication.

Clause 36 (formerly clause 38).—To provide for a case in which the Local Government may be concerned in a dispute we have by this clause conferred a power on the Governor General in Council as well as on the Local Government to appoint an arbitrator.

Clause 39 (formerly clause 41).—We have made various alterations in this clause, the most important of which are—

(*a*) the increase of the term of imprisonment prescribed in sub-clause (*2*) from one year to two years ;

(*b*) the introduction of a new sub-head (*b*) in sub-clause (*3*) providing for the case of a licensee failing to prevent any excessive variation of pressure ;

(*c*) the increase of the daily fine prescribed under sub-clause (*5*) from twenty to fifty rupees ;

(*d*) the increase of the fine prescribed under sub-clause (*6*) from one hundred to two hundred rupees ;

(*e*) the increase of the two fines prescribed under sub-clause (*8*) from fifty and ten rupees to one hundred and twenty rupees, respectively ; and

(*f*) the addition of a new sub-clause (*10*) making it clear that the Government is entitled to claim the benefit of the protection afforded by certain of the

penal clauses there enumerated in the case of energy supplied by or of works belonging to it.

Clause 40 is new and provides for the performance by the Governor General in Council of the functions assigned by Part II to the Local Government when the area of supply is a cantonment, fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or other building or place occupied by Government for naval or military purposes.

Clause 42 (formerly clause 43).—We have added the Howrah Bridge Electric Lighting Act, 1902, which extended the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, to the Howrah Bridge, to the Acts to be repealed. We have also added saving clauses covering all licenses under the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, and all licenses granted by or agreements made with the sanction of the Government for the supply of electricity before the commencement of the proposed Act and then in force.

The Schedule.—We have already explained that clause 1 of the Schedule has been transferred to the body of the Bill as clause 9. With regard to the other clauses of the Schedule we only think it necessary to note that we have omitted the provisos to sub-clause (2) of clause VIII (formerly clause IX) and sub-clause (2) of clause IX (formerly clause X) as unnecessary, that we have extended the distances within which owners or occupiers under clause IX and the Local Government under clause X (formerly clause XI) can requisition the licensee for a supply of energy to one hundred yards in both cases, that we have recast the fourth proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause IX so as to make the Electric Inspector or other specially appointed officer the judge as to whether the electric wire, fittings and works in any premises to which the licensee has to supply energy are in good order, that we have made it a condition of a requisition by the Local Government for a supply of energy under clause X that it should ask for the supply for at least one year, that we have made the provisions of the first, fourth, fifth and sixth provisos to sub-clause (1) and of sub-clause (2) of clause IX applicable to every case in which a requisition for the supply of energy is made by the Government under clause X, and, lastly, that we have expanded the provisions of clause XV (formerly clause XVI) so as to make it clear that it covers the inspection and testing of the generating, converting and testing stations of the licensee and all parts of his electric system.

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	15th February, 1902.
Fort Saint George Gazette	25th February, 1902.
Bombay Government Gazette	27th February, 1902.
Calcutta Gazette	19th February, 1902.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	22nd February, 1902.
Punjab Government Gazette	27th February, 1902.
Burma Gazette	1st March, 1902.
Central Provinces Gazette	22nd February, 1902.
Assam Gazette	1st March, 1902.
Coorg District Gazette	1st March, 1902.
Sind Official Gazette	6th March, 1902.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	22nd July, 1902.
	Telugu	8th July, 1902.
	Hindustani	16th June, 1902.
	Kanarese	29th April, 1902.
	Malayalam	13th May, 1902.
Bombay	Marathi	*Not published.*
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengal	*Not published.*
	Hindi	
	Uriya	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Urdu	12th July, 1902.
Punjab	Urdu	10th July, 1902.
Burma	Burmese	*Not reported.*
Central Provinces	Marathi	*Not reported.*
	Hindi	
	Kanarese	
Assam	Bengali	*Not reported.*
Coorg	Kanarese	May, 1902.
	Marathi	*Not published.*
Sindh	Sindhi	*Not published.*

3. The other alterations proposed in the Bill do not call for special remark. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

A. T. ARUNDEL.
T. RALEIGH.
E. FG. LAW.
G. K. GOKHALE.
SYED HOSSAIN BILGRAMI.
M. C. TURNER.
A. W. CRUICKSHANK.

The 28th February, 1903.

No. II.
THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

CONTENTS.

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

PART II.
SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

PART III.
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PART IV.
GENERAL.

THE SCHEDULE.
PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II.

[The portions in italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas ; and

(*3*) *It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— [XIII of 1885.]

(*a*) "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air :

(*b*) the expression "area of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being authorized to supply energy : [62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch.]

(*c*) "consumer" means any person supplied, or entitled to be supplied, with energy by a licensee : [*Ibid.*]

(*d*) the expression "consumer's terminals" means the ends of the electric lines situate upon any consumer's premises and belonging to him, at which the supply of energy is delivered from the service lines : [*Ibid.*]

(*e*) "daily fine" means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor : [*Ibid.*]

(*f*) "distributing main" means the portion of any main which is used for transmitting energy to service lines for the purposes of general supply : [*Ibid.*]

(*g*) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing energy *for any purpose, together* with any casing, coating, covering tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy : [Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 2 (*d*); 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 32.]

(*h*) "electrical power" means the rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied : [62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch.]

(*i*) "energy" means electrical energy expended at a rate greater than twenty-five watts : [*Ibid.*]

(*j*) "general supply" means the general supply of energy to ordinary consumers, and includes, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary with the Government or with a local authority, the general supply of energy for public lamps, but does not include the supply of energy to particular consumers under special agreements : [*Ibid.*]

(*k*) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy :

(*l*) "main" means any electric supply-line which is laid by a licensee in any street and through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by the licensee for the purpose of general supply : [*Ibid.*]

(*m*) "plan" includes a section :

(*n*) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message : [XIII of 1887, s. 2(3).]

(*o*) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by a licensee to a consumer either from a main or directly from the licensee's premises : [*Ibid.*]

(*p*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway : and [XX of 1891 s. 3 (4).]

(*q*) the expression "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a licensee. [45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 32.]

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

3. (*1*) No person shall supply energy *for*

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 4).

Supply of energy to the public or for traction to be licensed.

electric traction or to the public for *any purpose* except under, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a license granted by the Local Government under this Part:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. X of 1890.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether energy is or is not supplied or to be supplied for electric traction *or to the public for any purpose* within the meaning of sub-section (1), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 3.]

Grant and revocation of licenses.

4. (1) The Local Government may grant a license to any person to supply energy for any purpose in any specified local area, and also to lay down electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated outside such specified local area to the boundary of such specified local area in any case in which the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such specified local area; and in respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) *Before granting a license under this Part the Local Government shall consult every local authority concerned, and where such local authority advances any objection to the grant of a license, the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration and, if in its opinion it is insufficient, shall record in writing and communicate to such local authority its reasons for such opinion.*

[Ben. Act IX 1895, s. 3 (ii); 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 3 (5).]

(b) Any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in such manner and with such particulars as the *Governor General in Council* may by rule direct, and no such license shall be granted until three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid have expired and until all representations or objections received by the Local Government within that period with reference thereto have been considered by it.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 3 (6).]

(c) No application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting *of such authority* held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given.

[Ben. Act IX 1895, s. 3, (...)]

(d) A license under this Part may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such other matters as the Local Government may think fit.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 1.]

(e) The grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, s. 1.]

(f) The provisions contained in the schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly *added to*, varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to such *additions*, variations or exceptions (if any) which the Local Government, *with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council*, is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license, and shall be binding in like manner and to the same extent as if enacted in this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, *in any of the following cases, namely :*—

(a) *where* the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act;

(b) where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation;

(c) where the licensee *not being a local authority* fails, within a period of six months after the date of his license or such further period as the Local Government may determine and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works, to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or fails to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license;

(d) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license;

(e) where the licensee, not being a local authority, shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, at any time after the commencement of his license, that his undertaking cannot be carried on with profit and ought to be abandoned;

(f) where the licensee supplies energy by means of some system not approved by the Local Government;

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(*g*) in any other case, with the consent of the licensee and, if the licensee is not a local authority, with that of the local authority (if any) concerned, and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks just :

Provided that the Local Government shall not revoke the license as to part only of the area of supply if the licensee represents that he desires to be relieved of his liabilities in respect of the whole.

(3) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (2), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and any further terms or conditions shall be binding upon, and be observed by, the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license.

[*Ibid*, cl. 67.]

Provisions where license of licensee, not being a local authority, is revoked.

5. Where the Local Government revokes the license of any licensee, not being a local authority, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(*a*) The Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee and upon any local authority concerned, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect, and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine.

(*b*) Within one month after the service of such notice as aforesaid any local authority concerned may, *if the Local Government has intimated to the local authority that it is at liberty so to do*, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to the local authority the undertaking or such part thereof as is carried on within the area for which it is constituted, on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purpose of the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration :

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, and, where a part only of the undertaking is purchased, to any loss occasioned by severance, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of goodwill or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations.

(*c*) Where no purchase has been effected by a local authority under clause (*b*), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking or such part of it as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to such other person the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid.

(*d*) Where a purchase has been effected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall vest in the purchasers free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking; and the revocation of the license shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the licensee from whom the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, is purchased, and, save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee.

(*e*) *Where no purchase has been effected under clause (b) or clause (c), the Local Government shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, and, if the Local Government elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to the Local Government upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in clauses (b) and (d) save that where the Local Government is the purchaser the license shall, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation.*

(*f*) Where no purchase has been effected *under any of the foregoing clauses*, the Local Government may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

(*g*) *If the licensee has been required to sell the undertaking or any part thereof, and if the sale has not been completed by the date fixed in the notice issued under clause (a), the purchaser may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, work the undertaking or such part thereof pending the completion of the sale.*

[*Ibid*, cl.

Provisions where license of local authority is revoked.

6. Where the Local Government revokes the license of a local authority as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, it may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

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[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s.] **Purchase of undertaking.**

7. (*1*) Where a license has been granted, a local authority shall, on the expiration of such period, not exceeding forty-two years, and of every such subsequent period, not exceeding ten years, as shall be specified in this behalf in the license, have the option of purchasing such portion of the undertaking as is in the area for which it is constituted, and, if the local authority, *with the previous sanction of the Local Government*, elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to it upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in section 5, clauses (*b*) and (*d*).

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid, if a local authority does not elect to purchase, the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions *save that where the Local Government purchases the undertaking or any part thereof under such option the license shall, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation.*

(*3*) *Where, in exercise of the option conferred by sub-section (1), a local authority has elected to purchase the portion of the undertaking which is within the area for which it is constituted, the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions in respect to any portion of the undertaking which is without such area.*

(*4*) Not less than twelve months' notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be.

[New sub-s. (5) of s. 7.]

(*5*) *Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, waive its option of purchase and enter into an agreement with the licensee for the working by him of the undertaking, or such portion thereof as is in the area for which such authority is constituted, until the expiration of the next subsequent period referred to in sub-section (1), upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in such agreement.*

[New s. 8.] *Provisions where license revoked with consent of licensee on expiration of periods referred to in section 7 (1).*

8. *Where, on the expiration of any of the periods referred to in section 7, sub-section (1), neither the local authority nor the Local Government purchases the undertaking or any portion thereof, and the license is, with the consent of the licensee, revoked, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit:*

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months, the Local Government may proceed to take action as provided in section 5, clause (f).

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 3.] **Licensee not to purchase, or associate himself with, other licensed undertakings *or transfer his undertaking*.**

9. (*1*) The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associate himself with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy.

(*2*) *The licensee shall not at any time transfer his undertaking, or any part thereof, by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government.*

(*3*) *Any agreement relating to any transaction of the nature described in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) which may be made without such consent as aforesaid shall be void.*

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 3.] **General power for Local Government to vary terms of purchase.**

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7 and 8, the Local Government, *with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council*, may, *in* any license granted under this Act, vary the terms upon which a licensee shall be bound to sell his undertaking.

[*Ibid*, s. 9.] **Annual accounts of licensee.**

11. (*1*) Every licensee shall prepare and render to the Local Government, on or before such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule fix, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed by the said rule.

(*2*) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 6. 62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, App.] **Provisions as to the opening and breaking up of streets, etc.**

12. (*1*) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his license,—

(*a*) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway within the area of supply;

(*b*) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any such street, railway or tramway;

(*c*) lay down and place within the area of supply electric supply-lines and other works;

(*d*) repair, alter or remove the same; and

(*e*) do all other acts necessary for the due supply of energy within the area of supply.

(*2*) Nothing contained in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee, without the consent of the local authority or of the owner and occupier concerned, as the case may be, to lay down or place any electric supply-line or other work in, through or against any building, or on, *over* or under any land not dedicated to public use, whereon, *whereover or whereunder* any electric supply-line or work has not already been lawfully laid down or placed *by such licensee*:

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Provided that any stay or strut required for the sole purpose of securing in position any support of an aerial electric supply-line may be fixed on any building or land or, having been so fixed, may be altered, notwithstanding the objection of the owner or occupier of such building or land, if the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing so directs:

Provided also that if at any time the owner or occupier of any building or land on which any such stay or strut has been fixed shows sufficient cause, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, may by order in writing direct any such stay or strut to be removed or altered.

(3) Every order made *by a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police under sub-section (2)* shall be subject to revision by the Local Government.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 13.]

(4) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway, tramway or bridge, without the consent of the person by whom the same is repairable, *unless* with the written consent of the Local Government:

Provided that the Local Government shall not give any such consent as aforesaid, until notice has been given, by advertisement or otherwise as the Local Government may direct, to the person by whom the street, railway, tramway or bridge concerned is repairable, and until all representations or objections received in accordance with the notice have been considered by the Local Government.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cls. 14 & 15.]

Notice of new works.

13. (1) Where the exercise of any of the powers of a licensee in relation to the execution of any works involves the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) Not less than one month before commencing the execution of the works (not being a house-service or the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), the licensee shall serve upon the person or authority responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the repairing authoriry") or upon the person or authority for the time being entitled to work the railway, tramway, canal or waterway (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), as the case may be, a notice in writing describing the proposed works, together with a detailed plan thereof, *on a scale which shall not be smaller than 88 feet to an inch, or such other scale as the Local Government may approve*, and *intimating* the manner in which, *and the time at which*, it is proposed to interfere with or alter any existing works, and shall, upon being required to do so by the repairing authority or owner, as the case may be, from time to time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired

(b) If the repairing authority *intimates to the licensee that it* disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may *within one week of receiving such intimation* appeal to the Local Government, whose decision, *after considering the reasons given by the repairing authority for its action*, shall be final.

(c) If the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or disapproval to the licensee within *one month*, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and plan served under clause (a).

(d) If the owner disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (a), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works, or to compensation, or to his obligations to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(e) Where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (d), the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(f) *Where the works to be executed consist of the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered, the licensee shall, except in cases of emergency, give to the repairing authority, or to the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works, and, on the expiry of such notice, such works shall be commenced forthwith and shall be carried on with all reasonable despatch and, if possible, both by day and by night until completed.*

(2) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aërial line without complying with the provisions of sub-section (1):

Provided that such aërial line shall be used only until the defect in the under-ground electric

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supply-line can be made good, ***and in no case for a period exceeding six weeks***, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

[*Ibid*, cl. 17.]

Alteration of pipes, wires, etc.

14. (*1*) Any licensee may alter the position of any pipe (not forming, in a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply-lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him.

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely:—

(*a*) Not less than *one month* before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, together with a plan, *on a scale which shall not be smaller than 88 feet to the inch, or such other scale as the Local Government may approve*, describing the proposed alteration, *and intimating the time when it is to be commenced*, and *shall* subsequently *give* such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire.

(*b*) Within *fourteen* days after the service of the notice and plan upon the owner, the owner may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice or plan shall be settled by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(*c*) Every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (*b*), shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith.

(*d*) Where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (*b*), or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(*e*) The owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, settled by arbitration.

(*f*) Where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (*e*), he shall, not *less* than forty-eight hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notification in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made; and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator.

(*g*) Where the owner declines to comply, or *does not, within the time and in the manner prescribed by a notification served upon him under clause* (*f*), comply, with *the* notification, the operator may himself execute the alteration.

(*h*) All expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (*f*) may be recovered by him from the operator.

(*i*) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[*Ibid*, cl. 18.]

Laying of electric supply-lines, etc., near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works.

15. (*1*) Where a licensee requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines (not being service-lines) or other works, near to which any sewer, drain, watercourse or work under the control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any main, pipe, syphon, electric supply-line or other work belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or where any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new mains or pipes (not being service-pipes) or other works, near to which any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly authorized person, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the licensee, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not *less* than forty-eight hours' notice *in writing* before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

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(2) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall temporarily support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(3) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the consent of such person and of the Local Government, lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines, or, except with the like consent, employ any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines as conductors for the purpose of supplying energy.

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, watercourses, or works under its control shall not apply.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, ss. 9 & 11.]

Streets, etc., broken up to be reinstated without delay.

16. (1) Where any person, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall—

(a) *immediately* cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded;

(b) *before sunset* cause a light, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained *until sunrise* against or near the part opened or broken up;

(c) *with all reasonable speed* fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, *and* carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up; and,

(d) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues.

(2) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Aërial lines.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 14.]

17. (1) Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aërial line along or across any street unless and until the Local Government, *after consulting the local authority*, has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the *methods of construction* which he proposes to adopt:

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any aërial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

[Cf. XIII of 1885, s. 18.]

(3) Where any tree, standing or lying near an aërial line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first class may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(4) When disposing of an application under sub-section (3), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aërial line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and *such person* may recover the same from the licensee.

Compensation for damage.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 15.]

18. (1) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment

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and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[*Ibid*, s. 16.]

Power for licensee to enter premises for ascertaining energy consumed, or to remove fittings, etc.

19. (1) A licensee *or any person duly authorised by a licensee* may at any reasonable time, *and on informing the occupier of his intention*, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

(*a*) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee;

(*b*) ascertaining the quantity of energy consumed or supplied; or

(*c*) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required, or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A licensee *or any person authorised as aforesaid* may also, in pursuance of a special order in this behalf *made by the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police*, and after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the consumer, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

[*Ibid*, s. 17.]

Restrictions on licensee's controlling or interfering with use of energy.

20. (1) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 23, sub-section (2), or by section 30, sub-section (6), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy:

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[*Ibid.*, s. 18.]

Obligation on licensee to supply energy.

21. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply:

Provided that no *person having a private generating plant* shall be entitled to demand a connection with the mains of the licensee in order to *use the energy of the licensee* only in the event of accident to the plant *of such person*.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 28.]

Maximum electrical power.

22. (1) The electrical power *at* which any consumer shall be entitled to be supplied by a licensee, shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption of energy on his premises:

Provided that, where a consumer has required a licensee to supply him *at a specified* maximum power, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the consumer any expenses incurred by him by reason of the alteration in respect of the service-lines by which energy is supplied to the consumer's premises, or of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon those premises.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to the power *at which energy is* to be supplied under sub-section (1) or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the proviso thereto, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 19.]

Charges for energy to be made without undue preference.

23. (1) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license, and may allow rebates thereon according to the quantity supplied, either in relation to the maximum power to which the consumer is entitled under section 22, or to the total quantity, or to the time *at which the supply is needed*.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the licensee may, *with the consent of the Local Government*, charge at one rate for the supply of energy for lighting purposes, and at *other rates* for the supply of energy for purposes other than lighting; and no person shall be entitled to utilize for *one* purpose energy supplied to him at a lower rate for any other purpose.

(3) *Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to any matter dealt with in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.*

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[45 & 46 Viet., c. 56, s. 21.]

Discontinuance of supply to consumer neglecting to pay charge.

24. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in any case in which any difference, or dispute of the nature described in section 30, sub section (7), has been referred for determination by an Electric Inspector or other person as therein provided until such Inspector or other person has given his decision.

[45 & 46 Viet., c. 56, s. 25.]

Electric supply-lines, etc., not to be subject to attachment.

25. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

[62 & 63 Viet., c. 19, sch., cl. 19.]

Protection of railways and canals, *docks, wharves and piers.*

26. No licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, in any way injure any railway, *tramway* or canal *or (in cases where the licensee is not a local authority) any dock, wharf or pier vested in or controlled by a local authority* or obstruct or interfere with the traffic on *any railway, tramway or canal.*

[45 & 46 Viet., c. 56, s. 26.]

Protection of telegraphic, telephonic and electric-signalling lines.

27. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to lay down any underground, or place any aërial, electric supply-line or other works, or to make any alterations in any telegraph line, maintained or worked by the Government or by any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, without the previous sanction of the telegraph-authority, to whom the licensee shall give not less than *one month's* notice in writing of his intention, specifying the course of the works or alterations proposed, the manner in which the works are to be utilized, the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used; and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority for preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

XIII of 1885.

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

(*2*) Every licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

[62 & 63 Viet., c. 19, sch., cl. 20 (1).]

(*3*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee and the telegraph-authority *or any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885,* as to whether the licensee has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or made alterations in a telegraph line, or worked his undertaking, in contravention of sub-section (*1*), or sub-section (*2*), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the *Governor General in Council*; and the *Governor General in Council,* unless he is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the licensee *after the construction of such lines or works,* may direct the licensee to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the licensee shall make such alterations or additions accordingly:

XIII of 1885.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line, so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the current transmitted thereby are not altered.

(*4*) Where a licensee makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[*Ibid.*, cl. 20 (3).]

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by such work or by any use made thereof.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 24 (7).]

Notice of accidents to be sent to Local Government.

28. (*1*) Every licensee shall, *within twenty-four hours of the occurrence,* send to the Local Government *and to the District Magistrate, or in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police,* notice in writing of any accident by

[62 & 63 Viet., c. 19, sch., cl. 38.]

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explosion, fire, *electric shock or fall of an aërial line* and also of any other accident resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of the licensee's works or circuits, or in connection with the same, and also *notice* of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident.

[*Ibid*, cl. 38 (2).]

(2) The Local Government may also, if it thinks fit, appoint any Electric Inspector or other competent person to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with a licensee's works, or as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of the license and of this Act, *so far as these provisions affect the safety of the public*, have been complied with by the licensee.

[*Ibid*, cl. 69.]

Power for Local Government to interfere in cases of defective works, etc.

29. If at any time it is established, to the satisfaction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) that a licensee is supplying energy otherwise than by means of a system which has been approved of by the Local Government or (except in accordance with the provisions of his license) has permitted any part of his circuits to be connected with earth, or

(*b*) that any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee are defective ; or

(*c*) that any works of a licensee or his supply of energy *are or* is attended with danger to the public safety ;

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the licensee to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

[*Ibid*, cls. 49 & 52.]

Meters.

30. (*1*) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (such amount or quantity being hereinafter referred to as "the value of the supply") shall be ascertained by means of a duly certified meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter :

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

[*Ibid* cl. 6.]

(2) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

[*Ibid*, cl. 54 (1).]

(3) Where the meter is *the property of the consumer, he* shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, for so long as the default continues, cease to supply energy through the meter.

[*Ibid*, cl. 54 (2).]

(4) The licensee *or any person duly authorized by the licensee* shall, *at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention*, have access to, and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect and replace, any meter whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained ; and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting and replacing, and the procuring the meter to be again duly certified, where that is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than in proper order, be recovered from the consumer ; and where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be determined by arbitration :

Provided that the licensee shall not be at liberty to take off or remove any such meter if any difference or dispute of the nature described in sub-section (7) has arisen until the matter has been determined as therein provided.

[*Ibid*, cl. 53.]

(5) A consumer shall not connect any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

[*Ibid*, cl. 59.]

(6) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer to ascertain the value of the supply, the licensee may place upon such premises such meter or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the maximum power taken by the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply :

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall be of a construction and pattern approved of by the Local Government, and shall be fixed and connected with the service-lines in a manner so approved, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the licensee, and shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the licensee and the consumer's terminals.

[*Ibid*, cl. 57.]

(7) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter, whereby the value of the supply *as to pressure or quantity* is ascertained or to be ascertained, is or is not in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, or as to whether such value has in any case been correctly registered by the meter, the matter shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an *Electric Inspector* or *by a*

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competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such *Inspector* or person, ceased to work for a period not exceeding one month, such *Inspector or* person shall estimate the value of the supply for such period on the basis of the value of the previous supply; and the decision of such Inspector or person shall be final, and the costs of or incidental to such determination shall be recoverable as such *Inspector* or person may direct: but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such value.

[*Ibid*, cl. 50.] *Explanation.*—A meter shall be deemed to be "duly certified" if it is certified by an *Electric Inspector* or *by a* competent person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to be a correct meter, and to be of a construction and pattern approved by the Local Government, and to have been fixed and connected with the electric supply-lines in a manner so approved:

Provided that, where any alteration is made in a duly certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the electric supply-lines, it shall cease to be a duly certified meter unless and until it is again duly certified as aforesaid.

PART III.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II.

[XIII of 1887, s. 3(*b*).]

Use of energy in certain cases to be subject to rules.

31. (*1*) No person shall, for any purpose, in any street, or in any place in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled or which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, use energy which is not supplied to him under Part II, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such rules as may be made in this behalf under section 33:

XV of 1881

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

IX of 1890.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 4 (*1*).]

Provided *also* that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, exempt any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon *or in connection with* which it is generated, from the application of this section or of any such rule as aforesaid.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

Advisory Boards.

32. (*1*) *The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, constitute an Advisory Board.*

(*2*) *Every such Board shall consist of—*

(*a*) *A Chairman and two other members, or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one other member nominated by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, and*

(*b*) *Two members, or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one member nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may by rule prescribe.*

(*3*) *The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may, be, may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by any member of an Advisory Board in the performance of his duty as such member.*

Power for Government to make rules.

[XIII of 1887, s. 4.]

33. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, *for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province,* make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy, and, generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the form of applications for licenses and the payments to be made in respect thereof;

(*b*) regulate the publication of notices;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which, and the time within which, representations or objections with reference to any application under Part II are to be made;

(*d*) provide for the preparation and submission of accounts by licensees *in a specified form*;

(*e*) provide for the securing of a regular, *constant* and sufficient supply of energy by licensees *to consumers* and for *the testing at various parts of the system of the regularity and sufficiency of such supply and for the examination of the records of such tests by consumers*;

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 4.]

(*f*) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, *or by reason of the defective or dangerous condition of,* any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

[Should not this cover electric railways also?]

(*g*) for the purposes of any electric tramway, regulate the employment of insulated returns, or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, in order to prevent fusion or injurious electrolytic action of or on gas or water pipes or other metallic pipes, structures or substances, and to mini-

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mise, as far as is reasonably practicable, injurious interference with the electric wires, supply-lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the tramway, or with the currents therein, whether the earth is used as a return or not; and for the like purposes apply or adapt any of the provisions of Part II;

(*h*) provide for preventing telegraph lines and magnetic observatories or laboratories from being injuriously affected by any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

(*i*) *provide for the appointment of Electric Inspectors by the Local Government, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, by local authorities, and prescribe the qualifications to be required of such Inspectors, and their remuneration and duties ;*

(*j*) *provide for the appointment of members of Advisory Boards and define the duties and regulate the procedure of such Boards ;*

(*k*) authorize any *Electric Inspector or other officer of a specified rank and class* to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus *used in the generation, supply or use of energy* to be, and to carry out tests therein, *and to prescribe the facilities to be given to such Inspectors or officers for the purposes of such examinations and tests*; and

(*l*) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection *and, generally, for the services of Electric Inspectors under this Act.*

(*3*) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to *fifty* rupees.

34. (*1*) *The power to make rules under section 33 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.*

Further provisions respecting rules.

(*2*) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than (three) months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.*

X of 1897.

(*3*) *Where an Advisory Board has been constituted under section 32 by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under sub-section (2), be referred, in the case of a rule to be made by the Governor General in Council, to the Advisory Board constituted by the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of a rule to be made by the Local Government, to an Advisory Board constituted by such Government, and the rule shall not be so published until such Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.*

(*4*) *All rules made under section 33 shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.*

35. Notwithstanding anything in sections 12 to 18, the Governor General in Council may, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for any purpose, confer upon any public officer or licensee any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under, and subject to the provisions of, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

Exercise in certain cases of powers of telegraph-authority.

[XIII of 1887, s. 8.]

XIII of 1885.

36. Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of a licensee, be determined by such person *or persons* as the *Governor General in Council or the* Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party; but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

Arbitration.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 38; 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 28.]

IX of 1899.

37. (*1*) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to any person may be served, by post or left,—

Service of notices, etc.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 68.]

(*a*) where the Government is the addressee, at the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department:

(*b*) where a local authority is the addressee, at the office of the local authority:

(*c*) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the company:

(*d*) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

(*2*) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

38. Every sum declared to be recoverable by section 5, clause (*f*), section 6, section 14, sub-section (*2*), clause (*h*), section 16, sub-section (*2*), section 17, sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*4*), section 22, sub-section (*1*), or section 30, sub-section (*4*) or sub-section (*7*), *and every fee leviable under this Act* may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person.

Recovery of sums recoverable under certain provisions of Act.

[XX of 1891, s. 201.]

39. (*1*) Whoever *dishonestly* abstracts, consumes or uses any energy, shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalties.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 26 (3).]

XLV of 1860.

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[*Ibid*, s. 26 (*1*), (*2*).]

(*2*) Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or, with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to *two years*, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*3*) Whoever,—

(*a*) being a licensee, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, supplies energy or lays down or places any electric supply-line or works outside the area of supply; or,

(*b*) *fails to prevent any variation of pressure exceeding the limits of variation prescribed by the rules made under this Act;*

(*c*) makes default in complying with any order issued to him by the Local Government under section 29;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence or default, with a daily fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[XIII of 1887, s. 5.]

(*4*) Whoever uses energy in contravention of the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence. with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*5*) Whoever—

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 25.]

(*a*) connects any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention; or

(*b*) lays, or causes to be laid, *or connects up* any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee, without such licensee's consent; or

(*c*) maliciously injures any meter, whereby the value of the supply to a consumer by a licensee is ascertained; or

(*d*) improperly uses the energy of a licensee; shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to *fifty* rupees.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, App.]

(*6*) Whoever maliciously extinguishes any electric light supplied for the public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to *two* hundred rupees.

[*Ibid*; Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 26 (*3*).]

(*7*) Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply-line, post, pole or lamp *or other apparatus* connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*8*) Whoever, in any case not already provided for by this section, makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any order issued under it, or, in the case of a licensee, with any of the conditions of his license, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to *one hundred* rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with a daily fine which may extend to *twenty* rupees:

Provided that, where a person has made default in complying with any of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15 and 27, as the case may be, he shall not be so punishable if the Court is of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the offender complied with the said provisions as far as was reasonable in the circumstances.

(*9*) The penalties imposed by this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license, which the offender may have incurred.

(10) The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2), (5), (6) and (7) shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply also when the acts made punishable thereunder are committed in the case of energy supplied by or of works belonging to the Government.

Functions of Local Government under Part II in certain places to be performed by Governor General in Council.

40. *The powers and duties of the Local Government under Part II shall, when the energy is to be supplied within the limits of any cantonment or any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or of any building or place in the occupation of Government for naval or military purposes, be exercised and performed by the Governor General in Council.*

Protection for acts done in good faith.

[III of 1897, s. 4.]

41. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer, or any servant of a local authority, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under this Act.

Repeals and savings.

[XIII of 1887. Ben. Act IX of 1895. Ben. Act I of 1902.]

42. (*1*) The Electricity Act, 1887, the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, *and the Howrah Bridge Electric Lighting Act, 1902*, are hereby repealed.

Provided that nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed to affect the terms of any license granted under the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, and now in force, or any provisions of that Act or any rule made thereunder having reference to any such license.

(*2*) *Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the terms of any license which has been granted or of any agreement which has been made by or with the sanction of the Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of this Act and which license or agreement is now in force.*

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II.

[*See section 4, sub-section (1), clause (f).*]

Security and accounts.

Security for execution of works of licensee not being local authority.

[*Ibid*, s. 5.]

1. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to giving security shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) The licensee shall, within a period of six months after the commencement of the license and before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the license throughout the area of supply.

(*b*) The licensee shall also, within six months after the commencement of the license or within such extended period as may

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be approved by the Local Government and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, deposit or secure, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, such sum *if any* as may be fixed by the license or, if not so fixed, by the Local Government.

(c) The said sum deposited or secured by the licensee under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released to him in equal moieties, when and so soon as it may be certified by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf that amounts equal to the sums so to be repaid or released have been expended by the licensee upon works executed for the purposes of the undertaking, or that distributing mains have been duly laid down by the licensee in every street or part of a street in which he is required to lay them down within a limited time, or shall be repaid or released at such earlier dates, and by such instalments, as may be approved by the Local Government.

(d) Where the area of supply includes two or more local areas for which local authorities are constituted, the Local Government may require the deposit to be made or the security to be given in respect of such local areas severally, and in that case the deposit or security shall be repaid or released separately as to each local area.

[*Ibid*, cl. 6.] II. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to the audit of accounts shall apply, namely :—

Audit of accounts of licensee not being local authority.

(a) The annual statement of accounts of the undertaking shall, before being rendered to the Local Government under section 11 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, be examined and audited by such person as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and the remuneration of the auditor shall be such as the Local Government may direct, and his remuneration and all expenses incurred by him in or about the execution of his duties, to such an amount as the Local Government shall approve, shall be paid by the licensee on demand.

(b) The licensee shall afford to the auditor, his clerks and assistants, access to all such books and documents relating to the undertaking as are necessary for the purposes of the audit, and shall, when required, furnish to him and them all vouchers and information requisite for that purpose, and afford to him and them all facilities for the proper execution of his and their duty.

(c) The audit shall be made and conducted in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(d) Any report made by the auditor, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may direct, shall be appended to the annual statement of accounts of the licensee, and shall thenceforth form part thereof.

[illegible] III. The licensee shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, at all times keep the accounts of the capital employed for the purposes of the undertaking distinct from the accounts kept by him of any other undertaking or business.

Separate accounts.

Nature and mode of supply.

IV. Energy shall be supplied by the licensee only by means of some system approved in writing by the Local Government, and save as otherwise provided by *rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903*, the licensee shall not permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth unless the connection is for the time being approved by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the telegraph-authority. [62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 10.]

Systems of supply.

V. Where and in so far as energy is supplied to a tramway for purposes of electric traction, the following provisions shall apply, namely :—

Provisions as to electric railways and tramways.

(a) The licensee shall employ either insulated metallic returns, or uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, save in the case of vehicles in which the motive power is entirely self-contained.

(b) The licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, placing and maintaining his electric supply-lines and circuits, and other works of all descriptions, and also in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, by fusion or electrolytic action, any gas or water pipes, or other metallic pipes, structures or substances.

Compulsory works.

VI The licensee shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of his license, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such streets or parts of streets as the Local Government may, by order in writing issued within six months of the commencement of the license, direct. [*Ibid*, cl. 21.]

Power of Local Government to order licensee to lay down distributing mains.

VII. Every licensee shall, not less than *one month* before commencing to lay in any street any electric supply-line for the supply of energy to any particular consumer, and not for the purposes of general supply, serve upon the local authority (if any) and upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the electric supply-line so to be laid, a notice stating that the licensee intends to lay the electric supply-line, and intimating that, if within the said period any two or more of such owners or occupiers require in accordance with the provisions of the license that a supply shall be given to their premises, the necessary distributing main will be laid by the licensee at the same time as the electric supply-line intended for the particular consumer. [*Ibid*, cl. 22.]

Provisions as to laying electric supply-lines under special agreement.

VIII. (1) Where, after the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the license, a requisition is made by six or more owners or occupiers of premises in or upon any

Provisions as to laying down of further distributing mains.

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of every license granted under Part II.)

street or part of street within the area of supply or by the Local Government or a local authority charged with the public lighting thereof, requiring the licensee to provide and lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such street or part thereof, the licensee shall comply within six months with the requisition, unless,—

(*a*) where it is made by such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the owners or occupiers making it do not, within fourteen clear days after the service on them by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding themselves to take or guaranteeing that there shall be taken, a supply of energy for not less than three years to such amount as will in the aggregate produce annually, at the current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee; or,

(*b*) where it is made by the Local Government or a local authority, the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, does not, within the like period, tender a like agreement binding itself to take a supply of energy for not less than three years for the public lighting of such street or part thereof.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee, and such owners, occupiers or local authority as to the sufficiency of the security offered under this clause, or as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration:

(*3*) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(*4*) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by *rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903*; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

[*Ibid*, cl. 27.

Requisition for supply to owners or occupiers in vicinity.

IX. (*1*) Where a requisition is made by the owner or occupiers of any premises situate within *one hundred* yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy in accordance with the requisition, unless the person making it fails, within fourteen days after the service on him by the licensee of a notice *in writing* in this behalf, to tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee:

Provided, first, that the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than *one hundred* feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property, shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition:

Provided, secondly, that the licensee may, after he has furnished a supply of energy for any premises, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier within seven days after the date of the service of the notice, to give him security for the payment of all money which may become due to him in respect of the supply, in case the owner or occupier has not already given that security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and, if the owner or occupier fails to comply with the terms of the notice, the licensee may discontinue to supply energy for such premises so long as such failure continues:

Provided, thirdly, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid adopts any form of lamp or burner, or uses the energy supplied to him by the licensee for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner, so as to interfere unduly or improperly with the efficient supply of energy to any other person by the licensee, or fails to keep his meter in proper order, the licensee may discontinue the supply of energy for such premises so long as such lamp or burner is so adopted, or the energy is so used or dealt with, or the meter is not kept in proper order, as the case may be:

Provided, fourthly, that the licensee shall not be bound to furnish a supply of energy to any premises if an Electric Inspector or other competent person appointed by the Local Government is satisfied that the electric line, fittings, works and apparatus therein are not in good order and condition and are likely to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee or by other persons:

Provided, fifthly, that in the event of any alterations of, or additions to, any electric wires, fittings, works or apparatus within such premises as aforesaid, all such alterations or additions shall be notified to the licensee by the owner or occupier before being connected to the source of supply, with a view to their being examined and tested: and

Provided, sixthly, that, in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which the licensee can prove, to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf,—

(*a*) that it is already loaded up to its full-current-carrying capacity, or

(*b*) that, in case of a larger amount of current being transmitted by it, the loss of pressure will seriously affect the efficiency of the supply to other consumers in the vicinity,

the licensee may refuse to accede to the requi-

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sition for such reasonable period, not exceeding six months, as such officer may think sufficient for the purpose of amending the distributing main or laying down a further distributing main.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the security offered by such owner or occupier or as to the improper use of energy, or as to any alleged defect in any wires fittings, works or apparatus, *or as to any alleged excess or defect in the pressure or quantity of the energy supplied*, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration.

(3) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by *rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903;* and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

[*Ibid*, cl. 29.] Supply for public lamps.

X. *(1)* Where a requisition is made by the Local Government or by a local authority requiring the licensee to supply *for a period of not less than one year* energy for any public lamps within the distance of *one hundred* yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy for such lamps in such quantities as the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may require.

(2) The provisions contained in the first, fourth, fifth and sixth provisos to sub-clause (1) and in sub-clause (2) of Clause IX shall, so far as may be, apply to every case in which a requisition for the supply of energy is made under this clause as if the Local Government or local authority were an owner or occupier within the meaning of those provisions.

Charges.

[*Ibid*, cl. 31.] Methods of charging.

XI. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

(*a*) by the actual amount of energy so supplied; or

(*b*) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or

(*c*) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided, first, that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any consumer who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to charge him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not, except with the consent of the consumer, charge him by another method:

Provided, secondly, that, before commencing to supply energy through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied; and, where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, to the local authority (if any) concerned, and to every consumer of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing main:

Provided, thirdly, that, if the consumer is provided with a duly certified meter for the purposes of ascertaining the value of the supply and the licensee changes the method of charging for the energy supplied by him from the distributing main, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing a new duly certified meter if such is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply according to the new method of charging.

[*Ibid* cl. 32.] Maximum charges.

XII. The price charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maximum fixed by his license, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method:

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government considers or is satisfied that the maximum so fixed or approved as aforesaid should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be mentioned therein:

Provided, also, that where an order in pursuance of the foregoing proviso has been made, no further order altering the maximum fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of seven years.

[*Ibid*, cl. 43.] Charge for supply for public lamps.

XIII. The price to be charged by the licensee and to be paid to him for energy supplied for the public lamps, and the mode which those charges are to be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, and, where any difference or dispute arises the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Testing and inspection.

[*Ibid*, cl. 41.] Licensee to establish testing station and keep instruments for testing.

XIV. The licensee shall, at any place within reasonable distance from any main, establish at his own cost and keep in proper condition such number of testing stations as the Local Government

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may direct for the purpose of testing the supply *of energy in* the main, and shall supply and keep in proper condition thereof, and on all premises from which he supplies energy, such instruments for testing as the Local Government may approve, and shall connect all such testing stations, by means of proper and sufficient electric supply-lines, with the distributing mains, and shall supply energy to each testing station for the purpose of testing.

Licensee to give facilities for testing.

XV. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing *of his generating, converting and testing stations and all other parts of his electric system* and for the reading, *testing* and inspection of instruments.

[*Ibid*, cl. 45]

Representation of licensee at testings.

XVI. The licensee may, on each occasion of the testing of any distributing main or electric supply-line or the testing or inspection of any instruments, be represented by an agent who may be present but shall not interfere with the testing or inspection.

[*Ibid*, cl. 99]

Testing of mains.

XVII. On the occasion of the testing of any main of the licensee by an Electric Inspector, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the licensee, and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and in such manner as the Electric Inspector may think fit; but, except under the provisions of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government, the Electric Inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the mains of the licensee at any points other than those at which the licensee has reserved for himself access to the same:

Provided that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by or required by the Electric Inspector for the purpose of any such testing as aforesaid:

Provided, also, that the testing shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans.

[*Ibid*, cl. 60.]

Plan of area of supply to be made and kept open for inspection.

XVIII (*1*) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line and the height above or the depth below the surface of all his then existing mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works for the time being in existence. The licensee shall also, if so required by the Local Government, cause to be made sections showing the level of all his existing distributing mains and underground works other than service-lines.

(*2*) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale *which shall not be smaller than* eighty-eight feet *to an inch* or to such other scale as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*3*) Every such section shall be drawn to a horizontal scale *which shall not be smaller than* eighty-eight feet *to an inch* and to a vertical scale *which shall not be smaller than* eleven feet *to an inch*, or to such other horizontal and vertical scales as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*4*) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was so made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and *copies thereof shall be supplied on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.*

(*5*) The licensee shall, if required by the Local Government, or, where the licensee is not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply to the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee.

Additional notice of certain works.

[*Ibid*, cl. 35.]

Notice to Electric Inspector.

XIX On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 13 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, the licensee shall, in addition to any other notices which he may be required to give, serve upon the Electric Inspector or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the area of supply a notice *in writing* stating that he is about to commence the works and the nature and position of the same.

J. M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Providen Funds Act, 1897 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February 1903 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act 1897, was referred have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1058-N., dated 17th September, 1902 [Paper No. 1].
From the Hon'ble the Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 6928, dated 5th October. 1902 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 51—L. & L.—4558 J., dated 2nd October, 1902 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1830, dated 16th October, 1902 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 9163, dated 16th October, 1902 [Paper No. 5].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 389, dated 20th October, 1902 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 157 C.—690, dated 2nd November, 1902 [Paper No. 7].
From Government, Burma, No. 222—2-P.—29, dated 10th November, 1902 [Paper No. 8].
From Government, Bengal, No. 5002-F., dated 15th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Madras, No. 1659, dated 3rd November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, United Provinces, No. 1783, dated 24th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Punjab, No. 2306, dated 18th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bombay, No. 3983, dated 21st November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Registrar, High Court, No. 3214, dated 2nd December, 1902 [Paper No. 14].

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th September, 1902.
Fort Saint George Gazette	23rd September, 1902.
Bombay Government Gazette	11th September, 1902.
Calcutta Gazette	17th September, 1902.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	13th September, 1902.
Punjab Government Gazette	11th September, 1902
Burma Gazette	27th September, 1902.
Central Provinces Gazette	13th September, 1902.
Assam Gazette	27th September, 1902.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1902.
Sind Official Gazette	11th September, 1902.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	7th October, 1902.
	Telugu	30th September, 1902.
	Hindustani	30th September, 1902.
	Kanarese	30th September, 1902.
	Malayalam	30th September, 1902.

Bombay	Marathi Gujarathi Kanarese	9th October, 1902.
Bengal	Bengali Hindi	16th September, 1902.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Gazette	Urdu	25th October, 1902.
Punjab	Urdu	30th October, 1902.
Burma	Burmese	4th October, 1902.
Assam	Bengali	27th September, 1902.
Coorg	Kanarese	7th October, 1902.
Sindh	Sindhi	2nd October, 1902.

3. We consider that the Bill as introduced will effect the purpose for which it was framed, and we have not found it necessary to suggest any material change. We have filled up the blank date in sub clause (*3*) of the new section 4, proposed by clause 2 of the Bill, by inserting the words and figures "the thirteenth day of March, 1903", and we recommend that the Bill in the form annexed be passed.

DENZIL IBBETSON.
T. RALEIGH.
E. FG. LAW.
A. T. ARUNDEL.
M. C. TURNER.
AGA KHAN.
C. W. BOLTON.

The 25th February, 1903.

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1897.

IX of 1897.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1897; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1903.

IX of 1897.

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act IX, 1897.

2. For section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Protection to deposits and other sums in certain cases.

"4. (1) Compulsory deposits in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not be liable to any attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by a subscriber to, or depositor in, any such Fund, and neither the Official Assignee nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be entitled to, or have any claim on, *any* such compulsory deposit.

XIV of 1882.

(2) Any sum standing to the credit of any subscriber to, or depositor in, any such Fund at the time of his decease and payable under the rules of the Fund or under this Act to the widow or the children, or partly to the widow and partly to the children, of the subscriber or depositor, or to such person as may be authorized by law to receive payment on her or their behalf, shall vest in the widow or the children, or partly in the widow and partly in the children, as the case may be, free from any debt or other liability incurred by the deceased, or incurred by the widow or by the children, or by any one or more of them, before the death of such subscriber or depositor.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (2) shall apply in the case of any such subscriber or depositor as aforesaid dying before the thirteenth day of March, 1903."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February, 1903.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3215, dated 2nd December, 1902 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, Burma, No. 602—3-P.—11, dated 18th December, 1902 [Paper No. 2].
From Government, Madras, No. 1010 (Marine), dated 31st December, 1902 [Paper No. 3].
From Government, Bombay, No. 9218, dated 30th December, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Government, Bengal, No. 125-Marine, dated 23rd January, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No 5]

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th October, 1902.
Fort Saint George Gazette	4th November, 1902.
Bombay Government Gazette	30th October, 1902.
Calcutta Gazette	[illegible]th November, 1902.
Burma Gazette	[illegible]5th November, 1902.
Sind Official Gazette	[illegible]0th November, 1902.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil Telugu Hindustani Kanarese Malayalam	1[illegible]th November, 1902.
Bombay	Marathi Gujarathi Kanarese	20th November, 1902.
Bengal	Bengali	4th November, 1902.
Burma	Burmese	22nd November, 1902.
Sindh	Sindhi	27th November, 1902.

3. We have not found it necessary to suggest any alterations of substance, and we recommend that the Bill annexed, in which some slight formal changes have alone been made, be passed.

E. FG. LAW.
T. RALEIGH.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
M. C. TURNER.
C. W. BOLTON.

The 25th February, 1903.

No. II.

A bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

Act X of 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1903.

Act X of 1889.

Amendment of section 47, and substitution of new section for section 48, Act X, 1889.

2. In section 47 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the proviso shall be omitted; and for section 48 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Port-dues not to be chargeable in certain cases.

"48. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of—

(*a*) any pleasure-yacht, or

(*b*) any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or

(*c*) any vessel which, having entered any port within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, leaves it within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo."

Substitution of new entry for entry in column 4, Part I, First Schedule, Act X, 1889.

3. For the first entry in the fourth column of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days."

Addition of proviso to *Explanation* I, Part II, First Schedule, Act X, 1889.

4. To *Explanation* I of Part II of the said Schedule to the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, for the purpose of the levy of port-dues, a vessel shall not be deemed, during one and the same voyage, to be both a coasting ship or steamer and a foreign ship or steamer, but port-dues shall, in respect of such voyage, be leviable on such vessel either as a coasting or as a foreign ship or steamer, whichever rate is the higher."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th February 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no storm of any importance during the week under review and the weather has been generally quiet and settled over India. Slightly disturbed and showery weather was, however, experienced over North-East India on the 20th and 21st and again on the 23rd and 24th. During the first showery period rain fell over parts of Bengal, Assam, the East Satpuras and the East Coast North. The rainfall was generally light but 0·75 inch of rain was reported from Sibsagar and over 0·50 inch from Balasore and Cuttack on the 21st During the second showery period rain again fell over parts of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the East Gangetic Plain and the East Himalayas but did not extend to the East Satpuras and only partially to the East Coast North. Jessore received nearly 1 inch of rain on the 23rd, while Calcutta, Dibrugarh and Shillong received about 0·50 inch on the 24th. Showers of snow fell during the last three days of the week over Kashmir and local showers have been received during the week on the Madras Coast. Elsewhere the weather has been practically rainless.

The following table shows that rain averaging over 0·10 inch in amount has been received during the week in the following places, *viz.*, the Burma Coast, the Calcutta sub-division, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Dinajpur sub-division, the Burdwan sub-division, the Cuttack sub-division, the Raipur sub-division, the Calicut sub-division and the East Coast South, the average actual rainfall ranging from 0·52 inch in the East Coast South to 0·11 inch in the Burma Coast and the Dinajpur sub-division. Over the remainder of the country the weather has been actually or practically rainless. The week's rainfall has been slightly heavier than usual over North-East India and along the Madras Coast.

There has been no change of importance in the seasonal condition. Over Upper India the season's rainfall has been very deficient. Thus in the Patna sub-division the total average rainfall, since the 18th November 1902, has been 0·22 inch instead of 1·34 inches, in the Simla Hills 4·07 inches instead of 7·71 inches, in the Ludhiana sub-division 1·46 inches instead of 4·64 inches, in the Cawnpore sub-division 0·35 inch instead of 1·74 inches, in the Lahore sub-division 0·65 inch instead of 2·53 inches, in the North-West Dry Area 0·35 inch instead of 1·75 inches, in the Jhansi sub-division 0·19 inch instead of 1·7[illegible] inches and in the Jaipur sub-division 0·21 inch instead of 0·93 inch. Over the whole of the area the seasonal rainfall has been only 34 per cent. of the normal amount.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 26th February 1903. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 28th November 1902 to 26th February 1903. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage variation. This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . .	...	0·11	0·17	—0·06	1·33	1·11	+ 0·22	+ 20	+ 30
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . .	...	0	0·08	—0·08	0·54	0·86	— 0·32	— 37	— 31
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . .	...	0	0·05	—0·05	0·08	0·68	— 0·60	— 88	— 87
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj .	0·05	0·47	—0·42	2·78	2·16	+ 0·62	+ 29	+ 62
	Calcutta .	0·41	0·35	+0·06	2·37	1·55	+ 0·82	+ 53	+ 63
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	0·46	0·35	+0·11	1·85	2·46	— 0·61	— 25	— 34
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur .	0·11	0·17	—0·06	0·69	1·27	— 0·58	— 46	— 47
	Darbhanga .	0	0·08	—0·08	0·27	1·32	— 1·05	— 80	— 78
	Bahraich .	0	0·12	—0·12	1·15	2·20	— 1·05	— 48	— 45
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	Burdwan .	0·42	0·29	+0·13	1·67	1·25	+ 0·42	+ 34	+ 30
	Patna . .	0	0·11	—0·11	0·22	1·34	— 1·12	— 84	— 82
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla . .	0·04	0·66	—0·62	4·07	7·71	— 3·64	— 47	— 43
	Ludhiana .	0	0·42	—0·42	1·46	4·64	— 3·18	— 69	— 65
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	Cawnpore .	0	0·09	—0·09	0·35	1·74	— 1·39	— 80	— 79
	Lahore .	0	0·22	—0·22	0·65	2·53	— 1·88	— 74	— 72
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) .	...	0	0·11	—0·11	0·35	1·75	— 1·40	— 80	— 79
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . .	...	0	0·39	—0·39	2·25	4·52	— 2·27	— 50	— 46
12. East Coast North . . .	Waltair .	0	0·08	—0·08	1·98	1·66	+ 0·32	+ 19	+ 25
	Cuttack .	[illegible]·66	0·20	+0·46	4·39	1·51	+ 2·88	+191	+185
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi .	0·09	0·32	—0·23	2·12	1·42	+ 0·70	+ 49	+ 85
	Raipur .	0·14	[illegible]·09	+0·05	0·74	0·98	— 0·24	— 24	— 33
	Jubbulpore .	0·08	[illegible]·11	—0·03	1·54	1·58	— 0·04	— 3	— 1
14. Central India Plateau . .	Jhansi .	0	0·09	—0·09	0·19	1·70	— 1·51	— 89	— 88
	Jaipur .	0	0·06	—0·06	0·21	0·93	— 0·72	— 77	— 76
	Indore .	0	0·08	—0·08	0·57	0·69	— 0·12	— 17	— 7
15. West Coast	Calicut .	0·21	0·23	—0·02	6·86	3·81	+ 3·05	+ 80	+86
	Bombay .	0	0·01	—0·01	2·42	0·20	+ 2·22	+1110	+1174
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·48	0·22	+ 0·26	+118	+129
	Rajkot .	0	0·01	—0·01	0·34	0·21	+ 0·13	+ 62	+ 70
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . .	...	0·03	0·04	—0·01	1·08	0·97	+ 0·11	+ 11	+ 13
18. Deccan	Bellary .	0	0·02	—0·02	0·83	0·75	+ 0·08	+ 11	+ 14
	Bijapur .	0	0·02	—0·02	4·09	0·43	+ 3·66	+851	+898
	Hyderabad .	0	0·09	—0·09	0·50	0·34	+ 0·16	+ 47	+100
19. South India	Mysore .	0	0·05	—0·05	1·99	0·57	+ 1·42	+249	+283
	Madura .	0·04	0·09	—0·05	8·04	4·04	+ 4·00	+ 99	+103
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	0·52	0·05	+0·47	19·94	12·60	+ 7·34	+ 58	+ 55

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 26th February 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 21st February, 1903.

Madras.—Rainfall light in the Circars, in parts of the Carnatic and the Central and Southern districts. Irrigation supplies are insufficient in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices of some grains have risen in several districts, but are generally stationary or have slightly fallen.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Karachi and Larkana. More rain is needed in parts of Sukkur and Larkana. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad; by rats in parts of Ahmedabad and Nasik; and by frost in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad. They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Nasik, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Dharwar. Threshing is almost over in Larkana, Colaba and Ahmednagar, and is progressing in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik and Poona. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Thar and Parkar, Hyderabad, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Wadhwan, poor in Bijapur; and generally in fair condition elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Rajkot and Baroda. Preparation of lands for next season has commenced in parts of Nasik, Satara and Belgaum. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Larkana. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient. The water supply is deficient in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of the principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1902 remains substantially unaltered.

Bengal.—Rain is reported from every district, except Backergunge and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The rain has done good, but crops are slightly damaged by hail storms in Hooghly, Darjeeling and Gaya. More rain is wanted in Tippera, Monghyr and Malda. The spring crop is being harvested; the outturn of oilseeds is estimated at 90 per cent. of a normal crop. Poppy is doing well. Prospects are generally good. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Preparation of lands for early rice and jute is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, has fallen in ten and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Slight rain has fallen in fifteen districts. Rain is said to be needed in Budaun and also in Agra; in the latter district the crops are reported to have been damaged to some extent in one tahsil for the want of it. The spring crops are maturing and harvesting has begun. The poppy crop is doing well, and the extraction of opium has begun in places. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops, and sugarcane and extra crops are being sown. In some districts mustard and sugarcane have been slightly damaged by frost; and in Meerut and in Banda by insects Prospects are otherwise good. Food stocks and fodder are adequate. Prices remain stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore and Rawalpindi. The price of wheat is slightly rising in Lahore and Mooltan, and falling in Jullundur and Amritsar. The prices of other food grains are generally unchanged. Sugarcane is being pressed in Jullundur, Lahore and Amritsar. Sowings of extra spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good on irrigated lands. The crops on unirrigated lands are withering for want of rain in most districts. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Caterpillars are damaging the crops in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, and parts of Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall—22 cents at Abbottabad and 5 cents at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is badly wanted. Prospects of irrigated crops are good, but unirrigated crops require more rain Fodder is procurable but is scarce in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are runnning well in Peshawar. Prices are steady.

Burma.—Slight showers of rain have fallen in Pegu, Myitkyina, Kat and the Ruby Mines district. Threshing and winnowing of wet weather paddy is approaching completion.

Cultivation of dry weather paddy is completed in the Thayetmyo district except in one township. Gathering of peas has commenced in Sagaing. Miscellaneous crops generally promise well. In Yamethin and in Myingyan the crops on islands are good, but fodder and water are reported to be scarce in the Salé township. The price of paddy has risen slightly in twelve and fallen in three districts.

Central Provinces.—Showers have been received in the Nagpur country and in the Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Raipur and Sambalpur districts. The falls in Balaghat and Raipur approximated to an inch. The winter crops are generally in good condition. The recent rain is reported to have benefited immature crops in Mandla. Insects and cloudy weather have caused some damage in Raipur and caterpillars in Jubbulpore. Some damage by hail is reported from Seoni and Balaghat. The harvesting of spring crops is now generally in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have generally fallen in the northern districts, but there is a sharp rise from 11 to 9¾ seers in the price of rice in Chanda. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 19, gram 22½, rice 17, and *juar* 30. The highest prices are :—wheat 10, gram 12; rice 8½, and *juar* 17½ The numbers on famine relief were as follows:—Relief workers (Public Works Department)—adults 23,516; children 4,646; total 28,162. In poor houses—adults 42; children 25; total 67. On gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved)—adults 4,424; children 1,823; total 6,247. Total on all forms of relief, 34,476. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 11.

Assam.—Light rain has fallen in all districts except Cachar and the Garo Hills. The standing crops have been benefited and ploughing operations facilitated by rain in Sylhet, but more rain is still wanted. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard, and ploughing for rice and jute are in progress. Gathering of pulse still continues in the Surma Valley where the outturn is bad. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. The outturn of mustard is fair in Sylhet, Darrang and Sibsagar; but is poor elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Tezpur 16; Silchar and Sylhet 14, Gauhati 13, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, Dibrugarh 11½, and Nowgong 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues and of *ragi* has comm[illegible]rices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* have been completed. The winter crops are in good condition and are being harvested in places. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain. The standing spring crops are fairly good and are being harvested. Winter rice sowings are nearly completed. Prices—wheat 8½, rice 9, and *juar* 26¾ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall of the week was as follows:—Nizamat Bikanir 45 cents; Sirohi 28 cents at the capital, and light showers elsewhere; Mewar 16 cents; Dholpur 20 cents in Rajakhera. There were also slight showers in Jaisalmer, Kherwara, and Ajmer-Merwara. Spring cultivation is in progress. The standing crops are fair in Ajmer-Merwara and good elsewhere. Some damage has occurred to crops in Mewar and Kherwara. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grains in seers per rupee was—Bundi 32 1/16 and the highest—Sirohi 13¾. Six hundred and thirty-one persons are on gratuitous relief.

Central India.—There was no rain in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar, and fair elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior; normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand; and low in Malwa. The average prices were—25¼ to 38 in Gwalior, 33¼ in Bhopal, 20¾ to 26 in Bundelkhand, 31¼ in Malwa, 36 to 41½ in Bhopawar, and 9½ to 34 in Indore. Opium is good in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar, and fair in Bhopal. Operations are in progress in Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and chilly except on the last two days of the week when it was cloudy. Prices are stationary.—JAMMU.—Rain slight. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 13 to 20, and maize 20 to 38 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is generally sufficient.

Nellore.—There was no rain during the [illegible]. The weather is cloudy and foggy. The price of rice is [illegible] seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces							
Central Provinces	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	+ 4,441
Total British Provinces .	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	+ 4,441
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	645	645	...	631	631	− 14
Total Native States .	...	645	645	...	631	631	− 14
GRAND TOTAL .	24,218	6,462	30,680	28,162	6,945	35,107	+ 4,427

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the [illegible] totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons [illegible] relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 24th January 1903			For the week ending the 31st January 1903.			For the week ending the 7th February 1903			For the week ending the 14th February 1903.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Central Provinces.													
Raipur	1,442,778	18,269	4,585	22,854	21,112	4,605	25,717	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	18,269	4,585	22,854	21,112	4,605	25,717	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	1,442,778	18,269	5,473	23,742	21,112	4,712	25,824	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,565	..	650	650	...	650	650	..	631	631	...	645	645
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	631	631	...	645	645
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565		650	650		650	650	...	631	631	...	645	645
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	3,378,343	18,269	6,123	24,392	21,112	5,362	26,474	23,227	5,657	28,884	24,218	6,462	30,680

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 21st February 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind		Bombay City	B, B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,118	1,047
	Northern	Dholera Port	...	...	..
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	21	8
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	89	70
		Broach Port	" " "	2	1
		Broach District	B, B. & C. I.	40	32
		Kaira "	" "	1,192	841
		Mahikantha State	" "	14	[illegible]
		Palanpur "	" "	...	..
		Panch Mahals District	" "	63	39
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	"	177	177
		Bulsar Port	" "	4	4
		Surat District	" "	200	183
		Bandra Port	" "	20	19
		Utan "	...	2	2
		Kelva "	...	..	...
		Trombay "	...	6	6
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	2	1
		Bhiwndi "		4	...
		Bassein "	B, B & C. I.	20	18
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	4	4
		Thana "	"	33	33
		Umbergaon Port	"	3	3
		Kon Port	"	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	120	91
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	581	409
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	879	601
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	472	314
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	699	577
		Poona District	" "	359	273
		Satara "	S. M.	1,509	1,117
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	624	558
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	878	718
	Southern.	Alibag Port	...	..	...
		Panvel "	...	5	3
		Rehoi "	...	...	...
		Roha "	...	...	..
		Revdanda "	...	2	2
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	121	84
		Ratnagiri Port	...	7	7
		Dabhal "	...	...	...
		Jaigad "	...	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	3	3
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,342	987
		Hubli Town	"	7	5
		Dharwar District	"	1,334	929
		Karwar Port	...	...	...
		Ankola Port	...	...	...
		Kumta Port	...	...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	15	10
		Savantvadi State	...	...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	432	362

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—contd.	Sind.	Karachi City and Port	N. W.	28	23
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„ & J. B.	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ „	15	14
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot „		48	33
		Aundh „		46	27
		Cutch „		...	...
		Savanur „		...	4
		Bhor State		21	16
		Mongrol Port		..	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		20	20
		Jodia Port		10	8
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	187	110
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	241	228
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	„	1,318	954
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	28 (Sachin and Dharampur States)	26 (Sachin and Dharampur States)
		Dharampur State			
		Srivardhan Port			...
		Murud Port		46	43
		Nandgaon Port		1	1
		Janjira „		[illegible]	[illegible]
		Janjira State		5	2
		Kodinar Port		75	54
		Billimora „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	„ „	97	39
		Baroda State	„ „	537	430
		Jath „		...	...
		Campay Port	B., B. & C. I.	140	139
		Cambay State	„ „	108	77
		Bijapur „		27	22
			Total	15 461	11 840
Madras Presidency		Salem Town	Madras	.	...
		Salem District	„	420†	216†
		Bellary Town	S. M.	17§	7§
		Bellary Cantonment		...	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras	223‡	187‡
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	22(b)	20(b)
		Nilgris		2	2
		North Arcot	S. I. & Madras	114(a)	88(a)
		Cuddalore Port	„	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	1*	...
		Tinnevelly	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool	S. M.	51	39
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	14	14
		Chingleput „		1*	...
			Total	865	573

* Imported.
† Including 27 imported seizures and 16 imported deaths.
‡ Including 9 imported seizures and 8 imported deaths.
§ Including 2 imported seizures and 1 imported death.

(a) Including 26 imported seizures and 12 imported deaths.
(b) Including 3 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I, E. B. S. and B. N.	328	277
		24-Parganas District		5*	4*
	Burdwan	Howrah Town		..	...
		Howrah District	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	2(a)	2(a)
		Hooghly „	E. I.	10	5
		Midnapur „	B N.	..	...
		Burdwan „	E. I	..	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	2	2
		Monghyr Town	„	113	117
		Monghyr District	„	264	205
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	1(b)	1(b)
		Gya Town		..	...
		Gya District		...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		6	1
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.		...
		Saran District	„	1,529‡	1,269
		Patna City	E. I.	407	384
		Patna District	„	436†	423
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	186	178
		Darbhanga Town	„	95	74
		Darbhanga District	„	209	182
		Shahabad „	E. I	423	369
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau „	„	.	...
		Singbhum „		...	..
			Total	4,018	3,493
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	261	256
		Allahabad District	„	297	318
		Cawnpur City	E. I O. and R, B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	18	10
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	642	620
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	24	23
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.		...
		Jhansi District		2	4
		Barabanki	B & N W. & O & R	51	36
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.		
		Benares City	„	118	102
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	22(c)	22(c)
		Ballia „	B & N. W.	169	169
		Jaunpur City	O & R.		...
		Jaunpur District		174	174
		Ghazipur „	E. I., & B. & N. W.	37	29
		Mirzapur City	E. I	..	..
		Mirzapur District	„	3	2
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O & R	54	42
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W	.	...
		Fyzabad City	„	89	76
		Fyzabad District		11	9
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh „	B & N. W. & O. & R.	109(d)	100(d)
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	105	83
		Gorakhpur District	„	69	76
		Basti „	„	54	51
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	100(e)	96(e)
		Meerut Cantonment	„	...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	29(f)	25(f)
		Hardwar		...	..
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	5	5
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	76	84
		Aligarh „	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur „	O & R & N. W.	34(g)	34(g)
		Bulandshahr „	„ „	1	1
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R	226	226
		Lucknow City	O & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	121	114
		Lucknow District	„	24	19
		Hardoi „	E. I & O. & R. „	4	3
	Agra	Etawah City	„	7	7
		Etawah District	E. I.	31	31
		Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I	54	44
		Agra City	G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I	.	..
		Agra District		..	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly „	O. & R. & R. & K.	1(b)	1(b)
			Total	3,022	2,886
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	
		Jullundur District	„	1,004	507
		Hoshiarpur „		966	498
		Ferozepur „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	119	85
	Lahore	Gujranwala „	N. W.	2,034	1,214
		Amritsar City	„		..
		Amritsar District	„	1,076	721
		Gurdaspur „	„	97	70
		Lahore „	„	833	394
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat „	„	38	23
		Sialkot „	„	321	216
		Jhang „		83	51

* Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
† Including 1 imported seizure.
‡ Including 3 imported seizures.
(a) Including 1 seizure and 1 death not reported before. Both seizures were imported.
(b) Imported.
(c) Including 6 seizures and 7 deaths of previous week.
(d) „ 62 „ „ 65 „ „ „ „
(e) „ 62 „ „ 14 „ „ „ „
(f) „ 7 „ „ 6 „ „ „ „
(g) „ 28 „ „ 21 „ „ „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Infected by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—contd.	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	59	[illegible]
		Ludhiana "	N. W and E. I.	111	[illegible]
		Umballa Cantonment	"		...
		Umballa City	" and E. I.		...
		Umballa District	"	288	186
		Gurgaon "	B. B. & C. I.	164	99
	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	..	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	219	158
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	113	88
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	28	[illegible]
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	30	24
		Kalsia "		3	...
			Total	7,517	4,439
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	132	129
		Nimar District	"	30	30
		Hoshangabad Town	"	148	133
		Hoshangabad District	"	34(i)	27(i)
		Narshingpur "	"	...	...
		Seoni "		...	...
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	799	771
		Nagpur District	" "	51(c)	45(c)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	3(a)	4(a)
		Bhandara "	B. N.	3‖	3‖
	Jubbalpor	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	380	373
		Jubbulpore District	" "	...	...
		Damoh "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	9(e)	4(e)
		Saugor "		1‖	1‖
		Mandla "		4(d)	2(d)
			Total	1,598	1,582
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	90	67
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	26	21
		Bangalore District	" "	175	139
		Mysore City	"	8	4
		Mysore District	"	150	122
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	31	23
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	27	18
		Tumkur District	S. M.	15	8
		Shimoga "	"	47	34
		Chitaldrug "	"	33	27
		Kadur "	"	38	28
		Hassan "	"	41	31
			Total	681	542
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	76*	78*
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	1,018*	808*
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	406*	334*
		Bir "	"	90*	77*
		Parbhani "	"	21*	23*
		Gulburga "		113*	96*
		Bidar "		...	5*
		Hyderabad "		2(h)	1(h)
			Total	1,720	1,422
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	120(g)	106(g)
		Akola "	"	245	177(f)
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	405	336
		Wun "		..	...
			Total	759	619
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	..	...
		Marwar "	" " & J. B.	..	...
		Banswara Town		10	10
		Banswara State		...	...
			Total	10	10
Central India.	...	Jaora State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore City	" "	...	...
		Indore State	" "	..	...
		Rutlam City	" "	..	...
		Rutlam State		...	...
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
		Sailana "		...	...
			Total	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		...	...
		Poonch District		..	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhra (Akhnur Tahsil)		.	...
			Total	...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Including 1 imported seizure and 2 imported deaths.
(c) Including 31 imported seizures and 28 imported deaths.
(d) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(e) Including 6 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(f) Including 2 imported deaths.
(g) Including 2 imported seizures and [illegible] deaths.
(h) Imported. Occurred from 10th to [illegible] February [illegible].
(i) Including 3 imported seizures and [illegible] deaths.
* From 10th to 16th February [illegible].
‖ Imported.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1903 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	35·96	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	..	27·59	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·32	28·32	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	23·36	21·33	32·65	33·33	...	...	...	..	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	29·63	23·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	29·49	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	28·57	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	34·97	25·91	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	35·96	53·86	31·84	34·22	...	...	...	...	12·96	12·96
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	33·17	25	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·77	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	14·37	15	30	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	27·5	29·37	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...		31·25	32·5	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dacca	...		30	32·5	25	37·5	...	...	20·62	27·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur		...	30	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		...	37·5	40	30	3·5	...	...	23·75	25	23·75	23·75
Central—												
Bardwan		...	30	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna		...	29·37	35·31	22·19	26·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	..	...	27·5	35	32·5	37·5	...	...	...		...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	.	...	23·91	23·91	36·25	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	..	...	24·37	29·37	26·25	26·25	...	...	15·62	17·5	16·56	21·87
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..	...	33·16	31·25	33·12	31·25	...	...	21·98	19·69	...	...
Muzaffarpur	..	...	27·5	29·53	26·56	31·57	..	...	15·91	20·94	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	17·92	19·84	28·44	33·59	26·51	27·97	32·34	36·67	17·92	20·1	16·2	18·85
Central—												
Cawnpore	17·4	18·59	29·63	33·33	26·25	27·6	29·63	31·35	18·18	17·76	16·3	17·76
Jhánsi	20	21·87	32·66	42·08	23·91	29·58	...	...	16·77	20·78	16·15	20·26
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·46	33·33	26·2	25	32	28·59	17·76	17·03	18·7	...
Agra	19·06	22·19	47·03	50	26·67	28·12	31·98	32·6	18·50	20·21	17·76	20·21
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	17·34	15·62	34·79	31·87	25	25·47	...	...	16·67	15·94	16·67	17·81
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	18·59	30·73	33·33	25·62	27·6	30·73	33·33	16·67	17·03	18·18	16·67
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17·5	20	37·5	40	25·83	30	...	...	17·76	...	...	16·67

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees [illegible] ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		[illegible]har Dál [illegible]		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												[illegible]urma—
												[illegible]im—
												Tenass[illegible]
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Morgui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Tavoy
..	..	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amh[illegible]
												Pegu (deltaic) —
...	...	...	...	...	..	25·4	25·6	30·48	29·36	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·19	47·06	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland) —
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	46·12	40·23	...	...	Honzada
..	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma —
...	...	...	...	18·55	11·72	25	31·53	46·38	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	33·83	41·29	52·89	...	..	Pakôkku
												Arakan —
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42·11	57·14	61·54	..	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra —
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpárá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern —
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32·5	41·25	53·75	305	4[illegible]	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32·5	30	35·62	400	5[illegible]	Dacca
												Deltaic —
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5 to 25	31·25	37·5 to 40	37·5 to 45	290	37[illegible] to 347[illegible]	Midnapur
26·25	26·25	...	...	22·5	22·5	27·5	27·5	42·5	35	390	[illegible]70	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·12	25	30	37·5	280	320	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·31	33·28	43·75	46·25	530	520	Pabna
												Northern —
...	...	...	...	22·5	32·5	27·5	32·5	37·5	55	360	340	Rangpur
												Orissa —
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	23·91	17·5	23·91	318·75	412·5	Cuttack
												Bihár, south —
...	...	...	...	14·37	16·87	16·25	22·19	23·12	24·37	26[illegible]	300	Patna
												Bihár, north —
...	..	...	...	18·12	19·06	28·28	25	36·25	35	365	320	Bhágalpur
...	..	15·94	18·12	15·94	19·06	20	23·44	27·5	29·53	255·94	304·[illegible]	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
16·46	21·56	...	...	15·88	18·33	16·46	20·62	30·36	28·49	304·79	345·2[illegible]	Benares
												Central—
16·3	20	...	...	14·79	17·4	18·18	15·63	...	...	266·67	304·[illegible]	Cawnpore
17·55	21·72	...	...	...	19·79	18·75	18·59	...	...	255·99	279·[illegible]	Jhánsi
												Western —
21·04	...	...	...	19·06	...	22·16	19·06	29·09	25	278·28	336·8[illegible]	Meerut
19·48	22·81	...	...	...	19·79	20	21·09	38·07	34·48	245·16	316·25	Agra
												Submontane, west —
18·18	17·81	...	...	14·84	16·56	22·34	17·81	...	...	280	335	Shahjahanpur
												[illegible]udh—
												[illegible]outhern —
16·67	18·18	...	...	15·99	15·99	18·59	18·59	24·22	...	275	330	Lucknow
												[illegible]orthern —
...	...	...	...	...	16·67	16·87	16·67	...	...	300	340	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	13·56	17·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	18·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·19	20·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	25·1	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	22·86	24·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	40	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	45	43·75	33·75	36·25	110	102·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	57·5	37·5	38·75	75	70	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	[illegible] to 45	32·5 to 37·5	34·37	35·62	57·5 and 77·5	55 and 72·5	...	...	...	...	12·5	2·4
Calcutta	40	40	33·12	33·75	70	70	...	...	11·25	10	7·5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	[illegible]	40	32·19	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·75
Pabna	[illegible]	33·75	36·87	37·5	80	72·5	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	[illegible]	62·5	38·75	40	100	90	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	42·5	47·81	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5	5·62	5	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	25	30	36·87	36·25	40	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	37·5	40	35·62	36·25	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	20·94	23·44	40	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	37·97	34·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	31·98	34·79	...	...	60	67·5	57·5	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	44·37	42·5	...	...	...	...	57·19	100	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	36·35	38·91	...	...	122·5	133·33	57·5	87·5	3·75	5·73	4·01	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	33·33	37·5	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	100 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	32·5	28·59	...	...	60	70	...	...	3·96	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1903	Jawar stalks 1902	Bhusa 1903	Bhusa 1902	Sheep, per score 1903	Sheep, per score 1902	Goats, per score 1903	Goats, per score 1902	Plough bullocks, per pair 1903	Plough bullocks, per pair 1902	Districts
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...	...	...		...		Rangoon
...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	60 to 100	Meerut
...	6·67	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	...	...	26·25	26·25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—continued

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12·5	12·5	..	...	36·41	33·33	...	...	25	26·25	20	28·59
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	16·72	19·06	44·37	44·37	25	23·59	33·28	28·59	18·18	15·31	18·12	20
Central— Lahore	22·81	22·92	42·71	44·48	26·87	22·81	30·21	27·13	17·81	18·96	18·91	18·54
South-eastern— Delhi	19·06	22·19	33·33	38·07	26·72	25·78	31·25	30·78	17·4	17·76	17·4	19·06
Submontane— Amritsar	22·86	22·86	38·07	41·04	24·22	22·24	28·59	25	...	...	20	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	22·19	20	51·82	58·02	28·59	23·44	30	25·94	20·94	15·31	15·94	15·81
Western— Multan	17·4	16·67	30·78	26·67	27·6	25·78	33·33	31·98	19·69	15·68	18·18	15·99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	..	...	33·75	31·25	30	...	...	...	23·12	...	23·12
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	27·66	26·41	...	...	20·47	18·59	...	18·44
Quetta	...	...	...	...	34·37 to 36·25	26·12 to 30	57·5	53·12	28·75	21·25 to 21·87	22·5	17·5 to 19·37
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	32·81	42·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	34·9	34·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	18·65
Poona	...	50·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmednagar	...	...	...	35·26	...	48·7	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	18·38	29·01
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	34	34	29	32	36	44	...	...	21	20
Central— Jubbulpore	.	...	34·75	32	27·5	26·62	33·25	32	...	...	15·37	21·62
Eastern— Raipur	..	..	30	26·5	24	26	30	35	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	39·29	42·86	...	...	...	...	19·23	18·27
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	50	50	50	...	...	22·92	22·89
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	72·73	44·44	50	50	57·14	...	...	25	23·18
Amraoti	...	...	45	37·5	37·5	37·5	43	42	...	...	23·19	17·5
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	23
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5	27·3
Cuddapah	15	29·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	23·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	[illegible]·7	22·5	41·3	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	[illegible]·5	20·3	28·4	31·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·18	23·69	32·94	36·57	48·76	56·78	48	50·94	...	...	14·59	21
Bangalore	19·59	19·59	39·76	43·08	42·44	41·19	56·95	60·5	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chaural.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	28·59	..	...	20	26·25	25	25	...	...	266·67	320	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
19·06	20	...	...	17·34	16·72	18·12	17·34	40	40	285	330	Ferozpur
												Central—
20·78	19·53	...	...	19·53	14·48	19·74	18·28	37·24	37·24	298·02	365·94	Lahore
												South-eastern—
20	22·19	...	...	18·12	18·18	22·19	20·52	29·69	29·63	285	355·57	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	18·59	15·99	19·74	17·6	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
22·19	18·12	...	...	19·69	16·56	22·5	20	30	34·37	266·67	320	Rawalpindi
												Western—
20	18·18	...	...	17·4	15·99	24·22	22·5	...	...	304·74	355·57	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	26·25	...	...	...	...	26·56	25	...	37·5	...	340	Karáchi
...	22·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298·75	348·12	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	23·12 to 25·31	21·25	...	...	37·5	45 to 47·5	290 to 310	300 to 470	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Dharwar
17·55	20·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
22·71	...	...	...	...	...	27·08	27·55	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh—
18·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·34	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
19·48	29·9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	27	33	39	317	[illegible]	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	..	..	21·62	23·5	33·25	32	25[illegible]	[illegible]0	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	..	..	24	23	31	36	250	[illegible]0	Raipur
												Berar—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Básim
28·33	25	...	...	..	...	29·17	30	41·67	50	285·66	[illegible]23·81	Akola
26·67	28·57	...	...	...	...	32	38·09	47·06	58·33	290·91	[illegible]36·84	Ellichpur
22·5	23·75	...	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	37·5	40	300	[illegible]40	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
14·4	16·8	...	...	...	...	39·2	35·1	...	...	326	[illegible]25·7	Coimbatore
...	...	15·5	20·5	...	...	...	...	26·9	21·5	325·3	[illegible]42·4	Salem
												Central—
..	...	...	...	..	...	28·4	43·5	17·7	35·3	285·7	[illegible]49·2	Bellary
12·1	20·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	268·2	[illegible]68·2	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	17·9	20·1	...	...	...	..	22·1	22·1	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	32·2	...	...	329·2	[illegible]29·2	Madras
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	15·6	21·7	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
19·9	26·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	25·6	...		Madura
												Mysore—
..	...	15·67	21·55	...	...	13·67	14·28	54·87	50·75	398·48	37[illegible]	Mysore
...	...	18·71	25·71	...	...	12·66	13·29	45·72	54·85	360·06	40[illegible]7	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—concluded

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3·33	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	100	133·28	3·28	4·06	5	3·28
Central—												
Lahore	41·04	41·04	...	...	57 99	48·44	78·07	123·07	12·5	10	10	5·62
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30·78	38·07	..	...	80	80	80	130	5	5	3·75	5
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36·35	40		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	8·91	4·43
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	40	38·12	.	..	...	40	61·56	100	8·12	6·67	6·25	3·59
Western—												
Multan	43·23	44·48	..	.	80	80	80	133·33	7·97	5·68	7·97	3·65
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	62·5	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	11·61	...	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar		..		..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	50·26	57·55	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat—												
Surat	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore		..	40	39	72·62	69·75	53·25	100	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur		...	38	36	150	100	60	75	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	14·28	114·28	...	...	128·81	145	66·67	114·28	2·08	2·08	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	88·89	...	...	200	200	80	100	10	13·33	...	...
Amráoti	40	80	.	..	140	115	55	110	10·29	6·17	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	41·6	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·9	1·9
Salem	.	..	...	...	111·8	137	33·4	54·8	...	...	6·9	7
Central—												
Bellary	5·7	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	41	...	...	...	...
Karnul	..	...	...	...	49·4	49·4	25·1	74·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	41·1	49·4	...	...	123·4	123·4	31·3	64·2	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	..	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	53·3	...	...	274·28	305	68·57	103·61	5	4·5	4	4·54
Bangalore	42·66	51·37	...	...	308·57	342·5	49·3	146·75	9·1	7·58	7·31	7·31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
2·5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·28	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112 5	112 5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5	6 67	...	...	70	65	...	...	120	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
6·67	3·59	...	...	70	60	...	...	80	60	Rāwalpindi
										Western—
7 97	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karāchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	14·45	6 41	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	35	35	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bāsim
4·4	8 8	...	...	65	75	...	...	80	80	Akola
4	8	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	10·29	...	...	65	70	...	...	75	90	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	80	75	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	67·5	65	67·5	65	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	60	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
3·5	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 27, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1903 *(The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	..	..	.	...	...	10 13	11 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	.	...	..	13 7	13 1	14 1	13 11	..	..	.	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	.	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	.	..	.	10 6	10 6	11 12	11 12	..	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 6	11 6	.	.	14 2	14 2	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy (Thongwa)	..		..	..	9 7	9 7	12 8	12 8	...	...		...
Bassein	...	.	.	...	11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharrawadi	..	...	..	...	11 11	11 11	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	.
Henzada	..	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	
Prome	...	..	..	.	9 3	9 3	12 1	13 4	...	...	...	
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	..	..	...	11 10	11 10	12 9	13 2	..		...	.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 4	12 —	..	..	10 9	10 —	10 15	10 15	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	..	..	..	.	11 5	11 8	14 8	14 3	...			...
Pakokku	..	..	..	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	..	...	...	...
Meiktila	..	..	.	..	11 —	9 6	14 —	12 —	...	.	...	.
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..	..	..		16 2	16 2	20 —	20 —	...	..	...	..
Kyaukpyu	..	..	..	..	11 2	11 —	12 2	12 —	..	...	...	...
Akyab	..	.	.	.	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	..	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	.		..	.	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	..	...	...
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...		9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	..	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	—	6 —	..	.	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	.	..	...
Garo hills		..	..	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	...
Manipur		..	...		28 —	28 —	31 8	31 —	...	...	...	...
Naga hills		.	..	..	16 —	16 —	...	..	...	..	..	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	15 —	15 —	..		5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	..	...
Kamrup	8 8	8 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	..	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	..	..	11 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	..	...
Nowgong		.	...	..	5 10	5 10	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	.	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	.
Lakhimpur	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...	..	..	
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	..	.	..	..	...	..	11 4 and 15 —	11 4 and 14 4	...	...	...	
Noakhali	..	...	...	.	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	.	...
Chittagong	..	..	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	...	.
Tippera	..	..	.	.	..	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	..	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..	..	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	..	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	..	..	..	...	...	...	11 6	11 5	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 13	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	16 —
Hooghly	11 —	10 8	..	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...		
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	20 —	20 —	20 —	22 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...		
Jessore	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	..	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	16 —	20 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	12 15	12 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	16 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 10	15 10	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 8	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	28 3	28 3	8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 10	20 10	8 3	8 —	14 9	14 9	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 8	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 6	31 8	31 8	5 13	5 13	12 9	10 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 [illegible]	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 5	10 12	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	7 —	6 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	Nágá Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 8	...	...	9 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	14 8 to 16 —	14 8 to 16 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 10	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 10	10 9	Howrah
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 5	14 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	...	...	11 6	12 4	12 4	12 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	13 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	13 —	10 8	...	...	16 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 12	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	15 —	16 —	22 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	18 —	18 —	27 8	27 8	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	27 12	27 —	...	...	15 12	13 8 and 15 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	21 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 2	10 13	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	24 —	24 —
Ránchi	9 — to 11 8	8 12 to 11 8	17 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 10	12 6	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 12	15 3	...	...	...	...
Hazáribagh	11 4	11 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	15 —	15 —	17 12	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	15 —	13 8	24 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	23 —	...	...
Patna	15 —	15 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 —	11 —	18 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	11 1	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 4	10 12	27 8	31 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	15 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	14 8	13 8 to 15 —	24 —	28 —	...	...	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 —	14 —	18 8	20 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 8	25 —	25 —	23 8	22 8
Benares	14 11	15 —	20 15	20 7	7 9	7 13	13 4½	13 4½	23 1	23 1	22 12	22 12
Ghazipur	14 4	13 14	21 —	21 —	7 2	7 2	14 12	14 12	29 8	27 12	21 8	22 12
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	22 —	22 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	22 8	22 8	...	...
Allahabad	13 —	13 —	21 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Central—												
Bánda	13 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	13 —	12 8	29 —	27 —	24 —	23 —
Fatehpur	15 —	14 8	20 —	19 —	11 8	11 —	13 8	13 —	24 —	25 —	22 8	23 8
Hamirpur	14 6	14 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	26 8	25 4	24 —	24 —
Jalaun	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	14 12	14 12	21 8	21 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	24 —	23 8	24 —	24 —
Jhansi	14 —	14 —	24 8	25 —	8 4	8 —	12 5	12 8	25 6	26 —	23 4	24 —
Etawah	15 8	15 8	20 8	20 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 4	28 4	23 8	23 12
Farukhabad	16 6	16 6	23 3	23 3	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 8	21 13	23 8	23 8	23 14
Mainpuri	15 14	15 14	19 8	19 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 12	20 12	20 12	21 8
Etah	15 8	16 —	17 8	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	20 8	23 —
Western—												
Meerut	14 12	15 12	21 8	21 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	18 8	20 8
Agra	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	23 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Muttra	14 12	15 —	24 —	24 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	25 8	26 —	21 —	21 —
Aligarh	15 8	16 —	20 —	20 8	4 —	4 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Bulandshahr	16 4	17 —	20 —	22 —	5 8	5 6	8 8	9 —	21 8	22 —	20 8	21 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 —	14 —	20 8	21 4	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 8	21 —	21 4	21 8	21 8
Azamgarh	14 —	14 10	19 1	19 6	7 —	7 —	14 6	15 —	24 13	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	16 8	17 9	23 6	23 6	13 1	13 8	14 14	15 12	16 2	23 13	23 6	23 6
Basti	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	8 4	8 4	12 12	12 12	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	18 —	11 8	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...		...	16 —	16 —	23 —	25 —	23 —	24 —	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 12	12 —	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	18 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	12 13	13 8	11 6	11 4	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	16 —	..	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	7 —	6 8	8 — and 8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 12	14 1	...	..	11 2	10 8	13 4	13 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	19 —(a)	17 11(a)	..	...	19 11	19 11	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 4	...	...	10 —	11 8	11 8	11 4	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	..	16 —	16 8	24 —	28 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	Manbhum
32 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	22 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Ránchi
23 10	22 8	...	...	20 4	19 2	27 —	24 12	12 6	12 6	10 11	10 11	Palamau
25 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	11 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar south—
...	...	...	...	17 12 to 21 —	22 —	30 —	30 —	12 —	18 —	10 8	[illegible] —	Monghyr
...	...	15 —	14 —	22 4	22 8	23 8	23 8	15 —	15 —	11 4	14 4	Gaya
...	...	23 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	27 —	28 —	20 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
..	...	.	..	[illegible] —	22 —	24 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
..	...	.	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	.	...	17 —	17 7	22 —	20 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	11 2	Bhágalpur
28 8	30 12	..	...	19 12	20 14	20 14	27 8	14 4	15 6	11 —	11 4	Darbhanga
24 —	20 —	.	..	19 —	19 —	24 —	27 8	14 —	14 8	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
25 —	25 —	16 —	.	22 —	23 —	26 8	28 —	14 8	14 8	11 —	11 —	Saran
34 —	33 —	.	...	18 —	23 —	29 —	31 —	21 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	Champaran
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	22 —	27 —	...	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	17 5¼	17 5¼	[illegible]	22 12	24 —	24 —	12 5¼(b)	12 7(b)	10 4½	10 4½	Benares
...	...	15 —	15 —	23 6	23 4	25 12	25 4	15 10	15 10	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
...	...		..	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	..	...	...	22 —	21 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 12	11 12	Banda
...	...	..	.	20 8	20 8	...	...	15 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	22	20 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —(b)	11 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	26 —	27 —	18 —	14 —	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	..	..	21 13	22 4	..	...	15 12	15 12	10 12	11 —	Jhansi
...	...	16 —	16 —	20 5	21 —	27 8	27 8	11 8	11 8	11 6	11 10	Etawah
24 —	24 —	...	...	20 7	21 13	24 8	24 8	12 4(b)	12 4(b)	11 9	11 9	Farrukhabad
..	...	...	...	16 14	19 4	22 8	22 8	12 8(b)	12 8(b)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
..	...	..	...	17 6	18 —	23 —	23 —	13 —(b)	13 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	20 —	23 —	12 12(b)	12 12(b)	11 4	11 4	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...		10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	18 —	13 —	19 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	15 —(b)	15 8(b)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	14 4	12 8	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	12 4	13 8	11 8	11 8	Aligarh
..	...	20 —	20 —	17 12	18 —	21 8	22 —	14 —(b)	14 8(b)	10 8	11 4	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	25 4	25 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	..	19 —	19 —	26 2	25 12	13 14	13 10	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
25 8	30 10	22 8	22 8	20 11	21 10	27 —	28 13	14 —(b)	16 —	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
21 —	21 —	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	14 13	14 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

(a) Kalai (b) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1903—continued (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 —	16 4	24 4	24 4	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	22 4	23 4
Budaun	15 4	16 —	22 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	13 8	22 —	28 —	22 —	22 8
Pilibit	15 —	14 4	...	23 —	5 4	5 4	13 4	12 4	24 4	25 —	21 —	21 —
Bareli	15 10	15 10	21 4	22 8	5 10	5 10	10 10	11 4	23 2	23 2	21 14	22 8
Moradabad	15 8	15 9	20 4	20 4	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 12	24 4	25 4	21 2	21 10
Bijnor	14 10	15 3	20 4	20 4	4 4	4 4	9 9	10 2	...	...	19 12	20 4
Muzaffarnagar	15 12	16 4	21 7½	22 —	11 —	11 —	11 9	11 10	...	...	19 5	19 8
Saháranpur	16 2	16 2	19 13	19 13	4 13	4 13	10 3	10 12	21 8	21 8	21 7	21 8
Dehra-Dun	13 8	14 —	19 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 8	18 —	18 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —
Almora	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	23 —	23 4	...	22 —
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Rae-Bareli	16 4	17 —	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
Unao	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	23 —
Lucknow	15 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	24 —	26 —
Hardoi	16 8	17 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 8	15 12	22 8	23 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	28 8	28 —	23 —	23 8
Barabanki	14 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 4	22 —	22 —
Gonda	16 12	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	32 —	32 —	25 —	25 —
Bahraich	17 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	7 —	7 —	13 4	13 8	32 —	33 8	29 —	29 —
Sitapur	16 —	16 8	24 —	24 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	26 8	27 —	25 8	26 —
Kheri	16 —	16 8	28 —	27 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	26 8	26 8	25 4	27 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 4	...	...	5 10	5 1	7 14	6 7	34 8	34 9	15 12	...
Bánswara	9 8	9 4	8 —	8 4	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 15	...	19 2	...	8 2	...	8 9	...	27 11	...	17 4	...
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 0	11 8	17 —	15 12	4 10	4 6	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	11 12	12 —	14 8	14 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8
Erinpura	12 14	13 1	13 4	13 4	7 11	8 4	10 4	10 4	20 8	20 8	17 1	17 —
Ajmer	12 —	13 —	16 13½	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 7	17 8	19 —
Abu	11 5 and 11 13	11 5 and 11 13	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	5 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	23 —	22 8	19 —	20 —
Bundi	11 4	11 2	20 —	24 12	6 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	30 12	33 4	17 8	18 8
Kotah	10 6	10 8	24 —	22 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	31 —	30 —	14 —	13 —
Jhalawar	9 14	10 4	15 —	15 —	7 2	7 2	8 14	7 14	24 4	24 4	14 11	14 11
Tonk	9 4	9 4	16 15	17 3	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	26 8	27 1	25 9	25 12
Jaipur	11 14	12 3	17 2	18 1	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	22 7	22 7	21 3	20 14
Karauli	12 8	13 2	22 8	24 11	8 12	10 5	10 —	11 14	23 12	24 6	21 8	18 14
Dholpur	14 1	14 5½	23 10	24 8½	7 5	7 5	8 7	...	25 —½	26 2½	24 14	25 9½
Bharatpur	14 10	14 10	22 15	23 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	28 —	25 8	26 4	26 8
Alwar	...	13 9	...	20 15	...	6 12	...	8 5	...	25 4	...	24 7
Deoli	12 —	12 6	17 10	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	24 8	25 8	23 12	23 12
Nasirabad	12 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	23 —	15 —	19 —
Bálmer	12 4	12 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Anádra	11 12	11 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	15 7	15 8
Shahpura	10 —	9 12	16 10	12 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	23 8	22 4	19 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 12 and 11 3	10 — and 11 6	16 6	16 9	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 3	17 3	14 6 and 15 1	14 6 and 15 —
Jaisalmer	11 2	12 1	...	...	7 6	6 14	9 12	10 6	17 1	17 10	14 13	15 11
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
Central India—												
Indore	11 8	13 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	8 8	9 12	10 —	25 —	26 —	21 —	19 8
Nimach	12 12	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	27 —	26 —	17 —	17 —
Gwalior	12 2	11 13½	18 11½	18 10	6 10	6 9½	7 13	7 6	28 6	23 4	21 14	22 2
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	15 —	17 —	22 —	25 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 12	21 —	18 8	19 —
Ferozpur	15 —	16 —	21 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	24 —	20 —	24 —
Central—												
Lahore	13 13	13 13	21 8	23 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 2	21 8	13 4	19 12
Gujranwála	14 9	14 —	24 —	23 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	19 —	19 —
Gujrát	14 5	14 8	19 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Jhelum	13 12	13 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	17 —	13 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (Cajanus indicus)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
28 —	28 —	26 —	26 —	18 8	18 8	25 —	25 —	18 —	20 —	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	17 —	20 8	27 —	28 —	18 —	13 8	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	20 2	19 10	26 8	27 —	13 —(a)	13 8(a)	10 4	10 4	Pilibhit
...	...	22 8	22 8	18 12	18 12	25 10	26 4	13 12	15 —	11 4	11 4	Bareli
...		17 10	17 10	17 12	17 12	23 10	23 14	10 14	11 2	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 13	10 11	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 2	20 6	21 8	8 14(a)	8 14	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	17 7	17 7	20 7	23 10	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	11 —	11 —	Saháranpur
19 8	20 8	...	...	16 —	16 8	20 —	22 —	9 —(a)	9 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
15 —	16 —	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	9 —(a)	9 —(a)	8 —	8 —	Almora
15 —	20 —	15 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 8	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
25 —	32 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —	26 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	...	23 —	24 —	21 8	21 —	25 —	25 —	12 8(a)	13 —(a)	10 6	10 8	Lucknow
.	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	13 —(a)	11 —	11 8	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	19 —	19 —	22 8	23 —	27 8	27 8	15 —	15 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
26 —	26 —	16 —	18 —	21 —	22 —	.	28 —	14 8	14 8(a)	10 —	10 —	Bara Banki
20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	33 —	33 —	13 8	13 8	10 12	10 12	Gonda
...	..	20 —	20 —	26 —	27 —	31 —	33 8	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
26 —	26 —	24 8	25 —	20 —	21 —	28 —	29 —	13 —(a)	13 8(a)	10 12	10 12	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	26 —	31 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	15 8	15 5	34 —	35 12	9 —	10 6	10 13	11 1	Partabgarh
..	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	42 —	43 —	10 —		10 —	10 —	Banswara
...	...	13 14	...	14 5	...	27 11	...	10 —	...	10 11	...	Mewar (Udaipur)
..	..	.	...	14 4	13 8	40 4	38 11	...	...	9 8	9 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
..	..	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
...	..	..	...	15 12	16 4	...	...	...		12 11	12 11	Erinpura
.	...	15 —	15 —	16 13½	17 8	21 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	..	...	13 11	13 11	17 2	17 1	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 4	30 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	21 4	26 —	33 12	27 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	Bundi
...	...	...	...	26 8	27 —	36 —	36 —	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 8	Kotah
...	...	...	..	20 14	21 12	34 12	38 8	7 13	7 14	10 4	10 4	Jhalawar
..	...	...	...	17 12	18 —	26 13	29 8	...	...	10 14	10 12	Tonk
...	...	18 1	18 1	16 8 and 22 12	17 2 and 22 12	23 1	23 1	18 1	18 1	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	22 8	20 10	21 14	...	...	22 8	22 8	10 10	10 5	Karauli
...	...	15 12	15 12	19 3½	19 7½	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 —	11 5½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	21 5	21 6	21 8	19 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	..	21 —	...	19 14	...	25 8	...	20 —	..	12 4	Alwar
...	...	..	...	19 2	18 8	25 4	25 —	.	...	11 12	11 12	Deoli
...	..	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	17 12	17 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	..	...	...	16 12	16 12	23 8	23 —	...	...	11 12	12 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	..	...	...	13 7	14 2	19 2	19 1	8 12	9 6	14 —	14 —	Jodhpur
...	..	...	...	13 9	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	15 4	16 8	26 —	28 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	10 12	Indore
..	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	7 12	7 12	19 14½	20 3	...	...	12 8	19 6½	10 15	10 7½	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	21 12	23 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	23 —	22 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	18 4	20 8	19 4	19 4	19 8	20 4	9 12	10 4	12 4	12 12	Lahore
...	...	23 —	22 —	21 4	19 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	13 5	13 8	Gujranwála
..	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	19 8	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(a) Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 —	14 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	25 —	20 8	21 8
Delhi	14 12	16 4	22 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	22 —	25 —	19 —	21 —
Rohtak	15 8	15 8	21 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 8	19 8
Karnál	15 8	16 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	24 —	17 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	25 4	25 4	20 —	20 —
Ludhiána	16 8	16 —	20 8	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	23 8	22 —	20 8	21 8
Jalandhar	17 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	19 —
Hoshiárpur	17 —	16 8	22 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	23 —	13 —	18 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 —	15 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	18 —
Siálkot	14 —	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 11	11 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	7 8	8 7	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Kángra	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	13 12	13 6	18 12	19 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	24 8	25 8	17 12	19 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	15 4	15 12	22 —	23 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	21 —
Jhang	16 —	16 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	27 —	21 —	22 8
Multan	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	21	23 —	19 —	19 —
Montgomery	15 4	15 12	...	20 —	...	...	8 8	8 5	24 —		20 —	20 4
Muzaffargarh	15 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	19 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 5	13 4	20 —	20 —	...	..	10 15	11 —	22 13	23 2	21 12	21 9
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	13 4	13 4	17 4	17 4	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 12	21 6	21 6	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 5	8 9	9 8	23 —	27 —	17 —	17 —
Kohat	12 8	12 12	17 14	17 14	5 2	5 2	9 2	10 8	...	...	19 2	19 12
Bannu	12 15	13 —	17 —	18 10	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	22 8	19 —	16 6	17 13
Dera Ismail Khan	12 11½	13 1½	16 13	17 13	5 5	5 5	8 —	7 14	21 2½	25 —	19 1	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	12 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	17 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12	..	.	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	.	16 —	16 —
Shikárpur	14 8	14 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	20 —	22 —	19 —	22 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	..	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 1	18 —	20 —	20 8
Quetta	11 — to 11 8	11 4 to 11 11½	12 12	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	..	..	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	..	10 2	10 2	11 6	12 2	...	...	13 4	14 9
Alibag	7 [illegible]	7 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	..	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13	..	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4
Tanna	7 8	8 3	..	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	11 6	14 6
Deccan—												
Dharwar	10 5	11 4	..	...	12 8	11 9	13 8	12 —	24 1	22 3	22 1	20 8
Belgaum	10 4	10 2	..	...	13 4	13 10	14 8	14 8	24 14	21 14	...	21 11
Satara	9 7	10 2	..	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 2	18 5	18 5	19 6	19 6
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	..	8 10	8 10	10 14	10 14	25 15	25 8	22 6	23 4
Bijapur	10 14	9 1	...	...	10 5	9 6	11 4	10 5	22 5	24 2	26 13	25 —
Poona	9 5	9 5	...	.	8 14	8 13	9 13	9 13	15 6	13 6	17 10	17 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 14	...	..	7 14	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 2	23 6	23 6	21 15
Nasik	11 8	11 3	.	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 5	...	.	19 10	19 10
Dhulia	11 —	11 —	...		7 8	7 8	10 7	10 7	24 8	24 8	18 2	18 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 10	10 10	..	.	8 9	8 8	11 7	11 7	19 12	19 12	19 —	19 —
Broach	10 —	10 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 8	17 —	17 8
Kaira	10 8	11 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	15 8	15 8	17 8	18 —
Godhra	11 —	11 —	...	.	7 8	7 8	11 5	11 8	.		20 8	20 —
Disa	12 —	12 8	.	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 8	15 8	16 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	13 —	12 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 4	20 —	18 8	16 —	15 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 13	11 13	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 14	9 14	21 3	21 3	...	...
Khandwa	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshangabad	13 6	14 11	..	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	25 8	27 4	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	..	...	7 11	7 11	10 15	12 13	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chhindwara	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 15	8 15	20 3	20 9	...	...
Nagpur	13 1	12 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	18 6	16 0	...	...
Wardha	11 6	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	17 13	20 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 12	23 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgaon
...	...	13 —	13 —	17 8	19 —	21 —	36 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	19 8	22 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
20 —	16 —	14 —	16 —	17 8	18 —	20 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	..	..	19 —	19 8	25 8	28 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	20 4	20 —	25 —	16 —	8 —	8 8	13 —	13 4	Ludhiána
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 8	19 8	23 8	23 —	...	..	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 8	25 —	28 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	..	...	19 —	18 —	24 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gurdaspur
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	8 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	.	...	...	19 8	19 —	21 —	20 8		..	13 8	13 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	13 2	17 13	18 12	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	Simla
...	..	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	..	13 12	13 8	17 8	17 8	19 12	19 8	...	.	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
18 —	18 —	16 —	14 —	19 —	21 —	18 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
35 —	32 —	35 —	38 —	17 8	17 12	24 8	25 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 4	Jhang
...		22 —	22 —	16 4	16 8	22 —	23 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	..	.	...	20 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	Montgomary
...	.	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	..	..	...	14 14	14 15	...	...	.	.	12 8	12 3	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	..	18 —	16 —	15 12	15 12	17 4	17 4	9 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	..	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	17 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Peshawar
...	..		..	15 15	15 10	19 2	19 12		.	19 12	18 8	Kohat
...	..	6 4	6 4	18 3	17 13	20 15	21 4	10 —	10 —	21 4	20 10	Bannu
..	..	..	...	16 3	17 4	20 —	20 —	10 10	10 8	15 —	16 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	..	..	...	15 —	15 —	..	.	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Karachi
..	..	..	..	14 —	14 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	..	..	..	9 8	9 8	...	..	.		12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
.	.		..	16 —	16 8	...	..	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur
..	.	..	...	17 —	17 4			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
..	..	...	...	13 8	13 6½	14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
18 —	18 —	.	...	11 9	11 9	...		11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Karwar
13 8	14 2	.	...	13 12	13 1	..		9 7	8 12	11 11	12 6	Ratnagiri
..		.	...	11 14	11 14	..		7 —	7	11 14	11 14	Alibág
9 —	9 —	..	...	12 8	12 8	..		8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Bombay
...	..		..	14 3	14 3	.		5 3	8 11	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
27 —	21 15	..	...	10 2	11 15	.	...	8 10	9 1	14 —	13 10	Dharwar
28 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	11 —	12 6	12 6	Belgaum
..	..	...	...	12 5	11 10	..	..	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4	Satara
...	.	...	...	13 8	13 9	..		12 4	12 11	11 8	11 8	Sholapur
..	.	...	..	12 11	12 11	...	.	10 14	11 1	11 13	11 13	Bijapur
11 —	11 —	..	...	14 6	14 6	..		10 12	10 12	11 2	11 2	Poona
												Khandesh—
..	..	..	...	13 14	13 3	.		10 8	11 14	11 6	11 11	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	..	14 6	14 6	...	.	10 —	10 —	12 9	11 15	Násik
..	..	..	.	15 8	15 8	..	.	10 —	10 —	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
..	..	..	...	13 7	13 7	..	...	9 4	9 4	12 6	12 —	Surat
..	..	...	...	13 —	13 —	..	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
19 8	19 5	...	.	13 —	13 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Kaira
18 —	19 —	..	.	11 —	11 —		...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	..	13 —	12 8	..	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	Godhra
...	..	..	...	14 8	15 8	..	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	..	..	14 —	13 8	..	...	10 —	9 —	75 —	75 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 13	10 13	Nimar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
..	..	...	...	13 —	20 —	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 —	9 5	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	10 —	11 —	10 10	10 10	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1903—continued (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	13 11	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	27 7	29 9	...	...
Saugor	18 8	14 —	.	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	26 —	26 —	...	...
Damoh	12 5	12 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	28 10	28 10	.	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	14 8		...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	25 —	27 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	13 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	...	...
Seoni	15 —	15 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	20 —	...	...
Bálághát	13 12	13 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	12 8	20 —	18 —	..	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	..	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	.	..	..
Chánda	13 9	11 —	.	...	11 —	8 13	11 7	9 12	22 13	22 13	.	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	...	...	..	...
Raipur	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	14 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	13 —
Básim	9 5	9 12	...	...	6 9	6 6	8 14	8 10	20 13	20 13	14 —	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	18 —	18 —	14 1	14 1
Ellichpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	16 —	14 —	14 —
Amraoti	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 —	6 6	10 10	10 10	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 6	6 13	10 13	10 10	5 14	5 14	11 5	10 15	20 3	20 9	22 12	22 13
Bolaram	7 9	6 10	...	...	5 15	5 8	10 15	10 15	19 10	20 10	...	...
Chadarghát	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 7½	5 7½	8 12	8 12	19 11	18 9½	24 1	24 1
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	..		...	..	...	11 11	11 8	...	..	...	...
S. Canara	...	...		...	...	...	13 13	13 13		...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	21 6	21 6	26 13	26 13
Nilgiris	.	...	...	...	...		9 —	9 —	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 —	23 2	23 3	20 8	22 10
Central—												
Bellary	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	23 8	26 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 6	27 —	26 —	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...	...	...	..	...	10 11	10 5	33 —	22 —	31 5	28 5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	.	10 —	10 —	29 6	25 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	..	27 —	27 —
Godavari	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	32 10	34 11	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	.	..	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	25 —	26 8	..	...
Nellore	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	26 —	25 —	23 11	20 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..		...	...	...	...	10 —	9 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	..	..	..	...	...	.	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 3	...		20 5	20 5
Tanjore	..	...	...	..	...	...	15 5	14 6	..	...	24 —	24 —
Trichinopoly	.	...	..	..	...	.	14 —	11 8	23 8	23 8	21 14	21 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	.	..	..	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	21 8	23 —	17 8	17 8
Madura	.	...	...	..	...	.	14 8	13 8	24 8	22 8	13 2	17 6
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 7	8 7	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	23 2	23 2	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	9 2	9 2	9 8	9 1	9 13	10 10		23 13	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 11	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 7	9 7	8 15	14 11	14 11	27 5	21 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	5 8	6 8	7 —	10 8	9 —	14 —	13 —	..	...	.	..
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 15	13 7	13 7

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga, (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	21 13	20 —	...	...	9 14	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	9 8	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	20 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	...	...	10 —	9 6	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
22 12	21 12	...	...	11 13	12 14	...	...	15 1	15 9	9 —	8 14	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 1	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 10	Bolárum
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 9	...	...	10 15	12 1	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 [illegible]	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
25 3	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central—
26 3	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
25 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Anantapur
34 —	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Ganjam
26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
27 3	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
30 —	30 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 8	Kistna
26 10	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
20 13	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 [illegible]	Chingleput
27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
28 2	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
23 5	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 5	Tinnevelly
26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
26 4	26 4	...	...	11 9	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 2	12 6	11 4	Mysore
19 —	27 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 4	11 4	11 4	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
24 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
26 10	26 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan
30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
37 13	37 13	...	...	10 8	11 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
31 8	29 8	...	...	29 8	28 8	...	...	8 8	7 —	11 —	11 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

February 27, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into **CALCUTTA**, the City of **BOMBAY**, and **KARACHI**, in December 1902, and from 1st January to 31st December 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam		..	205	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	205
Bengal	1,812	776	298	..		.	...	..	...	1,812	776	298
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	42,911	59,989	76,021	130,993	189,310	231,298	..		899	173,904	249,299	308,218
Punjab	6,445	3,508	2,659	32,477	45,708	69,578	57,828	59,653	83,264	90,750	108,809	155,501
Sind	.	.	...	.		.	29,022	35,283	45,463	29,022	35,283	45,463
Raj. & C. India	594	1,040	299	3,917	21,777	16,783	...	25	528	4,511	22,842	17,610
Bombay	..	...	...	296,848	248,515	162,960	...	.	..	296,848	248,515	162,960
Cent. Provs.	244	2,205	.	90,263	106,845	144,770	...	..	...	90,507	111,050	144,770
Berar	3,327	...	..	408,152	409,918	331,615	...	.	...	411,479	409,918	331,815
Nizam's Territory	...	...	..	20,642	16,516	11,114	...	..		20,642	16,516	11,114
Madras	..	...	...	173	199	1	...	...	...	173	199	1
Mysore	.	..	...	...	14	..	.	.		..	14	...
TOTAL	55,333	67,518	79,482	983,465	1,040,602	968,319	86,850	94,961	130,154	1,125,648	1,203,281	1,177,955
By Sea—												
Bengal	683	841	746	...	346	...	...	...	...	683	1,187	746
Bombay	1,441	..	878	253	274	921	180	.	.	1,574	274	1,799
Sind	...	..	.	766	27,923	7,945	.	..	...	766	27,923	7,945
Madras	...	...	571	184	191	519	...	..		184	191	1,090
Burma	397	75	6,599	4,244		335		...		4,641	75	6,934
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	.	..	4,051	35,803	11,550	...		.	4,051	35,803	11,550
Foreign countries	286	..	214	14,985	2,173	4,374	...	...		15,271	2,173	4,588
TOTAL	2,807	916	9,008	24,483	60,710	25,644	180	...	...	27,470	67,626	34,652
TOTAL IMPORTS	58,140	68,434	88,490	1,007,948	1,107,512	993,963	87,030	94,961	130,154	1,153,118	1,270,907	1,212,607
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	11,966	17,781	20,379				...	...	..	11,966	17,781	20,379
Bengal	92,901	88,554	81,157	.			.	...	...	92,901	88,554	81,157
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	123,752	269,563	431,083	441,031	607,875	1,062,161		5	1,071	564,783	877,443	1,494,315
Punjab	48,838	40,832	45,747	173,676	183,705	339,867	261,455	342,093	359,163	483,969	566,630	744,777
Sind	4		.		303		98,650	213,085	369,694	98,654	213,388	369,694
Raj. & C. India	13,520	11,674	31,126	306,894	360,039	404,241	..	60	3,137	320,414	371,773	438,504
Bombay	44	31	..	839,854	2,440,806	2,117,655	.	...	..	839,898	2,440,837	2,117,655
Cent. Provs.	5,918	54,956	15,933	300,294	705,876	739,181	..	...	..	306,212	820,832	755,114
Berar	14,793	26,202	..	618,859	2,365,198	1,781,055	...	..	..	633,652	2,391,400	1,781,055
Nizam's Territory	..	.	..	74,095	153,681	318,231	.	.	...	74,095	153,681	318,231
Madras	4	...	16	59,792	17,456	52,311	...	...	..	59,796	17,458	52,327
Mysore	..	.	..	717	41	4,838	.	...	.	717	41	4,838
TOTAL	311,740	509,593	625,441	2,815,812	6,894,982	6,819,540	360,105	555,243	733,065	3,487,657	7,959,818	8,178,046
By Sea—												
Bengal	21,618	23,559	16,155	1,519	2,625	1,077	...	...	...	23,137	26,184	17,232
Bombay	7,891	3,906	6,058	3,833	2,979	6,085	2,446	177	4	14,170	7,062	12,147
Sind	...	.	.	67,905	102,343	190,353	...	...	1	67,905	102,343	190,354
Madras	10,693	319	15,564	12,006	4,422	8,819	...	...	..	23,299	4,741	24,383
Burma	11,434	9,740	26,001	20,353	579	1,235	...	...	...	31,787	10,319	27,836
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	.	...	287,259	362,255	439,414	...	...	...	287,259	362,255	439,414
Foreign countries	6,644	1,773	799	289,464	79,524	77,242	148	201	...	296,156	81,498	78,041
TOTAL	58,280	30,297	64,577	682,939	554,727	724,225	2,594	378	5	743,813	504,402	788,807
TOTAL IMPORTS	370,020	548,890	690,018	3,498,751	7,449,709	7,543,765	362,699	555,621	733,070	4,231,470	8,554,220	8,966,853

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1902, and from 1st January to 31st December 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	Imports in December											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	94,014	17,296	23,024	1	...	...	...	...	...	94,015	17,296	23,024
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	108,147	141,753	298,105	15,000	756	52,851	...	...	111,655	123,147	142,509	462,611
Panjab	530	66,884	1,620	13,447	11,500	72,605	83,552	875,578	521,702	97,529	953,962	595,927
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,250	147,025	125,860	68,250	147,025	125,860
Raj. & C. India	...	..	...	3,892	4,012	2,643	...	...	...	3,892	4,012	2,643
Bombay	...	...	...	1,320	5,111	5,715	...	...	...	1,320	5,111	5,715
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	1,598	1,214	30,376	...	...	...	1,598	1,214	30,376
Berar	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	127	...
Madras	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	203,011	225,933	322,749	35,258	22,720	164,190	151,802	1,022,603	759,217	390,071	1,271,256	1,246,156
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	3,471	...	.	...	...	...	3,471	...	...
Bombay	.	..	...	307	5,581	751	...	...	...	307	5,581	751
Sind	..	...	...	150,916	105,589	113,756	1	...	...	150,917	105,589	113,756
Madras	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	..	...	6,627	...	...	...	..	...	6,627	..	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...		..	295	2,855	2,388	...	...	...	295	2,855	2,388
Foreign countries	20,264	15,013	...	5,164	...	15	412	138	...	25,640	15,151	15
Total	20,264	15,013	...	166,750	114,025	116,910	413	138	..	187,457	129,176	116,910
Total Imports	223,275	240,946	322,749	202,038	136,745	281,100	152,215	1,022,741	759,217	577,528	1,400,432	1,363,066
	Imports to end of December											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	...
Bengal	889,425	377,517	600,983	2,071	10	5,834	...	...	...	891,496	377,527	606,817
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	810,648	1,284,532	2,441,269	183,427	84,219	377,511		3,366	367,230	994,075	1,372,117	3,166,310
Panjab	762	341,160	54,330	140,724	348,903	511,252	1,569,080	7,297,124	9,194,782	1,710,560	7,987,207	9,760,364
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	678,349	1,074,000	1,318,544	678,349	1,074,000	1,318,544
Raj. & C. India	..	..	988	27,755	24,160	16,955	...	1,741	...	27,755	25,901	17,043
Bombay	..	..	...	42,014	150,539	30,848	...	...	.	42,014	150,539	36,848
Cent. Provs.	...	5,640	4,307	20,550	25,979	502,550	...	...	...	20,550	31,619	506,857
Berar	320	984	...	128	51	280	...	...	..	448	1,035	280
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	177	212	212	...	...	...	177	212	212
Madras	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	272	...	...
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,701,668	2,009,853	3,081,877	417,718	634,073	1,451,742	2,247,429	8,376,231	10,880,556	4,366,815	11,020,157	15,414,175
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	19,528	79	19,488	..	...	...	19,528	79	19,488
Bombay	...	...	6	2,082	39,234	11,981	2	...	1	2,084	39,234	11,988
Sind	...	...	...	1,610,177	1,445,841	1,428,611	1	151	22	1,610,178	1,445,992	1,428,633
Madras	...	...	...	202	104,040	995	...	...	...	202	104,040	995
Burma	7	...	...	47,102	848	11,641	...	...	...	47,109	848	11,641
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	6,803	254,445	37,931	.	8,852	...	6,803	263,297	37,931
Foreign countries	275,522	35,706	...	370,960	277,625	751	22,458	7,989	...	668,940	321,320	751
Total	275,529	35,706	6	2,056,854	2,122,112	1,511,398	22,461	16,992	23	2,354,844	2,174,810	1,511,427
Total Imports	1,977,197	2,045,559	3,081,883	2,474,572	2,756,185	2,963,140	2,269,890	8,393,223	10,880,579	6,721,659	13,194,967	16,925,[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1902, and from 1st January to 31st December 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	147	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	245	...
Bengal	28,485	127,653	165,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,485	127,653	165,007
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	7,872	68,020	64,608	3,172	4,020	1,152	...	8	...	11,044	72,048	65,760
Punjab	...	...	...	15,856	3,829	3,245	7,847	23,229	7,687	23,703	27,058	10,932
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	495	1,482	2,449	5,852	5,819	...	...	...	2,449	6,347	7,301
Bombay	...	...	...	2,879	6,050	9,043	...	...	...	2,879	6,050	9,043
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	5,287	4,790	9,381	...	...	...	5,287	4,790	9,381
Berar	...	...	...	308	95	794	...	...	...	308	95	794
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,344	4,144	5,171	...	...	...	1,344	4,144	5,171
Madras		106	...	205	171	14	...	...	...	205	277	14
Mysore		...		7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
TOTAL	36,504	196,519	231,097	31,507	28,951	34,619	7,858	23,237	7,687	75,869	248,707	273,403
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bombay	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Sind		...	...	8,771	20,612	...	...	...	...	8,771	20,612	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	99	203	157	...	...	...	99	203	157
Foreign countries	...	...		195	130	297	...	...	...	195	130	297
TOTAL	...	...	8	9,065	21,095	454	...	...	...	9,065	21,095	462
TOTAL IMPORTS	36,504	196,519	231,105	40,572	50,046	35,073	7,858	23,237	7,687	84,934	269,802	273,865
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	42,492	41,004	46,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,492	41,004	46,532
Bengal	2,980,761	2,375,214	2,112,846	10,921	2,565	137	...	...	...	2,991,702	2,377,779	2,112,983
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,102,099	1,825,630	1,410,130	511,478	418,854	473,131	...	640	4,264	1,613,577	2,245,124	1,887,545
Punjab	...	2,059	995	24,915	26,696	40,220	104,575	132,739	93,022	129,490	161,694	134,837
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	136	...	37	138	
Raj. & C. India		60,439	3,087	46,652	320,793	153,555	...	...	...	46,652	381,232	156,642
Bombay	...	...	...	29,718	189,902	275,957	...	...	...	29,718	189,902	275,957
Cent. Provs.	248	19,235	14,422	69,527	322,110	509,015	...	...	...	69,775	341,345	523,437
Berar	...	197	...	9,517	158,156	95,471	...	...	...	9,517	158,353	95,471
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	19,786	241,382	388,978	...	...	...	19,786	241,382	388,978
Madras		106	3,535	2,751	20,104	20,690	...	...	...	2,751	20,210	24,225
Mysore	...	...	...	912	391	2,091	...	...	...	912	391	2,091
TOTAL	4,125,620	4,323,884	3,591,547	726,177	1,701,153	1,959,245	104,612	133,517	97,906	4,956,409	6,158,554	5,648,698
By Sea—												
Bengal	881	494	1,278	...	253	...	...	...	...	881	747	1,278
Bombay	...	...	...	8	1,911	34	...	...	...	8	1,911	34
Sind	...	...	...	40,601	65,266	46,973	...	...	...	40,601	65,266	46,973
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	2,422	19,947	34,223	...	...	...	2,422	19,947	34,223
Foreign countries	...	...	...	8,763	5,823	5,962	9	...	...	8,772	5,823	5,962
TOTAL	881	494	1,278	51,794	93,200	87,193	9	...	...	52,684	93,694	88,470
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,126,501	4,324,378	3,592,825	777,971	1,794,353	2,046,437	104,621	133,517	97,906	5,009,093	6,252,248	5,737,168

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1902, and from 1st January to 31st December 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	31,976	25,679	10,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,976	25,679	10,350
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	12,601	5,353	3,934	...	2	...	...	...	...	12,601	5,355	3,934
Panjab	40	37	...	...	...	...	763	417	380	803	454	380
Sind	...	..	...	...	...	...	550	221	596	550	221	596
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	35	27	...	...	...	...	35	27	...
Bombay	...	...	...	21	26	62	...	...	...	21	26	62
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	422	156	249	...	...	...	422	156	249
Madras	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	13	2
Mysore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	44,617	31,069	14,284	478	224	313	1,313	638	976	46,408	31,931	15,573
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Sind	...	...	..	959	441	888	...	...	...	959	441	888
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	2	...	48	...	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	61
TOTAL	2	...	48	959	441	901	...	...	...	961	441	949
TOTAL IMPORTS	44,619	31,069	14,332	1,437	665	1,214	1,313	638	976	47,369	32,372	16,522
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	40,025	36,536	32,084	...	2	...	...	...	...	40,025	36,538	32,084
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	14,516	13,276	8,537	35	39	7	...	...	...	14,551	13,315	8,544
Panjab	57	92	...	...	18	...	8,532	6,329	2,701	8,589	6,439	2,701
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	26	4,019	3,019	2,055	4,019	3,019	2,081
Raj. & C. India	...	4	...	96	52	76	...	...	...	96	56	76
Bombay	...	...	...	191	285	128	...	...	...	191	285	128
Cent. Provs.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Berar	4	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2
Nizam's Territory	...	..	..	1,924	982	1,098	...	...	...	1,924	982	1,098
Madras	...	...	...	239	346	238	...	...	..	239	346	238
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	54,603	49,908	40,621	2,485	1,725	1,580	12,551	9,348	4,756	69,639	60,981	46,957
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	8	18	10	194	73	...	...	...	10	202	91
Bombay	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	30	5	4	30	5
Sind	...	...	...	7,717	5,282	4,356	...	1	...	7,717	5,283	4,356
Madras	...	...	16	4	82	43	...	...	...	4	82	59
Burma	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-Br. Ports in India	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	7	...
Foreign countries	5	11	480	3	157	480	...	...	...	8	168	966
TOTAL	15	19	530	7,734	5,722	4,952	...	31	5	7,749	5,772	5,487
TOTAL IMPORTS	54,618	49,927	41,151	10,219	7,447	6,532	12,551	9,379	4,761	77,388	66,753	52,444

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA, and RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into **CALCUTTA** in December 1902, and from 1st January to 31st December 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	JUTE 1900	JUTE 1901	JUTE 1902	TEA 1900	TEA 1901	TEA 1902	RICE 1900	RICE 1901	RICE 1902
Imports in December									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	37,653	21,762	35,359	120,331	80,189	75,272	...	9,399	563
Bengal	2,682,691	2,751,436	1,519,559	54,436	45,995	47,257	1,077,430	880,201	699,309
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	368	1,399	2,743	89	138	47	...	386	1,278
Panjab	..	...	..	203	146	193	10	...	9
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	145	...
Bombay	..	...	...	...		...	..	...	...
Central Provinces		5	. .	...	...	...	594	27,376	5
Berar		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
Madras	...	.	...	...	...	...	. .	9	1
TOTAL	2,720,712	2,774,602	1,557,661	175,059	126,468	122,769	1,078,034	917,516	701,165
By Sea—									
Bengal	3,950	1,345	9,098	610	843	942	1,327	1,481	6,113
Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Madras	36	...	. .	...	...	172	...	..	...
Burma	...	..		. .	...	1	2,181	10,756	6,607
Non-British Ports in India	...			..	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	.	202	130	169	12	48	134
TOTAL	[illegible]986	1,345	9,098	812	973	1,284	3,520	12,285	12,854
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,724,698	2,775,947	1,566,759	175,871	127,441	124,053	1,081,554	929,801	714,019
Imports to end of December									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	89,240	94,004	143,473	955,517	986,025	1,035,968	235,565	14,439	96,633
Bengal	17,460,905	18,859,632	18,645,462	405,295	391,143	378,728	12,219,914	8,149,661	7,178,578
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,305	2,325	9,807	1,533	2,787	2,459	1,996	5,739	2,205
Panjab	..	...	...	1,463	767	586	151	121	584
Rajputana and Central India	..	13	19	2	1	...	...	145	..
Bombay		..	..	15	9	.	...	..	
Central Provinces	1,222	765	266	...	1	1	594	69,336	20,456
Berar	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	..
Nizam's Territory	.	...	...	...	...	..	...		..
Madras	..	...	. .	...	..	...	1	201	11,129
TOTAL	17,554,672	18,956,739	18,804,027	1,363,825	1,380,733	1,417,742	12,458,221	8,239,662	7,309,525
By Sea—									
Bengal	13,491	23,003	61,463	8,290	6,056	8,233	211,155	193,421	136,704
Bombay	..	..	.	16	53	16	...	...	76
Madras	270	30	...	205	360	952	49	...	...
Burma	...	1,540	...	6	5	3	303,568	849,469	657,555
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	1	...
Foreign countries	...	67	36	1,150	1,367	1,488	112	472	348
TOTAL	13,761	24,640	61,499	9,667	8,741	10,692	604,884	1,043,363	794,683
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,568,433	18,081,379	18,865,526	1,373,492	1,389,474	1,428,434	13,063,105	9,283,025	8,104,208

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. O. MILLER
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 28, 1903

Circular No. 2 F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN, FOR THE YEAR 1901-2.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1903.

Read—

(*i*) Report of the Forest School for the year 1901-2.

(*ii*) Letter from the Inspector General of Forests, No. 1280, dated the 24th December 1902, submitting the above report.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. W. Oliver held the post of Director of the Imperial Forest School during the year. Mr. F. Gleadow, who had creditably filled the post of Deputy Director for nearly six years, was replaced in February 1902 by Mr. H. Jackson, Deputy Conservator, on the Burma List. The rest of the staff remained unchanged throughout the year.

2. The number of candidates presenting themselves at the Entrance Examination for Upper Class Students held in October 1901 was slightly less than in 1900-1, but the number who passed the test was practically the same. Out of the 51 who qualified, 29 joined the School, together with 4 who had passed in the previous year, and 2 Rangers already in the Department who were exempted from the Entrance Examination, the total of admissions being thus 35. The number of students admitted to the Lower Class was 10, exclusive of 2 men deputed by the Jhang District Board in the Punjab to study road arboriculture. In all there were 89 students at the School at the close of the year, as compared with 97 on the same date in 1900-1.

3. The results of the final examinations held in March 1902 were good, and proved that the Upper Class students possessed an adequate knowledge of English, which has not always been the case. It is observed with satisfaction that only three of the 43 students in this Class failed to satisfy the Examining Board, while two passed with Honours.

The lectures given to the Lower Class students are in the vernacular, and as the number in this Class is limited, there is opportunity for much individual attention at the hands of the Instructors. There have been no failures in this class during the past two years, all the students having succeeded in qualifying for certificates.

4. The results show that the standard of education was well maintained during the year.

Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to the Inspector General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Bengal.	Ajmer.
United Provinces.	Andamans.
Punjab.	Baluchistan.
Burma.	Hyderabad.
Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.
Assam.	
Coorg.	

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Nizam's Government, the Mysore and Kashmir Durbars, and the Government of Siam.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to				Total earnings from 1st April to			
	During 1st half of 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	1902	1903	15th February 1902	14th February 1903	1902	1903	15th February 1902	14th February 1903	Increase.	Decrease.	15th February 1902	14th February 1903	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,960	14,13,425	13,14,000	754	670	92,75,602	85,98,000	.	6,77,602	6,19,78,736	5,79,59,000	...	40,19,736
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	17,745	21,200	128	153	1,37,431	1,51,000	13,569	..	12,20,876	11,55,000	.	65,876
Bengal-Nagpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	188	162	1,607	1,724	3,08,350	3,34,000	192	194	19,80,866	20,17,000	36,134	..	1,13,77,559	1,20,44,000	6,66,441	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,568	12,11,853	13,41,000	772	855	71,32,566	77,24,000	5,91,434	...	3,65,75,052	3,62,80,000	.	2,95,052
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	259	204	871	871	2,59,085	2,51,000	297	288	14,87,656	17,84,000	2,96,344	...	78,96,212	88,46,000	9,49,788	...
Bezwada extn East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	5,626	6,800	208	324	35,070	38,500	3,430	...	2,40,919	2,48,000	7,081	..
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	267	163	3,125	3,158	7,84,615	7,96,000	251	252	58,54,724	53,45,000	...	5,09,724	3,76,23,495	3,67,10,000	...	9,13,495
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,115	2,50,432	2,74,000	225	246	16,23,468	17,66,000	1,42,532	...	1,16,92,770	1,15,55,000	.	1,37,770
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2′ 6″)	356	382	854	858	3,10,204	2,70,000	370	307	22,39,516	19,75,000	.	2,64,516	1,50,09,023	1,55,05,000	4,98,977	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,51,867	2,97,000	763	644	22,02,389	21,07,000	...	95,389	1,40,69,641	1,34,07,000	.	6,62,641
Madras	205	234	873	889	2,36,247	2,32,000	271	261	14,02,067	14,03,000	333	...	99,19,176	1,03,08,000	3,88,824	...
„ North-East line	205	183	494	494	87,389	1,01,000	177	204	6,00,085	5,50,000	...	56,085	40,25,875	38,10,000	...	2,15,875
Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	4,109	3,800	131	119	25,483	21,000	...	4,483	1,90,907	2,14,000	23,093	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	323	305	1,785	1,784	6,23,257	4,75,000	349	266	40,72,038	31,84,000	...	8,88,038	2,48,91,999	2,13,31,000	...	35,60,999
Palanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	093	600	41	35	4,213	3,300	...	913	33,332	26,800	..	6,532
South Indian	196	193	1,034	1,124	1,88,111	2,24,000	182	199	12,06,967	13,72,000	1,65,033	...	90,71,554	92,96,000	2,24,446	...
Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	82	..	..	19	.	1,800	...	95	...	10,600	10,600	...	...	(a) 57,300	57,300	...
Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	4,901	6,200	91	87	32,211	40,300	8,089	...	2,62,926	2,78,000	15,074	...
Southern Mahratta (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	1,22,91	1,28,000	105	110	6,78,960	7,91,000	1,12,040	...	52,13,588	61,16,000	9,02,412	..
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	100	91	296	296	26,851	28,400	91	96	1,57,900	1,88,000	30,100	...	12,24,817	14,45,000	2,20,183	...
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,266	2,03,039	2,44,000	161	193	13,44,849	14,02,000	57,151	..	85,84,335	88,84,000	2,09,665	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	147	126	231	231	25,909	32,300	145	140	1,84,890	1,83,000	...	1,890	11,68,231	12,23,000	54,769	...
Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	601	36,216	38,700	61	64	2,57,358	2,50,000	..	7,358	18,23,332	17,59,000	...	64,332
Burma	231	201	1,178	1,260	3,46,614	3,47,000	294	275	20,54,093	20,01,000	.	53,093	1,02,36,945	1,05,13,000	2,76,055	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	4,068	4,400	79	75	25,791	28,600	2,809	...	1,75,490	2,16,000	40,510	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	9,208	12,300	74	101	70,296	63,300	...	6,996	4,05,580	4,25,000	19,420	...
Special gauge. Jorhát	47	57	30	30	1,128	1,900	38	63	6,744	8,700	1,956	...	72,402	77,300	4,898	...
Total	314	294	20,862	21,377	68,42,919	67,02,600	328	318	4,40,99,823	4,30,05,300	...	10,94,533	27,40,84,772	26,96,91,400	...	53,83,272

Gauge	Railway																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	199	216	162	162	30,926	27,900	191	172	1,78,397	2,02,000	23,603	...	15,99,433	16,56,000	56,568	...
	Tarkessur	315	284	22	22	5,600	6,900	258	314	37,386	39,700	2,314	...	2,79,151	2,82,000	2,849	...
	South Behar	129	126	79	79	6,454	8,700	113	110	58,457	63,000	4,543	...	4,38,184	4,26,000	..	12,184
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	100	135	425	425	50,916	39,900	120	94	3,06,487	2,75,000	...	31,487	27,68,517	16,45,000	...	11,23,517
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	150	154	107	107	17,048	13,700	165	128	1,00 766	83,900	...	16,666	8,11,655	7,30,000	...	81,655
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	5,037	5,500	71	70	34,512	33,300	...	1,212	(b) 2,36,809	3,11,000	74,191	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	95,321	1,09,000	285	326	5,63,626	5 97,000	33,374	...	35,50,164	37,55,000	2,04,836	...
	Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	25,029	25,700	165	160	1,75,697	1,60,000	...	15,697	6,11,345	6,64,000	52,655	...
	Petlád Cambay	96	84	32	33	2,5.9	2,200	79	67	13,993	12,500	...	3,493	1,01,370	1,07,000	5,630	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	5,1,6	2,500	152	75	22,777	15,000	...	7,777	1,07,274	1,23,000	16,726	...
	Bina-Goona-Báràn	33	33	148	148	5,213	6,200	35	42	29,889	64,200	34,311	...	2,17,463	2,47,000	29,537	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	17,182	17,200	151	98	81,392	64,200	...	16,592	4,46,481	4,60,000	13,519	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	4,090	3,600	409	300	29,133	22,100	...	7,033	1,89,750	1,80,000	...	9,750
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	7,152	7,700	108	117	42,035	43,300	1,265	...	4,27,980	4,65,000	37,020	...
	Segauli-Raxaul	44	41	18	18	840	700	47	39	5,803	4,200	...	1,602	33,391	31,500	...	1,891
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	68	62	53	53	3,103	3,200	59	60	25,412	22,000	...	2,812	1,47,348	1,74,000	26,652	...
	Bengal-Dooars	114	168	36	36	3,883	3 000	108	83	34,130	23,100	...	11,030	2,85,146	2,34,000	...	51,146
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	46	50	77	94	2,119	3,400	30	36	17,240	21,800	4,560	..	1,81,280	2,32,000	50,720	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	17,338	17,000	222	226	1,05,960	98,500	...	7,460	7,95,921	7,60,000	...	26,921
	Nilgiri	390	288	17	17	5,983	4,100	352	241	23,876	21,300	...	2,576	2,08,174	2,61,000	52,826	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	26	..	..	65	...	7,000		108	...	40,100	40,100	..	...	(c 1,76,000	1,76,000	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	76	62	55	55	4,707	2,400	86	44	26,060	14,200	...	11,860	1,51,020	1,42,000	...	9,020
	The Gaekwar's Railway	86	79	93	122	8,371	7,500	90	61	52,740	48,100	...	4,640	3,28,697	3,33,000	4,303	...
	Kolhápur	94	79	29	29	2 018	2,000	70	69	9,829	12,100	2,271	..	90,897	1,11,000	80,103	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (includg. M. Nanjangud)	66	63	67	67	4,036	4,900	60	73	23,331	27,400	4,069	...	1,91,339	2,20,000	28,661	...
	Birur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,193	1,300	31	34	8,826	8,100	...	726	57,240	56,000	...	1,240
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	133	113	392	392	50,548	49,100	129	125	2,69,540	2,48,000	..	21,540	18,41,739	18,89,000	47,261	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	92	87	334	334	30,154	35,100	90	105	1,91,404	1,97,000	5,596	...	13,10,715	11,79,000	...	1,31,715
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	40	2,739	2,900	60	63	17,715	17,800	65	...	1,43,5,8	1,22,000	...	21,598
	Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	2,146	1,800	40	33	14,177	10,500	...	3,677	1,12,465	1,11,000	...	1,465
	Dhrángadrá	42	41	21	21	826	1,000	39	48	5,251	5,000	349	...	38,045	31,900	...	6,145
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	42,656	58,400	70	83	3,19,601	2,90,000	...	29,601	17,14,362	16,41,000	...	73,362
	Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	4,795	3,500	72	52	33,414	23,600	...	9,814	1,02,998	1,77,000	...	15,998
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	12,484	13,000	245	255	76,555	82,000	5,445	...	7,15,599	7,52,000	36,401	...
	Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	1,600	2,100	47	62	12,229	14,000	1,771	...	1,14,159	1,14,000	...	159
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	79	79	6,134	3,900	78	49	32,339	24,500	..	7,839	2,30,186	1,78,000	...	52,186
	Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	627	1,200	17	32	4,680	5,400	720	...	39,484	34,700	...	4,784
	Morvi	73	69	94	94	5,778	5,300	61	56	38,481	34,400	...	4,081	2,97,112	2,56,000	...	41,112
	Bárai	201	152	22	22	4,783	1,100	217	50	27,434	5,200	...	21,634	1,39,026	92,500	...	46,526
	TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,371	5,01,030	5,06,200	120	116	30,52,573	29,75,900	...	76,673	2,11,44,516	2,03,68,600	...	7,78,016
	GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,032	25,748	73,43,949	72,98,800	293	283	4,71,52,406	4,59,81,200	...	11,71,206	29,61,29,288	29,00,60,000	...	60,69,288

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 14th February 1903. (b) From 10th April 1901 to 15th February 1902. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 14th February 1903.

CALCUTTA, the 26th February 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1903.

No. 758.—The following Notification is substituted for the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 195, dated the 29th January 1903:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt Maharaja Deb

Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, and to the articles, rockets, rifles, ammunition and machinery mentioned in the opening clause of paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879 (as amended by subsequent notifications), and subject to the proviso appended to that clause."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th March 1903.

No. 111.--Lieutenant A. S. B. Roberts, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 4th March 1903.

No. 251.—Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, was employed on special duty under the Central Committee for the Coronation Darbar at Delhi from the 22nd December 1902 to the 8th January 1903. He was also appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, from the 11th January to the 7th February 1903, both days inclusive, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 6th March 1903.

No. 259.—The services of Captain L. Gilbert, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

No. 261.—The services of Captain W. G. Richards, I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 263.—The services of Captain W. E. McKechnie, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 265.- The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Captain R. P. Wilson, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain V. E. H. Lindesay, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain J. G. P. Murray, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain D. McCay, M.B., I.M.S.

Captain E. O. Thurston, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Lieutenant M. MacKelvie, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 267.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. H. Wilkins, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 5th March 1903.

No. 369.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Karnal District in the Punjab is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread if pilgrims or other persons are permitted to assemble at or near Thanesar in that district on the occasion of the ensuing Kurukshetra Sun Eclipse Fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Umballa Cantonment and Karnal (both inclusive) on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway and to any station between Umballa

City and Saharanpur (both inclusive) on the North Western Railway shall be sold from the 20th to the 30th March 1903 (both days inclusive) within any part of India (other than the Punjab, in respect of which orders on this behalf have been issued by the Government of the Punjab) to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Kurukshetra Sun Eclipse Fair near Thanesar in the Karnal District in the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th March 1903.

No. 391.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough, with effect from the 20th March 1903 or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 14th November 1903.

No. 393.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict. Cap 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A. P. Handley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Shillong, the 19th February 1903.

No. 502-J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880 (II of 1880), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to direct that the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), shall cease to be in force in the districts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Naga Hills, the North Cachar subdivision of the Cachar district, the Mikir Hills Tract, and the Dibrugarh Frontier Tract.

No. 503-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to extend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to the districts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Naga Hills, the North Cachar subdivision of the Cachar district, the Mikir Hills Tract, and the Dibrugarh Frontier Tract :

Provided that the said Act shall not apply to any persons, being natives of any of the said areas, who are assessed to house-tax instead of land revenue, except in such localities or classes of cases as the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may, from time to time, withdraw from the operation of this proviso.

F. J. MONAHAN,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1903.

No. 358—10-6.—Veterinary Major J. Brodie-Mills, M.R.C.V.S., Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted 12 months' furlough, with effect from the 7th March 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 363—10-7.—Veterinary Lieutenant J. Farmer, M.R.C.V.S., Civil Veterinary Department, Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days in combination with furlough for four months, with effect from the 1st April 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 364—10-7.—Mr. E. W. Oliver, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, is appointed Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, during the absence on leave of Veterinary Lieutenant J. Farmer.

FAMINE.

The 2nd March 1903.

No. 353—14-4.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*c*), of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, has appointed Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., I.C.S., Editor of the Imperial Gazetteer for India, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., resigned.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUM.

The 2nd March 1903.

No. 651-2.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 977-For., dated the 21st February 1903, the services of Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Deputy Conservator of Forests, are placed at the disposal of the Trustees, Indian Museum, for employment as Officiating Superintendent of the Natural History Section, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th February 1903. The arrangement ordered in this Department's Notification No. 3905, dated the 19th November 1902, ceased from the above date.

GENERAL.

The 5th March 1903.

No. 794—164-48.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department, No. 4023—164-46, (General), dated the 3rd December last, placing Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, on special duty, *omit* the words "in addition to his ordinary duties.."

The 6th March 1903.

No. 805—88-1.—Mr. A. R. Tucker, Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, under articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th March 1903.

Mr. W. J. Baldwin, Senior Superintendent, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate as Registrar during the absence of Mr. Tucker or until further orders.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 6th March 1903.

No. 1093-*I. A.*—The services of Captain H. W. G. Cole, Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, and of Major A. E. Woods, Indian Army, Officiating Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the dates on which they relinquished charge of their duties under the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with the Delhi Darbar.

No. 1094-*I. A.*—The services of Mr. B. S. Carey, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with the Delhi Darbar.

No. 1095-*I. A.*—The services of Mr. H. A. Playfair, Officiating Inspector General of Police and Jails, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with the Delhi Darbar.

No. 1096-*I. A.*—The services of Mr. A. R. Knapp, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with the Delhi Darbar.

No. 1098-*I. A.*—The services of Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with the Delhi Darbar.

The 6th March 1903.

No. 1101-*I. B.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are, or hereafter may be, occupied by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (including land occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway), and which lie within the territories named in the margin ;

(*a*) The eastern parts of the feudatory State of Gangpur and the States of Seraikella and Kharsawan.
(*b*) The State of Moharbhanj.

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council, 1902, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 881 I. B., dated the 5th March, 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands, namely :—

I (1) All laws for the time being in force in the Kolhan, in the Singhbhum district of the Bengal Presidency, shall be in force in such of the said lands as lie within the eastern parts of the feudatory State of Gangpur and the States of Seraikella and Kharsawan.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bengal, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the police) within the Kolhan, in the Singhbhum district, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Kolhan, in the Singhbhum district, shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the said lands.

(4) The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested—

(*a*) in the case of lands occupied for lines which have not been opened for traffic, in the District Superintendent of Police, or the officer for the time being in charge of the District Police, of Singhbhum, and,

(*b*) in other cases, in the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Howrah, or the officer for the time being holding charge of his office.

An officer who is vested by this clause with powers in respect of any lands shall exercise, within such lands, the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise in British territory, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers in British territory.

II (1) All laws for the time being in force in the Balasore district of the Bengal Presidency shall be in force in such of the said lands as lie within the State of Moharbhanj.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bengal, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the police) within the Balasore district, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Balasore district shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the said lands.

(4) The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested—

(a) in the case of lands occupied for lines which have not been opened for traffic, in the District Superintendent of Police, or the officer for the time being in charge of the District Police, of Balasore, and,

(b) in other cases, in the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Howrah, or the officer for the time being holding charge of his office.

An officer who is vested by this clause with powers in respect of any lands shall exercise, within such lands, the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise in British territory, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers in British territory.

No. 1102-*I. B.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Bengal Duars Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council, 1902, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1836 I.B., dated the 10th May 1901, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands, namely:—

A.—Bengal Duars Railway and Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway—

I—All laws for the time being in force in the Jalpaiguri district of the Bengal Presidency shall be in force in the said lands.

II—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bengal, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the police) within the Jalpaiguri district, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

III—All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Jalpaiguri district shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

IV—The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested—

(a) in the case of lands occupied for lines which have not been opened for traffic, in the District Superintendent of Police, or the officer for the time being in charge of the District Police, of Jalpaiguri, and,

(b) in other cases, in the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, or the officer for the time being holding charge of his office.

An officer who is vested by this clause with powers in respect of any lands shall exercise, within such lands, the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise in British territory, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers in British territory.

B.—Kaunia-Dhubri Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway—

I—All laws for the time being in force in the Rangpur district of the Bengal Presidency shall be in force in the said lands.

II—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bengal, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the police) within the Rangpur district, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

III—All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction with the Rangpur district shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

IV—The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested—

(a) in the case of lands occupied for lines which have not been opened for traffic, in the District Superintendent of Police, or the officer for the time being in charge of the District Police, of Rangpur, and,

(b) in other cases, in the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Sealdah, or the officer for the time being holding charge of his office.

An officer who is vested by this clause with powers in respect of any lands shall exercise, within such lands, the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise in British territory, in subordination to the .authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers in British territory.

No. 1106-*I.A.*—The services of Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, who has been employed in connection with the Delhi Darbar Light Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th February 1903.

The 2nd March 1903.

No. 369-*G.*—Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 10th April 1903, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 3rd March 1903.

No. 373-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. A. Davidson as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Bassein.

No. 374-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Scott Allan as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

The 6th March 1903.

No. 400-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. ffrench Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd April 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year and three months, under Articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 403-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. W. Egbert, as Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Madras.

L. W. DANE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1903.

No. 1251-*P.*—Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, officiating 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, is, with effect from the 1st of April 1903, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough out of India for six months in continuation.

Mr. G. W. Schoneman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 1st of April 1903, and until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 2nd March 1903.

No. 1215-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (*1*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in the list of British Possessions, for which the letter rate of postage is one anna for half ounce, mentioned in Part I, rule 3 of the Notification in this Department, No. 1429-C.—S.R., dated the 30th March 1899 (published in the *Gazette of India* of the same date) as amended by Notification No. 1951-S.R., dated the 10th April 1902, "Chefoo" shall be inserted between "Canton" and "Foochow" among the British Postal Agencies in China.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 3rd March 1903.

No. 1248-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment at Karachi of sugar destined for any of the ports specified below; and, in exercise of the power conferred by section 111 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to prohibit the shipment at Karachi of warehoused sugar for exportation to any of the said ports.

PORTS.

On the Mekran Coast.

Sonmiani.
Lyari.
Gagoo.
Ormara.
Pansi.
Gwadar.
Gwatar.
Charbar.
Girishk.
Jask.

On the Persian Coast.

Kishm.
Bandar Abas.
Lingah.
Bushire.
Mohammerah.

In Asiatic Turkey.

Fao.
Basra.
Bagdad.
Koweit.
Katif.

On the Arabian Coast.

Bahrein.
Abu-Dthabi.
Debaye.
Shargah.
Ejinan.
Ras-el-Khaima.
Muscat.
Soor.
Makallah.

E. N. BAKER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th March 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 186.—In G. G. O. No. 117 of 1903 *for* Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. B. Poulderson, *read* Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. B. Boulderson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 187.—The grant of the temporary rank of Colonel to Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district has effect from the 4th April 1902, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 557 of 1902.

No. 188.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 11th January 1903, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district, *vice* Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Aden district.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 189.—Mr. F. A. Otto, Superintendent in the Military Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar in that Department, with effect from the 10th February 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Cartland.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 190.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant V. A. S. Keighley, 18th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Captain the Hon'ble J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, Scots Guards, resigned, dated 21st February 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 191.—The following direct appointments are made :—

17th Bengal Lancers.

Lance Duffadar Said Akbar, to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 24th December 1902.

6th Madras Infantry.

Sultan Singh, to be Subadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 192.—Major R. C. O. Stuart, Royal Artillery, Assistant Director General of Ordnance in India, Officiating Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India, is granted leave out of India (*p. a.*) for one year under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension Service 23rd year commenced 19th May 1902.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 193.—The following extract is published for personal information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th February 1903, page 848.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 10th February 1903.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Major-Generals are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Montague Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I. Dated 25th January 1903.

Richard Melville Clifford. Dated 24th January 1903.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Dawson, C.V.O., C.B., Indian Army, to be Colonel. Dated 11th February 1903.

* * * * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

No. 194.—It is hereby notified that the administration and control of the British Contingent in North China will be transferred to the War Office, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

Subsidiary orders affecting the relief of Staff and Departmental Officers at present in China will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 195.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs that the following changes be carried out in respect to the corps named :—

2. The 5th Bengal Light Infantry, and the 17th and 18th Musalman Rajput Infantry, will be linked together in one group composed of Hindustani Musalmans as heretofore, but organised as far as possible in class double companies. The regimental centre of the group will be at Benares.

3. Recruiting for the three regiments will be restricted to the Cis-Sutlej Punjab including the Delhi Division and the Phulkian States, the Meerut and Agra Divisions of the United Provinces, and Northern and Eastern Rajputana.

4. The tribes to be enlisted will be Musalman Rajputs, Pathans, Awans, Dogars, Musalman Jats, Musalman Gujars, Mewatis or Mecs, and Khanzadas of Gurgaon and Alwar.

5. The re-organization above ordered will be effected gradually. Men of classes no longer authorised will be replaced, as vacancies occur, by recruits of the classes specified in paragraph 4.

6. Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, of the districts and classes authorised by paragraphs 3 and 4, who are now serving in other regiments, may be permitted to volunteer for transfer to either the 5th Bengal Infantry, or the 17th and 18th Musalman Rajputs, and may be accepted if vacancies for them exist. All such transfers will travel at the public expense.

7. Recruiting will be carried out regimentally, and by the Recruiting Staff Officer for Hindustani Musalmans, Delhi. Two British Officers may be detached from each regiment for a period of three months each on recruiting duty. Such officers will be allowed to travel by rail and dák at the public expense, and will be entitled to the travelling allowances authorised for an Assistant Recruiting Staff Officer, *viz.*, R5 per diem when absent from regimental head-quarters.

8. The certified cost of any change of uniform, half mounting, or equipment, entailed through transfers under paragraph 6 of this order, will be allowed to all individuals concerned, irrespective of rank.

9. The reservists of the 1[illegible]th Bengal Infantry will, on the reconstitution of that regiment, be transferred to the reserves of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry and of the 17th and 18th Musalman Rajputs.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 196.—The promotion of Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth to the rank of Captain notified in G. G. O. No. 1079 of 1902, has effect from the 23rd December 1902, and not as therein stated.

No. 197.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

28th February 1903.

Archibald Francis Pinkney Paxton.
Charles Francis Dobbie.
Arthur Guy Welman Moore.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

13th October 1902.

James Percy May.

28th October 1902.

Gunning Campbell Charles Clarke.

17th December 1902.

James Lloyd Murphy.

15th January 1903.

George Burnet Abercrombie Rind.
Francis Thomas Powney Ebden.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Captains to be Majors.

The 31st January 1903.

James Muir Crawford, M.B.
Bawa Jiwan Singh.
Charles Henry James.
Frederick O'Kinealy.
Arthur William Treminhere Buist, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Ernest Gerald Robert Whitcombe.
Baman Das Basu.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

The 27th January 1903.

Archibald Currie MacGilchrist, M.B.
John Wallace Dick Megaw, M.B.
Edward Owen Thurston, M.B.
George Browse.
Cecil Maurice Goodbody.
Robert Steen, M.B.
Frederic Fenn Elwes, M.B.
Ian Lamont MacInnes, M.B.
Ernest Albert Churchward Matthews, M.B.
Lessel Philip Stephen, M.B.
Leonard Gilbert, M.B.
Thomas George Nesbitt Stokes, M.B.
Harry Malcolm Mackenzie, M.B.
Michael Harris Thornely.
Francis Victor Owen Beit, M.B.
William O'Sullivan Murphy, M.B.
Matthew Corry, M.B.
Cecil Charles Murison.
Herbert Armstrong Williams, M.B., D.S.O.
William Christopher Long.
George Crofts Beamish.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 198.—The promotion of Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant D. A. Mellor to the grade of Assistant Commissary notified in G. G. O. No. 55 of 1903, is post-dated to the 27th January 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 199.—The undermentioned native military pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 19th January 1903:—

No. 1074, Jaswant Singh.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 200—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Lahina Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Matab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

2nd Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Birbhan Rai to be Jemadar, *vice* Hoshiar Singh Maji, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

26th Madras Infantry.

Colour Havildar Muhammad Saib, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranganaykulu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th December 1902.

27th Madras Infantry.

Havildar Abboye, to be Jemadar, *vice* Murugesan, transferred to the 26th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 9th December 1902.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 201.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 103 of 1903, the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent is granted the medal for "meritorious service" with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 334 (*a*), 335 and 337:—

5th Infantry.

No. 1747, Drill-Havildar Ramparshad Singh.

No. 202.—In G. G. O. No. 103, under—

"*Medals inscribed 'For long service and good conduct' with gratuity*" the following correction is made under "1s. Lancers":—

For "No. 772, Sowar Shaik Badan Singh" *read* "No. 772, Sowar Badan Singh."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 11.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 15th December 1902:—

To be Assistant Engineer.

William Henry Waters.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 12.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Engineer A. Bonny, Royal Indian Marine, one day (*p. a.*)

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 28th February and the 6th March 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Major Vere Edward Hunter.	28th February 1903.	Bombay .	...	...

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 21st February and the 6th March 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited. R a. p.	Date to which claims will be received.
George Berkeley Butt. (a)	Lieutenant.	Indian Medical Service.	28th August 1902.	Intestate	2,930 3 11	5th May 1903.
Graham George James Sankey. (b)	Lieutenant.	35th Sikhs	8th September 1902.	Ditto .	2,826 3 5	Ditto.
Cyril Batchelor. (c)	2nd-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment.	16th October 1902.	Ditto .	936 11 9	Ditto.
Murray Hugh Pratt Barlow. (d)	Captain	1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.	12th August 1902.	Ditto .	3,303 6 4	Ditto.
William Lambert. (e)	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Indian Staff Corps.	10th August 1902.	Testate .	691 0 6	

Next-of-kin—

(a) Mother:—Mrs. Annie Thomson.
Address:—St. Lawrence, Polwark Terrace, Edinburgh.

(b) Father:—R. J. Sankey, Esq.
Address:—31, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

(c) Brother:—H. H. Batchelor, Esq.
Address:—Tongoo, Queensland.

(d) Father:—General W. J. Pratt Barlow.
Address:—4, Park Street, Bath England.

(e) Mrs. Florence Lambert, Foulis Cottage, Fair Oak, near Eastleigh, Hants, England.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 797 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th February 1903:—

No. 60 of 1903.—Alexander Steel, merchants' assistant, Virudupati, Tinnevelly district, Southern India. *A roller for gins.*

No. 61 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5, Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in mechanically propelled vehicles.*

No. 62 of 1903.—William Fredrick Suckling Perry, engineer, The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Rangoon. *Improvements in punkah-pulling ropes.*

No. 63 of 1903.—Edmund Hay Kellie, assistant, Traffic department, Bengal and North Western railway, Gorakhpur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. *An improved fastener for use on doors of railway goods wagons, bonded warehouses and such like, to be known as "Kellie's safety fastener."*

No. 64 of 1903.—Ethelbirt Richard D'Rozario, assistant superintendent, Watgunge Pumping station, residing at Kidderpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, in British India. *Improvements in boilers.*

No. 65 of 1903.—Joseph Alexander Carruthers, mechanic, of High street, St. James, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in electrically actuated and controlled clocks and other time recording apparatus.*

No. 66 of 1903.—Joseph Alexander Carruthers, mechanic, of High street, St. James, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Electrically actuated and controlled clock.*

No. 67 of 1903.—Henry Ambrose Hunt, meteorologist, of Warren road, Marrickville, in the state of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia. *Registering anemometer.*

No. 68 of 1903.—Peter Edwards Roberts, manufacturer, of Kay Street Mills, Preston, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in heel pads for boots and shoes.*

No. 69 of 1903.—George Thomas Mawson, architect, residing at Great Western Hotel, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in the suspension of centres for the construction of arches.*

No. 70 of 1903.—G. Wense and Company, managing agents of the Wense Tannery, Cawnpore, in British India. *Improvements in saddle trees.*

No. 71 of 1903.—Gulam Hyder Gunmaker, electrician and mechanic, residing at 387, Parel road (Bhindi Bazar) Bombay. *Improvement in and pertaining to apparatus for producing powerful light by combustion of petroleum, using mantles.*

No. 72 of 1903.—Edward John Hancock and Edward Sargint Lindsey, civil engineers, at present residing at Puliyarai in the district of Quilon, Travancore state. *Means for preventing accidents on railways that might be caused by bridges being washed away or by washaways and scour of the line.*

No. 73 of 1903.—James Hodgkinson, engineer, of West High Street Machine Works, Pendleton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in apparatus for ginning or treating cotton and other fibrous material.*

No. 798 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary

appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 355 of 1901.—Patrick Duncan Gourlay Clark, planter, of the Chetnole Tea Estate, Balangoda, Ceylon. *Improvements for the purpose of air heating and economising fuel.* (Specification filed 10 September 1902.)

No. 20 of 1902.—William Martin Glynn, tea planter, at present residing at the Adelphi Hotel, in Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved process for equalising tea leaf and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 24 February 1903.)

No. 179 of 1902.—Alfred Stewart Judge, superintendent, Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta. *An improved contrivance for hoisting up from a ship's hold, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other material over the side of a ship.* (Specification filed 26 February 1903.)

No. 207 of 1902.—Oliver Imray, chartered patent agent, of Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in electromagnetic couplings.* (Specification filed 25 February 1903.)

No. 210 of 1902.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, York road, King's Cross, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to vacuum automatic brakes for railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 21 February 1903.)

No. 295 of 1902.—James Walker, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, 7, Arsenal road, Poona, Bombay Presidency. *An automatic flood gate.* (Specification filed 23 February 1903.)

No. 510 of 1902.—Paul Lucas, engineer, of Neue Winterfeldstrasse 30, Berlin W., and Allgemeine Beleuchtungs and Heizindustrie Aktien gesellschaft of Behrenstrasse 67, Berlin W., both in Germany. *Improvements in incandescent petroleum burners.* (Specification filed 19 February 1903.)

No. 799 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 143 of 1890.—Carl Linde. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.* (From 2 April 1903 to 2 April 1904.)

No. 311 of 1892.—William Richard Sumption Jones. *Improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles.* (From 20 April 1903 to 20 April 1904.)

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing. *Rolling stock for use on single-rail tramways or railways.* (From 27 February 1903 to 27 February 1904.)

No. 204 of 1893.—William Bennett Rickmann. *Improvement in railway carriage lamps.* (From 10 April 1903 to 10 April 1904.)

No. 268 of 1896.—John James Marsland. *A new or improved apparatus for discharging night soil and the like into sewers.* (From 3 March 1903 to 3 March 1904.)

No. 295 of 1897.—Ernest Auguste, George Street. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of explosives and explosive substances.* (From 5 March 1903 to 5 March 1904.)

No. 339 of 1897.—George Crawford Elliott and Walter Platt Hatch. *Improvements in typewriting machines.* (From 5 March 1903 to 5 March 1904.)

No. 205 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with the distributing mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 1 March 1903 to 1 March 1904.)

No. 211 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with the moulding mechanism of linotype machines.* (From 1 March 1903 to 1 March 1904.)

No. 147 of 1899.—Alexander Imschenetzky. *A process for the manufacture of a new refractory material.* (From 27 June 1903 to 27 June 1904.)

No. 800 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 137 of 1898.—John Charles William Stanley. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed.* (Specification filed 25 November 1898.)

No. 141 of 1898.—Georges Ranson. *An improved process for refining and purifying sugar.* (Specification filed 25 November 1898.)

No. 250 of 1898.—Alfred Frank Hack. *An improved arch for promoting combustion in the furnaces of locomotives, etc.* (Specification filed 19 November 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 142 of 1896.—Melvin Linwood Severy. *Improvements in platens, impression cylinders and the like for printing presses, typewriters and other like machines.* (Specification filed 25 November 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 222 of 1894.—Charles Chandler. *A new or improved water closet.* (Specification filed 23 November 1894.)

No. 261 of 1895.—John Poyser. *Improvements in looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 23 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd March 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,63,270 15 9	1,83,75,886	11	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,10,12,615 12 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		8,00,13,175	10	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.		3,43,791	13	11
Sundries		15,77,495	1	10
RUPEES		13,20,60,349	5	9

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities		1,21,45,782	0	0
Other authorised Investments		53,58,485	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,62,73,385	8	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		2,13,06,372	1	1
Bills discounted and purchased		2,33,01,918	0	3
Balances with other Banks		15,07,891	5	6
Bullion		...		
Dead Stock		18,52,496	10	9
Stamps		12,832	2	4
Sundries		7,71,074	4	8
		10,25,30,237	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,36,77,919 0 10	2,95,30,112	5	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,58,52,193 4 3			
RUPEES		13,20,60,349	5	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 75,300 0 0
† Do. do. do. 88,777 8 0
R 1,64,077 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th March 1903.

W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·43.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th February 1903	1,31,69,300	1,86,11,300	11,71,23,200	2,91,93,700	1,29,63,200	100	21,69,400	18,00,60,900	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,33,38,634
Add Amount of 3½% 1854-55 Couponed Notes transferred to London	...	...	39,400	...	...	...	...	39,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,400
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 19th February 1903	...	...	...	80,000	...	...	...	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 24th February 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1903	...	...	11,100	...	...	...	...	11,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,100
	1,31,69,300	1,86,11,300	11,71,73,700	2,92,73,700	1,29,63,200	100	21,69,400	18,01,91,400	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,34,69,134
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	61,700	6,30,700	8,29,500	89,800	...	...	16,11,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,11,700
Balance on 28th February 1903	1,31,69,300	1,85,49,600	11,65,43,000	2,84,44,200	1,28,73,400	100	21,69,400	17,85,79,700	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,18,57,434

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867, to 31st Dec 1902, enfaced from India 11,164 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,590 lakhs.
" 1st Jan. 1903, " 15th Jan. 1903, ditto 8 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 4 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto 6 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 1 " ditto 16 "

11,181 lakhs. 10,617 lakhs.
10,617 "

Balance against India 564 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	1,70,01,290	11,62,78,975	13,32,80,265	3,14,89,132	6,63,71,564*	...	...	9,78,60,696
Allahabad .	...	1,60,92,265	1,60,92,265	1,90,10,174	16,50,180	...	...	2,06,60,354
Lahore .	...	2,51,20,080	2,51,20,080	96,26,115	13,37,610	...	...	1,09,63,725
Bombay .	92,66,945	7,66,85,845	8,59,52,790	1,49,99,865	4,60,94,154	...	...	6,10,94,019
Karachi .	...	99,18,430	99,18,430	35,13,020	20,3[illegible],205	...	...	55,49,225
Madras .	79,55,525	3,43,31,700	4,22,87,225	1,18,35,840	1,30,65,090	...	.	2,49,00,930
Calicut .	...	11,16,590	11,16,590	5,95,975	90,000		...	6,85,975
Rangoon .	...	1,47,35,465	1,47,35,465	66,93,800	94,440	...	...	67,88,240
	3,42,23,760	29,42,79,350	32,85,03,110					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			...					
TOTAL R .			32,85,03,110	9,77,63,921	13,07,39,243	...	...	22,85,03,164
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								...
NET TOTAL R .								22,85,03,164
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								32,85,03,110

* R *Nil* (£ *Nil*) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the .

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 27th February 1903.

No. 3.—The undermentioned Officers is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on urgent private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Commander G. J. Baugh, for six months.

The 28th February 1903.

No. 4.—Captain G. Wilson, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to proceed on eight months' leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131 A, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December 1902, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
		3 per cent. 1896-97.	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	TOTAL.
	STOCK.						
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa	13,200	...	1,000	18,000	4,000	36,200
2	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Mian Mir.	12,700	1,200	...	30,500	...	44,400
3	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi.	14,800	1,000	3,000	64,200	...	83,000
4	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar.	1,400	...	...	19,100	...	20,500
5	Storekeeper General, Supply and Transport, Punjab Command, Lahore.	1,300	500	1,000	9,300	...	12,100
6	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	...	...	6,600	...	6,600
7	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500
8	Supply and Transport Officer, Gilgit	...	...	...	300	...	300
9	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.	...	...	...	8,000	...	8,000
10	Supply and Transport Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force.	5,600	...	...	...	...	5,600
11	Supply and Transport Officer, Malakand.	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
12	Supply and Transport Officer, Wano Garrison.	...	...	1,000	5,000	...	6,000
13	Secretary, Military Grass Farm, Mooltan	300	...	...	...	...	300
		49,300	2,700	6,000	1,65,000	4,000	2,27,000
		Various 3 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent.	Various 4 per cent.	Bank deposit receipts.		
	SAFE CUSTODY.						
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa.	900	...	...	...	...	900
2	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Mian Mir.	...	400	100	300	...	800
3	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawal Pindi.	500	700	...	40,320	...	41,520
4	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar.	...	...	...	1,640	...	1,640
5	Storekeeper General, Supply and Transport, Punjab Command, Lahore.	...	1,000	...	12,320	...	13,320
6	Supply and Transport Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force.	...	500	...	...	...	500
7	Supply and Transport Officer, Kohat-Kurram Force.	...	...	...	723	...	723
8	Ordnance Officer, Rawal Pindi	...	...	...	11,450	...	11,450
9	Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle.	...	...	...	200	...	200
		1,400	2,600	100	66,953	...	71,053

JAMES GAINSFORD,
Assistant Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND,
Rawalpindi, the 24th February 1903.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd March 1903.

No. 9.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Hyde, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been granted, by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, a further extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, dated at Kamptee, this 23rd day of February 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7759, Boy Hugh Rae.
Age,—16 years 2 months.
Height, 4 feet 11 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Musician.
Date of enlistment,—3rd October 1901.
Place of enlistment,—Glencorse.
Parish and county in which born,—Falkirk, Stirling.
Date of desertion or absence,—21st February 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Poona.
Marks,—Scars on head.
Tatto, left forearm.—H. R.
Do. wrist—Cross.
Under two years' service.

G. CUNNINGHAM, Bt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, dated at Kamptee, this 23rd day of February 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6378, Private George William McFerdy.
Age,—33 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, dark brown.
Trade,—Translator.
Date of enlistment,—6th October 1893.
Place of enlistment,—London.
Parish and county in which born,—Kingstown, Ontario, Canada.
Date of desertion or absence,—21st February 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Poona.
Marks,—Moles on back of neck. Brown patch on loins. Round shouldered. Speaks English with a foreign accent. Speaks French and several native dialects fluently.
Under ten years' service.

H. CUNNINGHAM, Bt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on 22nd December last, a treasure consisting of the articles noted below was found in Survey field No. 264 D. in Sennagarampatti village in the Melur Taluk by the following six persons :—

(1) Suppayya, son of Viranan, of Valajanagaram.
(2) Vellaichami, son of Virappan, of Valajanagaram.
(3) Periasami, son of Periakaruppan, of Valajanagaram.
(4) Alagappan, son of Nallu, of Sevvalpatti.
(5) Periakaruppan, son of Suppiah, of Valajanagaram.
(6) V. Periakaruppan of Mandipichanpatti.

They were reclaiming the land for wet cultivation under instructions from Dharmaraja Aiyar of Tanjore, who is the owner of the field.

Notice is hereby given to any person or persons who claim the treasure or any part thereof that they should appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura in his office at Madura on the 20th July 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of articles.	No. of articles.	Value.
Gold coins	40	88 9 4
Gold piece	1	11 4 0
Piece of gold with gold dust	1	1 8 0
Gold nose screw wire	1	0 9 0
Piece of gold	1	0 12 0
TOTAL		102 10 4

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Collector.

MADURA COLLETOR'S OFFICE,
23rd February 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers. R	General public. R	Postage extra. Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17-8.
½ " R8-8, " R8-14.
¼ " R4-4, " R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1903.

No. 597-*Ap*.—C. C. D'Albedyhll, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st March 1903 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 18th February 1903.

No. 615-*Ap*.—Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate out of India for nine months with effect from the 1st March 1903.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Row, M.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dinwiddie, or until further orders.

The 4th March 1903.

No. 628-*Ap*.—Mr. Erach Kharsetji Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, with effect from the 14th December 1902.

Mr. L. F. B. D'Sa is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Erach Kharsetji Lalkaka, or until further orders.

The 6th March 1903.

No. 657-*Ap*.—Babu Devendra Nath Bhattacharyya, Postmaster, Mymensingh, is granted privilege leave for one month and 25 days, with effect from the 6th April 1903 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose is appointed to act as Postmaster, Mymensingh, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Devendra Nath Bhattacharyya, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th February 1903.

No. 57.—Whereas it appears to the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, land proposed to be taken up permanently in extension of Bannu Cantonment for the erection of cavalry and infantry lines.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu	Bannu	Khaneeb and Laick Shah.	35	North Cantonment.	2,900	Commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat-Kuram Sub-District.
				West Amandi Village.	500	
				South Khaneeb and Laik Shahki Gurhi.	2,900	
				East Civil lines.	560	

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. A. MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Hon the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province, P. W. Department.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th February, 1903.

No. 200-A.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Municipal Committee of Haripur by resolution passed at a special meeting held on the 3rd February 1903 under section 46 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, have abolished with effect from 1st April 1903 the house tax imposed in the *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 687, dated 25th August 1890.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATION.

Peshawar, the 21st February 1903.

No. 316-G.—The following persons are hereby declared to have passed the Naib Tahsildars' Examination held at Lahore on the 27th and 28th November 1902:—

No.	District or Agency.	Name.	Father's name.	Designation.	REMARKS.
				Naib Tahsildar.	
1	Peshawar	Wali Muhammad Khan.	Sher Bahadur Khan.	Candidate	
2	Tochi	Hak Nawaz Khan	Ghulam Sarwar,	Reader to Political Agent, Tochi,	
3	D. I. Khan	Behari Lal	Punnu Lal	Excise Darogha,	

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NOTICE.

Peshawar, the 21st February 1903.

In supersession of this office Notice dated 3rd September 1902, it is hereby notified that the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Discrict Horse fairs have been amalgamated and that the combined fair for the year 1902-1903 will be held at Bannu on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March 1903.

The undermentioned amounts will be awarded in prizes.

	Imperial Fund.	Local and District Fund.	Total.
	R	R	R
For Dera-Ismail Khan District	500	830	1,330
For Bannu District	500	500	1,000

Two silver medals, one for each district, will be awarded to the best branded mare or filly produced at the show from each district.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 27th February 1903.

No. 30.—Major A. J. Macnab, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Mardan on the forenoon of the 21st of February 1903, relieving Captain H. M. Cruddas, I.M.S.

The 3rd March 1903.

No. 31.—Lieutenant H. B. Foster, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Tochi Valley on the afternoon of the 21st of February 1903, relieving Lieutenant H. Warwick Illius, I.M.S.

EXAMINATION.

The 25th February 1903.

No. 28.—The next half-yearly Examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Chitral, Quetta and Mian-Mir on the 3rd April 1903 and following day.

The Examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and Subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 6th April 1903.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

APPOINTMENT.

The 27th February 1903.

No. 29.—Captain G. Dodd, Indian Army, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province by Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 407-F., dated the 20th February 1903, is appointed 2nd-in-Command, Northern Wazirista Militia, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th February 1903.

LEAVE.

The 3rd March 1903.

No. 32.—Mr. R. C. Boyle, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Quartermaster, Kohat Border Military Police and Samana Rifles, has obtained 25 days' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 17th February 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 7th February 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	5	3	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	59	22	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	47	19	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	26	30	56	62	30	32	...	18	...	31	1	4	...	8	9	7	16	40	44	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	12	7	19	15	10	5	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	6	1	...	1	55	43	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	2	8	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	41	26	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	...	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	40	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	12	11	23	23	15	8	...	6	...	10	4	1	...	2	7	3	10	42	42	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	1	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	6	23	10
		TOTAL	164,251	72	60	132	120	69	51	...	24	...	57	9	7	...	23	23	11	34	42	38	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 7th February 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns, 132 births were registered (72 males and 60 females), giving a birth-rate of 42 per mille of population; 120 deaths were registered (69 males and 51 females), giving a death-rate of 38 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 24th February 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 25th February 1903.

No. 1604—190-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Mir Sayad Hussein, Magistrate in charge of the Beawar Sub-Division, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, to be exercised with in the Revenue District of Ajmer, with effect from the 15th February, 1903, and until further orders.

Abu, the 2nd March 1903.

No. 237—390.—Babu Ishan Tosh Mittra, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 2nd March 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may be allowed to avail himself of the leave.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1903.

No. 10.—Lieutenant H. E. C. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, with effect from 19th February 1903, the date of his return to Government service.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1903.

No. 55.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 44, dated the 17th of February 1902, it is notified that Mr. C. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of one month and twenty-seven days' furlough on medical certificate and extraordinary leave without pay for four months and four days with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1903.

F. G. MACLEAN,

Director General of Telegraphs.

The 5th March 1903.

No. 56.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of February 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1903	
Adampur (Jullundur)	Punjab	5th February	Opened.
Aditvari (Nagpur)	Central Provinces	6th "	Closed.
Bargarh (Sambalpur)	Ditto	13th "	Opened
Benagaria	Bengal	27th "	Ditto.
Dalbandin (Baluchistan)	Baluchistan	8th "	Ditto.
Delhi Central Camp	Punjab	19th "	Closed.
Delhi Central Supply Depôt.	Ditto	5th "	Ditto.
Haflong	Assam	25th "	Opened.
Jubbulpore Jonesganj	Central Provinces	5th "	Closed.
Jubbulpore Lordganj	Ditto	7th "	Ditto.
Padag (Baluchistan)	Baluchistan	2nd "	Opened.
Trichinopoly Boer Camp	Madras	13th "	Closed.
Welimada	Ceylon	15th "	Ditto.

NOTE—The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified.

" Kulti " instead of " Barakar Iron Works."

" Madras Perambur Barracks " instead of " Madras Perambur."

" Madras Perambur " instead of " Madras Siruvallur."

Railway Telegraph Offices.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bankura	Bengal Nagpur Railway	1st February	Opened.
Bavla	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	23rd "	Ditto.
Bhaga	Bengal Nagpur	1st "	Ditto.
Bhajo	Assam Bengal	1st "	Ditto.
Bhojudih	Bengal Nagpur	1st "	Ditto.
Borawar	Jodhpur Bikaner	10th "	Ditto.
Chandrokona Road	Bengal Nagpur	1st "	Ditto.
Chhatna	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Didarganj Road	Bengal and North-Western	3rd "	Ditto.
Ellis Bridge	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	23rd "	Ditto.
Garbetta	Bengal Nagpur	1st "	Ditto.
Godapeasal	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Indrabil	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Jhantipahari	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Kargali	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Koomardang	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Mhoda	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Mulkeera	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Piardoba	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Rani-ki-Sarai	Bengal and North-Western	3rd "	Ditto.
Salboni	Bengal Nagpur	1st "	Ditto.
Salpa	Southern Mahratta	14th "	Ditto.
Sarae-Mir	Bengal and North-Western	3rd "	Ditto.
Sarkhej	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	23rd "	Ditto.
Shahganj	Bengal and North-Western	3rd "	Ditto.
Suffry	Assam Bengal	1st "	Ditto.
Vishnupur	Bengal Nagpur	1st "	Ditto.

Corrigendum—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 52, dated the 11th February, 1903, *for* Nagrakator read Nagrakata.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified:—

" Pharihu B. N. W." instead of " Pharaya B. N. W."

" Silchar Cantonment A. B." instead of " Silchar A. B."

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director, Traffic Branch.

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Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Limp cover. R3-12 or 5s. 6d. (6a.)

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1900 and on Vaccination for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Translation of the Ganj-i-Pukhto into the Khowar Dialect. F'cap. Board. R2-9 or 3s. 10d. (3a.)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a. 6p.)

Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R2 or 3s. (6d.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to July, September and October 1902. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1900. F'cap. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1902. F'cap. Board. As 12 or 1s. (3a.)

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System. F'cap. Limp cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

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Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of June to October 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

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Prices and Wages in India. Nineteenth issue, 1902. Super-Royal 4to. Boards. R1-8 or 2s. (4a.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, 1902, and in the corresponding month of 1900 and 1901, and in May, 1902, and in the two months April and May, 1902, in June, 1902, and in the three months April to June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

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Area and yield of certain crops from 1891-1892 to 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 5a. or 6d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter, and in the twelve months, ending March, 1902, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901. No. 4 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Ditto Ditto in the **quarter ending June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901, No. 1 of 1902-1903.** F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1896-1897 to 1900-1901, 17th issue, in two parts. F'cap. Board. Both parts R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (12a.)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1892 to 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. Ninth issue, 1902. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902. Vol. I, Foreign Trade. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (12a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province. Super-Royal 4to. Board. R2 or 3s. (6a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1902-1903. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each Volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1902. Royal 8vo. Board. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

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List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1901. 21st Issue. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

General List of Vouchers required to support Credits and Charges in Supply and Transport Cash and Store Accounts. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (3a.)

Extracts from Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. 1902 Edition. Super-Royal 16mo. Full leather. R2 or 3s (2a.)

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Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (8a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. As. 8 or 9d. (1a.)

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Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12*a*.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price R3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

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Journal, Part I, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.
" Part II, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.
" Part III, No. 2 of 1901 and Part III, No. 1 of 1902, @ R2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6*a*.
Varsakriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6*a*.
Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6*a*.
Apastamba Sranta Sutra. Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6*a*.
Mahabhasyapradipodyata. Vol II, Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6*a*.
Al-Muquddasi. (English.) Vol I, Fasc. 2 @ 12*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, September 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates). Quarto Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. Paper cover. R3

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February 1902. By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As 4.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st JANUARY 1903.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. B016493 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for R100, originally standing in the name of Sapoorjee Sorabjee, and No. B011613 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of Sorabjee Framjee, and No. B024210 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of Hargovandas Poonumchand, and last endorsed to Ranchhoddas Jiwandas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—RANCHHODDAS JIWANDAS,
Residence—C/o Bhawanbhai Ramji, Esq.,
Dadyseth Agiary Lane,
Bombay.

Estate Colonel E. St. George, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Etienne St. George, a Colonel in the Indian Army, of 238 East 13th Street, New York, United States, America, who died at New York on the 1st May 1902. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Esquire, of *Messrs. Grindlay & Co.*, *Calcutta*, are required to send in the same on or before 6th April next to the said *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta*, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel E. S. George, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1903.

Estate Colonel L. Conway Gordon, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lewis Conway Gordon, Colonel, R.E., who died at sea on the 25th June 1895, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Perceval, Richard Wilson, Esquire, of *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta,* are required to send in the same on or before 8th April next to the said *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta,* after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel L. Conway Gordon, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February, 1903.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a certificate Nos. 568 for two shares, Nos. 8172 and 8173, in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued to Sett Moolchund, now deceased, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank, and all persons are warned against dealing with the said certificate.

BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for
NEMCHAND MULCHAND,
Administrator to the estate of the late Sett Moolchund.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 6th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1903.

An Act to facilitate the citation of certain enactments, to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the citation of the enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the third schedule to this Act, which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903.

Citation of certain enactments.

2. Each of the enactments described in the first three columns of the first schedule may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited for all purposes by the short title mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column thereof.

Amendment of certain enactments.

3. The enactments specified in the second schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments.

4. The enactments specified in the third schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Savings.

5. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

SHORT TITLES.

(*See section 2.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1793	XIX	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed by the Governor General in Council on the 1st December, 1790, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, lands exempted from the payment of revenue to Government, under grants not being of the description of those termed bádsháhi or royal; and for determining the amount of the annual assessment to be imposed on lands so held which may be adjudged or become liable to the payment of public revenue.	The Bengal Revenue-free Lands (Non-Bádsháhi Grants) Regulation, 1793.
"	XXXVII	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules passed on the 23rd April, 1788, and subsequent dates, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding or claiming a right to hold Altámgha, jágir and other lands exempt from the payment of public revenue, under grants termed bádsháhi or royal; and for determining when certain grants of that description shall be considered to have expired; and for fixing the amount of the public revenue to be assessed upon the lands the grants for which may expire or be adjudged invalid.	The Bengal Revenue-free Lands (Bádsháhi Grants) Regulation 1793.
1794	III	A Regulation for prescribing the process by which Táhsildárs are to demand payment of arrears; and for enabling the Collectors to recover from Native officers employed under them public money or papers which they may embezzle or retain.	The Bengal Native Revenue-officers Regulation, 1794.
1795	I	A Regulation for fixing in perpetuity the revenue assessed on the lands in the Province of Benares; for the more general restoration of the ancient zamindars.	The Benares Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1795.
"	XV	A Regulation for referring certain cases to the decision of the Raja of Benares.	The Benares Family Domains Regulation, 1795.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**	
1795	XXVII	A Regulation declaratory of certain reservations made by Government, and of rights preserved to the proprietors of landed estates, under the Permanent Settlement of the land-revenue made in the Province of Benares; for allowing of the transfer or division of entire estates or portions of estates; and prescribing rules for apportioning the fixed jama on the several shares of estates which may be divided, or portions of estates which may be transferred.	The Benares Permanent Settlement (Supplemental) Regulation 1795.
"	XLIV	A Regulation for removing certain restrictions to the operation of the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws with regard to the inheritance of landed property subject to the payment of revenue to Government in the Province of Benares.	The Benares Inheritance Regulation, 1795.
1798	I	A Regulation to prevent fraud and injustice in conditional sales of land under deeds of bai-bil-wafa or other deeds of the same nature.	The Bengal Land (Conditional Sales) Regulation, 1798.
1800	VIII	A Regulation for registers of estates paying revenue, and lands held exempt from the payment of revenue.	The Bengal Revenue-free Lands Regulation, 1800.
1801	I	A Regulation to explain and amend the rules for the division of joint estates and allotment of the fixed assessment thereupon.	The Bengal Land-revenue Assessment Regulation, 1801.
1803	XXXIII	A Regulation for preventing the embezzlement of public money and the withholding of public papers by the Native officers of Government in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir to the 'Hon'ble the English East India Company.	The United Provinces Native Revenue-officers Regulation, 1803.
1805	XII	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the public revenue in the Zila of Cuttack, including the Párganas of Pataspur, Kamardáchor and Bográí, at present included in the Zila of Midnapore.	The Cuttack Land-revenue Regulation, 1805.
	XIII	A Regulation for the maintenance of the peace and for the support and administration of the Police in the Zila of Cuttack, and for amending certain provisions contained in Regulation IV, 1804.	The Cuttack Police Regulation, 1805.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**	
1806	XVII	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares the rates of interest on future loans, and provisions relative thereto, contained in Regulation XV, 1793; also for a general extension of the period fixed by Regulations I, 1798, and XXXIV, 1803, for the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of land, under deeds of bai-bil-wafa, kat-kábala or other similar designation.	The Bengal Land (Redemption and Foreclosure) Regulation, 1806.
1810	XIX	A Regulation for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindu temples, colleges and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of bridges, saráis, kattras and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazúl property or escheats.	The Bengal Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats Regulation, 1810.
1812	V	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the land-revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Regulation, 1812.
„	XVIII	A Regulation for explaining section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	The Bengal Leases and Land-revenue Regulation, 1812.
1814	XXIX	A Regulation for the settlement of certain mahális in the district of Birbhum, usually denominated the Ghatwáli mahális.	The Bengal Ghatwáli Lands Regulation, 1814.
1816	V	A Regulation for establishing the office of Kánúngo in the district of Cuttack, the pargana of Patáspur, and the several parganas dependent on it.	The Bengal Kánúngos Regulation, 1816.
„	IX	A Regulation for the appointment of a Commissioner of Revenue within that portion of the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore and Backergunge commonly denominated the Sundarbans.	The Sundarbans Regulation, 1816.
1817	XII	A Regulation for securing the better administration of the office of Patwári in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the district of Cuttack, the pargana of Patáspur and its dependencies.	The Bengal Patwáris Regulation, 1817.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.	
1817	XX	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed for the guidance of dároghas and other subordinate officers of police.	The Bengal Police Regulation, 1817.
1819	I	A Regulation for re-establishing Kánúngos and reforming the office of Patwári throughout the Province of Bengal; and for explaining and modifying certain parts of Regulation XII, 1817.	The Bengal Kánúngos and Patwáris Regulation, 1819.
"	II	A Regulation for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made.	The Bengal Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands) Regulation, 1819.
1821	IV	A Regulation for explaining the duties of an Assistant Collector of Revenue, and for defining the duties and powers vested in Assistant Collectors or other officers appointed to the charge of the revenues of parganas or other local divisions, or employed in the performance of any portion of the functions ordinarily belonging to the Collectors of land-revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue (Assistant Collectors) Regulation 1821.
1822	III	A Regulation for modifying the constitution and altering the jurisdiction of the several Boards vested with the superintendence of the land-revenue in the territories belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.	The Bengal Board of Revenue Regulation, 1822.
"	VII	A Regulation for declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces including Cuttack, Patáspur and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other officers employed in making, revising or superintending settlements; for defining, settling and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent or produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue-authorities with judicial cognisance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent and produce of land.	The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1836	X	Indigo Contracts . .	The Bengal Indigo Contracts Act, 1836.
"	XXI	Districts	The Bengal Districts Act, 1836.
1841	XII	An Act for amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1841.
1847	IX	An Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, 1847.
1848	XX	An Act for better enforcing the attendance of proprietors and farmers of land before Collectors of land-revenue in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	The Bengal Landholders' Attendance Act, 1848.
1850	XXIII	An Act for securing the Land-revenue of Calcutta.	The Calcutta Land-revenue Act, 1850.
"	XLIV	An Act for consolidating the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium and the Sadr Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.	The Bengal Board of Revenue Act, 1850.
1855	XXXII	An Act relating to Embankments.	The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855.
"	XXXVII	An Act to remove from the operation of the General Laws and Regulations certain districts inhabited by Sonthals and others, and to place the same under the superintendence of an officer to be specially appointed for that purpose.	The Sonthal Parganas Act, 1855.
1856	XVIII	An Act relating to the administration of the public revenues in the Town of Calcutta.	The Calcutta Land-revenue Act, 1856.
"	XX	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bazars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856.
"	XXII	An Act for establishing a toll on boats and timber passing through the Karatoyá river in the district of Bogra.	The Karatoyá Tolls Act, 1856.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.**	
1857	X	An Act to amend Act XXXVII of 1855.	The Sonthal Parganas Act, 1857.
"	XIII	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Opium Act, 1857.
"	XXI	An Act to make better provision for the order and good government of the station of Howrah.	The Howrah Offences Act, 1857.
1858	XXXI	An Act to make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Bengal Alluvial Land Settlement Act, 1858.
1859	V	An Act to empower the holders of ghátwáli lands in the district of Birbhum to grant leases extending beyond the period of their own possession.	The Bengal Ghátwáli Lands Act, 1859.
"	X	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The Bengal Rent Act, 1859.
"	XI	An Act to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1859.
"	XII	An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty.	The Calcutta Pilots Act, 1859.
1867	XIX	An Act to make further provision for the administration of Justice in the district of Darjeeling.	The Darjeeling (High Court's Jurisdiction) Act, 1867.
"	XXIII	An Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Punjab.	The Punjab Murderous Outrages Act, 1867.
1871	XXII	An Act to authorise the extension of the Chaukidari Act to places where there is no Jamadar of Police.	The Bengal Chaukidari (Amendment) Act, 1871.
1876	VII	An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and to amend the same Act.	The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876.
1877	IX	An Act to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.	The Punjab Murderous Outrages (Amendment) Act, 1877.
1878	XII	An Act for the further amendment of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	The Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act, 1878.
1881	VII	An Act to amend Bengal Act No. IX of 1880 (the Cess Act, 1880).	The Bengal Cess (Amendment No. 1) Act, 1881.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—concld.**	
1883	VI	An Act to give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.	The Calcutta Pilots (Amendment) Act, 1883.
1884	V	An Act to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.	The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates (Amendment) Act, 1884.
1886	VIII	An Act to amend sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.	The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1886.
1895	XIX	An Act to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.	The Punjab Courts (Amendment) Act, 1895.
1896	XVII	An Act to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.	The Punjab Land-revenue (Amendment) Act, 1896.
,,	XVIII	An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.	The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1896.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts.	
1862	III	An Act to amend Act XI of 1859 (to improve the law relating to sales of land for Arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency).	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales (Amendment) Act, 1862.
,,	VI	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The Bengal Rent Act, 1862.
,,	VII	An Act to repeal section 30 of Regulation II, 1819 (for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the Resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made).	The Bengal Land-revenue Resumption Act, 1852.
,,	VIII	An Act to improve the system of Zamindári Dâks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.	The Bengal Zamindári Dâk Act, 1862.
1863	II	An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.	The Calcutta and Howrah Smoke Nuisances Act, 1863.
1864	IV	An Act to amend Act XXI of 1836.	The Bengal Districts Act, 1864.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.	
1865	IV	An Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, has been or shall hereafter be extended.	The Bengal Prevention of Inoculation Act, 1865.
"	VII	An Act to make provision for the better regulation and supervision of Public Slaughter-houses in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for the adoption of proper conservancy arrangements connected therewith.	The Bengal Municipal (Slaughter-houses and Meat-markets) Act, 1865.
"	VIII	An Act to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.	The Bengal Rent Recovery (Under-tenures) Act, 1865.
1866	II	An Act to provide for the better regulation of the Police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.	The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.
"	III	An Act to provide for the attendance and examination of witnesses before the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.	The Bengal Legislative Council (Witnesses) Act, 1866.
"	VII	An Act to make better provision for the acquisition of land for embankments, and other matters relating thereto.	The Bengal Embankment Act, 1866.
1867	II	An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867.
"	III	An Act to amend the law relating to ships lying in ports in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The Bengal Ports Act, 1867.
"	IV	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The Bengal Rent (Appeals) Act, 1867.
1868	III	An Act to amend the law respecting appeals in cases under Regulation VII of 1822.	The Bengal Land-revenue Settlement Act, 1868.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**	
1868	IV	An Act to amend the provisions of Act IX of 1847 (an Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa).	The Bengal Alluvion (Amendment) Act, 1868.
"	VII	An Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1868.
1869	I	An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	The Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1869.
"	III	An Act to enable Police-officers to arrest without warrant persons guilty of Cruelty to Animals.	The Bengal Cruelty to Animals (Arrest) Act, 1869.
"	VII	An Act to amend the constitution of the Police-force in Bengal.	The Bengal Police Act, 1869.
1871	I	An Act to amend the Village Chaukidári Act, 1870.	The Bengal Village Chaukidári Act, 1871.
"	II	An Act to amend the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue in respect of tenures not being estates.	The Bengal Land-revenue Sales (Amendment) Act, 1871.
1873	I	An Act to amend the Salt Act, 1864.	The Bengal Salt Act, 1873.
"	IV	An Act for registering Births and Deaths.	The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873.
1876	I	An Act to provide for the voluntary Registration of Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces.	The Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876.
"	II	An Act to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856 and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.	The Calcutta Police (Amendment) Act, 1876.
1878	V	An Act to amend Bengal Act VII of 1876.	The Bengal Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1878.
1879	I	An Act to amend and extend the Puri Lodging-house Act, 1871.	The Puri Lodging-house (Extension) Act, 1879.
"	III	An Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.	The Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.
"	VIII	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The Bengal Rent Settlement Act, 1879.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**	
1880	III	An Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, 1871.	The Howrah Bridge Act, 1880.
1881	II	An Act to amend the Cess Act, 1880.	The Bengal Cess (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1881.
"	III	An Act to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879.	The Bengal Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1881.
1883	I	An Act to amend the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	The Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1883.
"	V	An Act for the Registration and Control of Porters and Dandeewallas in the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipalities.	The Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipal (Porters) Act, 1883.
1884	I	An Act further to amend Bengal Act IV of 1871.	The Puri Lodging-house (Extension) Act, 1884.
"	II	An Act to amend the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	The Calcutta Tramways (Amendment) Act, 1884.
1886	I	An Act to further amend the Village Chaukidári Act, 1870.	The Bengal Village Chaukidári (Amendment) Act, 1886.
"	II	An Act to amend Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1886.
"	III	An Act to amend Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1886.
1887	II	An Act to amend Bengal Act V of 1880.	The Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1887.
1889	IV	An Act to provide for the appointment of a Muhammadan Burial Board in Calcutta, and to make better provision for the interment of persons other than Christians or Muhammadans.	The Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889.
1890	I	An Act to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds.	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Superannuation Fund) Act, 1890.
"	II	An Act to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.	The Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1890.
1892	I	An Act to further amend the Village Chaukidári Act, 1870.	The Bengal Village Chaukidári (Amendment) Act, 1892.
1894	II	An Act to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1894.
"	IV	An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1894.
1895	II	An Act to further amend the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	The Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1895.
"	IV	An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	The Calcutta Port (Amendment No. 1) Act, 1895.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Short title.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—concld.	
1895	VI	An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	The Calcutta Port (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1895.
1896	II	An Act to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1896.
1897	I	An Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.	The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1897.
1899	II	An Act to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856, in Bengal.	The Bengal Civil Court Amins Act, 1899.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS.

(*See section 3.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1793	II	The Bengal Land-revenue Regulation, 1793.	In section 18, *after* Collector *insert* or. In sections 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43 and 45, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 40, *the word* his *shall be read as if the word* its *were substituted therefor.* In section 45, *the word* him *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.*
"	VIII	The Bengal Decennial Settlement Regulation, 1793.	In section 20, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 21, *the word* Government *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
"	XIX	Revenue-free Lands (Non-Bádsháhi Grants).	In sections 2, 3, 8 and 15, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 2, clause *Fourth*, *the word* him *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.* In section 10, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Governor General in Council or the Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 15, *the word* him, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.*
"	XXXVII	Revenue-free Lands (Bádsháhi Grants).	In sections, 2, 3, 5 and 10, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 10, *the word* him, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.*
1799	V	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1799.	In section 7, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor, and the word* his, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* its *were substituted therefor.*
1805	XII	Land-revenue, Cuttack .	In sections 18, 20, 26, 28 and 30, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 18, clause *Third*, *the word* himself *shall be read as if the word* itself *were substituted therefor.* In section 18, clause *Fifth*, *the word* him *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.* In section 22, *for* through the Board of Revenue for the information of the Governor General in Council *substitute* to the Board of Revenue.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.
			Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.
1805	XIII	Police, Cuttack . .	In section 3, *the words* the Governor General in Council, by an order in Council, *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, *were substituted therefor.* In section 4, clause *Fourth*, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
1810	XIX	Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats.	In section 3, *for* those Boards *substitute* the Board of Revenue. In section 4, *for* Boards *substitute* Board. In section 8, *for* those Boards respectively *substitute* the Board. In section 9, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 12, *for* superior Boards *substitute* Board of Revenue, *and for* Boards *substitute* Board. In section 13, *for* superior Board *substitute* Board of Revenue.
1812	V	Land-revenue Sales .	In section 25, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
,,	XI	The Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812.	At the end of section 5, *for* the said Regulation *substitute* this Regulation.
1814	XXIX	Ghatwáli Lands . .	In section 5, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
1816	V	Kánúngos . . .	In sections 5 and 11, *the words* Governor General in Council *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
,,	IX	Sundarbans . . .	In section 2, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In the same section, *for* Regulations *substitute* Laws.
1817	XII	Patwáris . . .	In section 18, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
1819	I	Kánúngos and Patwáris	In section 4, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 4, clause *Third*, *the word* he *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.*
,,	II	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands).	In section 13, clause *Third*, and in section 14, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 21, clause *Second*, *for* Boards *substitute* Board.
,,	VIII	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1819.	In section 9, and in section 14, clause *Second*, *for* notes of the Bank of Bengal *substitute* currency notes.
1820	I	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1820.	In section 2, *for* the general Regulations *substitute* Law.
1821	IV	Land-revenue (Assistant Collectors).	In section 7, *for* by the Regulations *substitute* by law, *and for* the Regulations already in force *substitute* the law for the time being in force. In section 8, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 8, clause *Fifth*, *for* by the Regulations *substitute* by the laws, *and for* to the Regulations *substitute* to law.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.
			***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—contd.**
1822	III	Board of Revenue .	In the title, *for the words from* and altering *to the end, substitute* of the Board of Revenue, and for controlling the distribution of powers between the members of the Board.
			In section 4, clause *First*, *for* The said Boards shall each of them *substitute* The Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall.
			In section 5, clause *First*, *for* any of the said Boards *substitute* the said Board.
			In section 5, second proviso and clause *Second*, *for* a Board *substitute* the Board.
			In section 5, clauses *Third* and *Sixth*, *for* Boards *substitute* Board.
"	VII	Land-revenue Settlement.	In section 2, clause *Sixth*, *for the words* as aforesaid, *where they first occur*, *substitute* acknowledged as the proprietor or possessor of a permanent interest in the mahal for which he has engaged.
			In section 3, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor, and the words* by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*
			In section 5, section 6, clause *Second*, section 7, clause *First*, section [illegible] section 9, clause *Third*, section 10, clauses *First* and *Third*, a- sections 16, 17, and 32, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor*; and in section 35, *the words* Governor General in Council, *in the second place where they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
			In section 9, clause *Third*, *for* Boards *substitute* Board, *and for* such a Board *substitute* that Board.
			In section 10, clause *Ninth*, section 16, proviso, and section 32, *for the word* Boards, *wherever it occurs*, *substitute* Board.
			In section 13, *for* Regulation *substitute* law.
			In section 20, clause *First*, *the words* the Government by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor, the word* he *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor, and the word* Government *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
			In section 20, clause *Second*, *the words* Governor General in Council *and the words* Governor General *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor, and the words* by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*
			In section 23, clause *First*, *for* other Regulation *substitute* other law.
			In section 24, clause *Second*, *for* the existing Regulations *substitute* any other law.
			In section 26, *for* such suits *substitute* suits the cognizance of which is hereby vested in Collectors.
1825	IX	Land-revenue Settlement	In section 3, section 4, section 5, clause *Eighth*, section 6 and section 8, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
			In section 3, *after* Behar *insert* or.
			In section 6, *the words* an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*
			In section 8, *for the words* rules respectively *substitute* section.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—concld.**	
1825	XIII	Land-revenue Settlement	In sections 2 and 5, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In the first paragraph of section 2, *the word* he *shall be read as if the word* it *were substituted therefor.* In section 3, *for* Regulations *substitute* law.
"	XIV	Revenue-free Lands .	In section 1 and section 3, clause *Fifth, for* Regulations VIII and *substitute* Regulation. In sections 2 and 3, *the words* Governor General in Council, *wherever they occur, shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.* In section 3, clause *Fifth, the word* his, *where it last occurs, shall be read as if the word* its *were substituted therefor.* In section 6, *for* Revenue Boards *substitute* Board of Revenue, *and for* these Boards *substitute* that Board.
1827	III	The Bengal Corruption and Extortion Regulation, 1827.	In section 5, *for* a Court of Circuit or the Nizamat Adalat *substitute* the Court.
"	V	The Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation, 1827.	In section 3, *for* several Regulations *substitute* Regulation.
1828	III	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands).	In section 10, clauses *Second* and *Third, for* Boards *substitute* the Board. In section 13, clause *First, the words* Governor General in Council *and the word* he *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *and the word* it *were respectively substituted therefor.*
"	IV	Land-revenue Settlement.	In section 2, clause *Fourth, for* aforesaid *substitute* vested with the powers of a Collector.
1833	IX	Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors).	In the title, *for* Regulations *substitute* Regulation, and, in section 1 *for* those Regulations *substitute* that Regulation. In sections 12 and 13, *for* Boards *substitute* Board. In section 16, *the words* Governor General in Council *shall be read as if the words* Local Government *were substituted therefor.*
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1836	XXI	Districts . . .	*The words* the Governor General in Council by an Order in Council *shall be read as if the words* the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette *were substituted therefor.*
1859	X	Rent	In sections 136 and 151, *for* Boards *substitute* Board.
"	XI	Land-revenue Sales .	In section 22, *after* post-bills *insert* currency notes. In section 32, *for* section 25 *substitute* section 2 of the Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1868. In section 33, *for* section 25 of this Act *substitute* section 2 of the Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act, 1868.
"	XII	Calcutta Pilots . .	In sections 2 and 18, *for the words* Superintendent of Marine, *wherever they occur, substitute* Port Officer.
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861 .	In section 34, *after* imprisonment *insert* with or without hard labour.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.
			***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.**
1867	III	The Public Gambling Act, 1867.	In the title, *for* the Central Provinces and British Burma *substitute* and the Central Provinces. In the preamble, *for* of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, *substitute* and of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In section 1, *for the definitions of* Lieutenant-Governor *and* Chief Commissioner *substitute the following, namely* :— "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or of the Punjab, as the case may be : "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces or of the North-West Frontier Province, as the case may be.
1872	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	In section 82, *for* certificates of marriages, *and also for* marriage certificates, *substitute* certificates for marriage. In Schedule II, *after* declaration *insert* or oath.
1878	XII	Laws, Punjab (amending Act IV of 1872).	In section 2, *for* 18 *substitute* 16.
1879	XIV	The Hackney Carriage Act, 1879.	In section 3, *for* The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, *substitute* The Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
"	XVIII	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.	In section 42 (added by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1884, section 9), *before the words and figures* Act I of 1846 *insert* So much of Chapter VI of Bombay Regulation II of 1827 as has not been repealed.
1881	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.	In section 1, *for* Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, *substitute* Army Act. In section 5, *for* Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, *substitute* Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; *and for* the High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, *substitute* section 526 of that Code. In section 7, *for* Magistrates appointed under the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, *substitute* Presidency Magistrates.
1889	V	The Coroners (Madras) Act, 1889.	In the preamble, and in section 4, sub-section (*2*), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, *for* the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, *substitute* the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
"	XIII	The Cantonments Act, 1889.	In section 6, sub-section (*1*), *for* in the case of a cantonment for which such a committee has not been constituted, *substitute* where a cantonment committee has not been constituted, or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened, then, subject to any rules made under section 20, clause (*5*).
1897	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	In section 3, clauses (*5*), (*6*), (*30*) and (*35*), *after* under *insert* the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or. In section 3, *after clause* (*8*), *insert the following* :— (*8a*) "Burma Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 :. In section 3, *after clause* (*44*), *insert the following* :— (*44a*) "Punjab Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 :.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—concld.	
1897	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897—*contd.*	In section 3, *after clause (55), insert the following* :— (55*a*) "United Provinces Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (or of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) in Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 :. In section 20, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* notification. In section 21, *for* make *substitute* issue notifications, *between the words* any *and* orders *insert* notifications, *and for* made *substitute* issued. In section 24, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* appointment, notification; *and before the word* issued *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* made or.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	In section 260, sub-section (*1*), clause (*i*), *after* 451 *insert* 453. 454. In section 555 *for* 553 *substitute* 554. In the second schedule, column 5, against section 195, *for* Bailable *substitute* Not bailable. In the second schedule, column 8, against section 506, *for* Ditto *substitute* Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class. In the heading to the fifth schedule, *for* 554 *substitute* 555. In the fifth schedule, Form IV, *for* within days from this date *substitute* on the day of . In the fifth schedule, Forms XIII and XIV, *for the passage from* comply *where it occurs for the second time to* released, *substitute* be lawfully ordered to be released.
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900.	For section 29 *substitute the following* :— 29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, provide for the removal of any prisoner confined in a prison— [Removal of prisoners.] (*a*) under sentence of death, or (*b*) under, or in lieu of, a sentence of imprisonment or transportation, or (*c*) in default of payment of a fine, or (*d*) in default of giving security for keeping the peace or for maintaining good behaviour, to any other prison in British India. (*2*) The Local Government, and (subject to its orders and under its control) the Inspector-General of Prisons may, in like manner, provide for the removal of any prisoner confined as aforesaid in a prison in the Province to any other prison in the Province.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts.	
1862	VI	Rent	In section 14, *for* the said Act *substitute* Act X of 1859, *and for* section VII of Act I of 1846 *substitute* section 27 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879.
1865	VII	Slaughter-houses and Meat-markets.	In section I, *for* the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta appointed under the provisions of Act III of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (*the District Municipal Improvement Act*), *substitute* any limits to which this section has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, extended by notification under section 9.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Amendments.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—concld.**	
1866	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	In section 25, *for* such officer *substitute* officer of the Police Force.
			In section 33, *for* the Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Navy or for the native officers or soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army, *substitute* the Naval Discipline Act, the Army Act or the Indian Articles of War.
			In section 95, *for the words* this Act, *in the second place in which they occur, substitute* sections 64 and 67 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 386, 387 and 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
1867	IV	Rent (Appeals) . .	In section 5, *for* the said recited Acts *substitute* the Bengal Rent Act, 1859, or the Bengal Rent Act, 1862.
1869	I	Cruelty to Animals .	In section 9, *for* the said Act II of 1866 *substitute* Ben. Act II of 1866.
1876	III	The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876.	In section 95, *for* as a demand under section 1 of the aforesaid Ben Act VII of 1868 *substitute* under the procedure provided by the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, for the recovery of public demands.
1880	IX	The Cess Act, 1880 .	In section 29, Example B, *for* rate *substitute* ratio.
1884	II	Amendment of the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	In the preamble, *for the words and figures* situate within the local limits of the town as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* subject to the authority of the Corporation of Calcutta.
			In section 3, *for the words and figures* in Calcutta but situate beyond the local limits of the town as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* in those portions of Calcutta, as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, which are not subject to the authority of the Corporation of Calcutta, *and for the words and figures* within the local limits of the town as defined by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* within the area subject to their authority.
			In section 4, *for the words and figures* outside the limits of the town as defined by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, *substitute* outside the area subject to their authority.
1885	III	The Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.	In section 45, *for* such district *substitute* any district in which this Act is in force.
			In the reference to section 9 of Bengal Act IX of 1880 in the second Schedule *for* 111 *substitute* 109.
1887	IV	The Chittagong Port Commissioners Act, 1887.	In section 39, clause (*b*), *for* 32 *substitute* 34.
1890	II	Vaccination (amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	In sections 2 and 3, *after* Suburbs *insert* of Calcutta.
"	III	The Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	In section 30, *for* the three next succeeding sections, *and* in section 34 *for* any of the three last preceding sections, *substitute* section 31, section 32 or section 33.
			In section 94, *for* vessels *substitute* vessel.
1894	IV	Municipalities . .	In section 34, *for* Municipality *substitute* Municipalities.
1899	I	The Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899.	In section 3, clause (6), *after* under *insert* the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or.
			In section 25, *before the word* order, *wherever it occurs, insert the word* appointment, *and before the word* issued, *wherever it occurs, insert the words* made or.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Amendments.
		Part IV.—Burma Act.	
1898		The Burma General Clauses Act, 1898.	In section 20, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* notification. In section 21, *for* make *substitute* issue notifications, *between the words* any *and* orders *insert* notifications, *and for* made *substitute* issued. In section 24, *before the word* order, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* appointment, notification; *and before the word* issued, *in each of the places in which it occurs, insert* made or.
		Part V.—Regulation made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3).	
1874	IX	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	In the first column of the schedule, *for* II of 1857 *substitute* XI of 1857.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

REPEALS.

(*See section 4.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	**No.**	**Subject or short title.**	**Extent of repeal.**
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1793	VIII	The Bengal Decennial Settlement Regulation, 1793.	In section 19, *the words and figures* as the mukarraridars mentioned in section XVIII are supposed to have done.
			Section 33.
			In section 66, *the words* or the Courts of Circuit.
"	XIX	Revenue-free Lands (Non-Bádsháhi Grants).	Sections 25 and 35.
"	XXXVII	Revenue-free Lands (Bádsháhi Grants).	In section 2 clause *Second*, *the words and figures* and proceeded in it as required by section XIV, Regulation III, 1793.
			Sections 20 and 30.
"	XXXVIII	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1793.	In section 2, *the words* have been made in opposition to the repeated prohibitions of Government, or which.
1794	III	Native Revenue officers .	In the title, *the words* money or *and the words* embezzle or.
			In section 16, *the words* a balance of accounts, or money or, *the words* the payment of the money or, *the words* the amount of the money or, *the words* money or, *the words* discharge the money or, *the words* the sum demanded of him shall be discharged or, *and the words from* The Collector is authorised likewise to attach *to* arrears of revenue.
			In section 17, *the words* money or.
			In section 18, *the words* money or, *the words* balance or, *and the words* that no part, or a portion only, of the sum demanded was due from him, or.
			Section 19.
			In section 20, *the words and figures* and shall not obtain his release in the mode specified in section 19, *and the word* nevertheless.
1799	V	The Bengal Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1799.	In section 2, *the words* under any Regulation relative to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.
			In section 3, *the words* when they are to proceed thereupon according to the general Regulations.
			In section 7, *the words* or, if the deceased were an European, in the Calcutta Gazette.
1801	I	Land-revenue Assessment .	In section 8, *the words and figures from* and the patwari accounts furnished in pursuance of clause fourth of section LXII, Regulation VIII, 1793, *to* procurable by the officers of Government, *the words and figures* in pursuance of clause fourth of section LXII, Regulation VIII, 1793, or of any other Regulation, *the words* under the process prescribed in clause eighth of the above section and Regulation, *and the words and figures from* Moreover, nothing in this Regulation is meant to supersede the rules contained in section LXII, Regulation VIII, 1793, *to the end of the section.*
			In section 10, *the words* Governor General in Council or.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.	
1805	XII	Land-revenue, Cuttack	In section 1, *the words from* And whereas the principles *to* confirmed.
			Sections 2 to 11.
			In section 31, *the words and figures from* and the rules contained in Regulation XXVII, 1793, *to the end.*
"	XIII	Police, Cuttack	In the title, *the words and figures* and for amending certain provisions contained in Regulation IV, 1804.
			In section 1, *the words from* And whereas it was the practice *to* general tranquillity of the country.
			Section 4, clause *Third.*
			In section 4, clause *Fourth, the words* and third.
			Sections 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11.
1810	XIX	Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats.	In the title, *the words* mosques, Hindu temples *and the words* bridges, sarais, kattras and other.
			In section 1, *the words* mosques, Hindu temples, *the words* pious and *and the words* bridges, serais, kattras and other.
			In section 2, *the words* mosques, Hindu temples, *the words* pious and, *and the words* and Board of Commissioners in the several districts subject to the control of those Boards respectively.
			In sections 3, 5, 6 and 8, *the words* and Board of Commissioners.
			In section 7, *the words* and Board of Commissioners, respectively.
			In section 10, *the words* to whose authority those agents are respectively subject.
			In section 14, *the words* or Board of Commissioners.
			In section 15, *the words* in the mode and form prescribed by the Regulations, where Government or public officers are parties, or under the general provisions of the Regulations, if the suit be brought against a competitor or other private person.
1812	V	Land-revenue Sales	In section 26, *the words* and City.
			In section 27, *the words* or City.
"	XVIII	Leases and Land-revenue	In section 1, *the words* and Benares.
"	XXIX	Territories bordering on Bundlekhand.	So much as is unrepealed.
1814	V	Ghatwáli Lands	In section 3, *the words* with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.
1816	XXII	Kánúngos	In section 10, *the words* by the Regulations.
1817	XII	Patwáris	In the title, *the words* in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Provinces of Behar and Benares, the district of Cuttack, the pargana of Patáspur and its dependencies.
			In section 1, *the words from* but, as for the full attainment *to* organization of that office, *and the words from* to be in force *to* dependent on it.
			In section 23, *the words* City or.
			In sections 27 and 29, *the words* in like manner.
			In section 30, *the words* Provided further that.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.	
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.	In section 4, *the words* or City, *wherever they occur.*
1819	I	Kánúngos and Patwáris .	In section 4, clause *Sixth, the words* and Sylhet.
"	II	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands).	In section 3, clause *First, the words* and fifty bighas if within the Province of Benares.
"	VIII	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1819.	In section 17, clause *Eighth, the words* as shown by the Government Gazette last received.
1820	I	The Bengal Patni Taluqs Regulation, 1820.	In section 2, *the words* or City.
1822	VII	Land-revenue Settlement .	In the title, *the words* the Ceded and Conquered Provinces including. In section 1, *the words* the district of Gorakhpur, the chaklá of Azamgarh, *the words* and whereas it is also advisable to provide for the revision of the settlement of the Conquered Provinces and of the Province of Bundelkhand, pending the continuance of the existing leases, *and the words* from the date of their promulgation throughout the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. Section 5, clause *First*, and section 6, clause *Fourth*. In section 7, clause *First, the words* in the Ceded Provinces or. Section 7, clause *Fourth*. In section 7, clause *Sixth, the words* the district of Gorakhpur, the chaklá Azamgarh. In section 29, clause *First, the words* but no petition of appeal shall be received after the expiration of three months from the date of the decision unless sufficient cause shall be shown for the delay to the satisfaction of the Board, *and the words* Provided also that, *in both places in which they occur.* In section 31, clause *Second, the words* Provided also that. In section 33, clause *First, the word* City. In section 35, *the words* or Board of Commissioners.
"	XI	Government Indemnity .	Section 2.
1823	VI	Indigo Contracts . .	In section 4, clause *Second, the words* by the existing Regulations.
"	VII	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1823.	In section 6 *the words* In like manner. Section 17.
1825	VI	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation, 1825.	In section 2, *the word* Sicca. In section 4, *the words* in whose jurisdiction the district may be situate. In section 5, *the word* proper *and the words* by whom the case may be cognizable.
"	IX	Land-revenue Settlement .	In section 5, clause *Tenth, the words*, under the provisions of the existing Regulations.
"	XI	The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825.	In section 5, *the words* and City.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code—contd.	
1825	XIV	Revenue-free Lands	In the title, *the words and figures* and to provide for the due application of the general laws and regulations respecting lands held free of assessment to the territory ceded by Govind Ráo to the British Government and annexed to the zila of Bundelkhand under the provisions of Regulation II 1818.
			In section 1, *the words and figures* and it is necessary to make provision for the due application of the general rules in force relative to lákhiraj tenures to the territory ceded by Govind Ráo to the British Government and annexed to the zila of Bundelkhand under the provisions of Regulation II, 1818, *the words* a special appeal only shall lie in the Provincial Courts, and that in like manner in cases decided in the first instance by a Provincial Court, excepting cases ultimately appealable to the King in Council, *the words* on special grounds only, *the words* the above restriction should not apply to, *the words* but that such cases, *and the words and figures* Regulations XLI and XLII, 1795, Regulations XXXI and XXXVI, 1803.
			In section 2, *the words* the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.
			In section 3, clause *Second, the words and figures from* the 1st July, 1775, *to* 1st November, 1817.
			In section 3, clause *Fifth, the words and figures* Regulation XLII, 1795, Regulation XXXVI, 1803, and, *and the words and figures from* and with respect to the territory *to* territory referred to.
			In section 3, clause *Seventh, the words and figures from* for Benares *to* 1st January, 1803, *and the words and figures from* for the pargana *to* 1st November, 1817.
			In section 4, *the words and figures* Regulation XLI, 1795, Regulation XXXI, 1803.
1827	V	The Bengal Attached Estates Management Regulation, 1827.	In section 2, *the words and figures* and clauses five and six, section XVI, Regulation III, 1803.
1828	III	Land-revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands).	In the title, *the words from* the appointment *to* for otherwise.
			In section 1, *the words and figures from* By the provisions of Regulation II, 1819, *to* To remedy the aforesaid evils, *and the words from* to appoint special Commissioners *to* relative to such cases ; and.
			Sections 2 to 8.
			In section 10, clause *Second, the words* whether the same be situated in districts to which the jurisdiction of a special Commissioner has been extended or in any other district, *and the words* or to the Commissioner appointed under this Regulation.
			In section 12, *the words and figures* Regulations XLI and XLII, 1795, Regulations XXXI and XXXVI, 1803, Regulations VIII.
			In section 13, clause *First, the words* or before a special Commissioner under this Regulation.
			In section 13, clause *Second, the words* to a special Commissioner under this Regulation having local jurisdiction for the time being (or, if no such jurisdiction exist).
"	IV	Land-revenue Settlement	Section 1.
			In section 2, clause *Fourth, the words* by this Regulation and.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		***Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code*—concld.**	
1829	I	Revenue Commissioners	In the title, *the words and figures from* for establishing *to the end.*
			In section 1, *the words* now vested in the Courts of Circuit, together with those; *the words* the former under the authority of the Nizamat Adalat, and the latter; *the words* and altogether to disjoin the functions the Courts of Circuit from those of the Judges of Appeal; *and the words and figures from* It has, at the same time, appeared to be necessary *to* superseded by the appointment of Commissioners.
			In section 2, *the figures and words from* 1st Division *to* Ghazipur, *the words* To be placed under the officer appointed to control the affairs of Arakan, *and the figures and words from* 17th *to* Rungpore.
			Sections 6 to 8, section 9, clause *First*, and section 10.
1833	IV	Convict Labourers	The whole.
"	IX	Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors).	In the title, and in section 1, *the words and figures* and Regulation IV of 1828.
			Section 2 and the first sentence of section 3.
			In sections 8, 24 and 25, *the word* Sadr.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1836	XXI	Districts	*The words* and to alter the limits of existing zilas.
			The whole Act, so far as it applies to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
1837	VI	Land-revenue Settlement, Cuttack.	So much as is unrepealed.
1847	IX	Alluvion and Diluvion	In section 4, *the word* Government.
			In sections 5 and 6, *the word* Sadr, *where it occurs before the word* Board.
			In section 9, *the words* Except as regards the proprietary right to islands.
1850	XXXIII	The Sale of Patni-tenures Act, 1850.	So much as is unrepealed.
1853	XIX	The Recusant Witnesses Act, 1853.	So much as is unrepealed, except so far as it is in force in Assam.
1854	XX	Amendment of Bengal Regulation XIII of 1833 (Administration of parts of the Ramgarh Jungle Mahals and Midnapur districts).	The whole.
"	XXVI	Education of male minors subject to Court of Wards.	The whole.
1855	XXXII	Embankments	In section 21, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* females.
1856	XXII	Karatoyá Tolls	In section 4, *the words* or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		***Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.**	
1857	XXI	Offences, Howrah	In section 54, *the words from* The provisions *to* Provided that.
			Section 55.
			In section 57, *the words* Suburbs or, *in both places in which they occur.*
			In section 59, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* females.
1858	XXXI	Alluvial Land Settlement	Section 3.
1859	X	Rent	In sections 3 and 15, *the words* and Benares.
			In section 28, *the words and figures* section X, Regulation XLI, 1795, section VI, Regulation XXXI, 1803, section XXI, Regulation VIII, 1805, *and the words from* If such period *to the end*
			Section 29 the second paragraph.
			In section 32, *the words from* For arrears *to* first expire.
			In section 33 *the words from* or in the case *to* first expire, *and the words* (except the case of claims now existing as aforesaid).
			In section 163, *the words* Except as provided in the last preceding section.
			In section 168, *the words from* Unless *to* females
"	XI	Land revenue Sales	In section 18, proviso, *the words* and it is hereby enacted.
			In section 22, *the words* notes or.
			Schedule B.
1867	XXXII	The Chief Commissioners' Powers Act.	In the preamble, *the words* and British Burma.
			In section 1, *the words* or British Burma.
1869	XVI	The Bhutan Duars Act, 1869.	So much as is unrepealed.
1870	XXVII	The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1870.	Section 5.
1871	XIX	The Bengal Sessions Courts Act, 1871.	So much as is unrepealed.
1873	XIV	The Lunatic Soldiers' Property Act, 1873.	So much as is unrepealed.
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of sections 6 and 7 and the fourth and fifth Schedules as relates to Act XIX of 1853 (*Recusant Witnesses*).
			So much of section 7 and the fifth Schedule as relates to Act XXI of 1836 (*Creating Zilas*).
1876	XVIII	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876	So much of section 3 and the second Schedule as relates to Act XIX of 1853 (*Recusant Witnesses*).
1877	XI	The Military Lunatics Act, 1877	In section 3, *the words* and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns.
1878	XII	Laws Punjab (Amending Act IV of 1872).	Section 8.
1880	IV	The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880.	The whole.
1881	X	The Coroners Act, 1881	In section 1, *the words* and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
1881	XVII	The Portuguese Convention Act, 1881.	The whole.
1882	XVIII	The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.	In section 18, *the word* thrice *and the word* last.
1885	IX	The Excise and Sea Customs Law Amendment Act, 1885.	So much of section 4 as is unrepealed.
1886	XV	Land-revenue, United Provinces (Amending Act XIX of 1873).	The whole.
1887	IV	The Indian Museum Act, 1887	Section 4.
1888	X	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Law Amendment Act, 1888.	In the title and preamble, *the words and figures* and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Section 2 and the second Schedule
1890	XVII	The Indian Census Act, 1890	The whole.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	In the title *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed And *and the word* also. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (*1*). So much of section 2, sub-section (*2*), and the second Schedule, Part I, as relates to the following enactments, namely — Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), Part I clause (c), Act XVII of 1876 (Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876); and Act XII of 1881. Section 3 and the first Schedule.
1892	IV	The Court of Wards Act (Bengal) Amendment Act, 1892	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (*2*)
1893	II	The Porahat Estate Act, 1893	In section 1 *the word* and *and* sub-section (*2*)
"	XI	The Tributary Mahals of Orissa Act, 1893	In the preamble, *the words* to repeal certain enactments relating to the Tributary Mahals of Orissa and. In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (*3*) Section 2 and the Schedule.
1894	IV	The Repealing and Amending Act 1894.	In the title *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and *and the word* other In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed, And *and the word* also In section 1, *the words* Repealing and Section 2, sub-section (*1*), section 3 and the first Schedule.
"	XIII	The Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894.	In section 1, *the words* Repealing and Section 2, sub-section (*1*), and the first Schedule.
"	XVI	Tariff (Amending Act VIII of 1894).	The whole.
1895	I	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895.	Section 4.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council—concld.	
1895	XVI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1895.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and, *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed; And, *and the word* also. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (*1*), section 3 and the first Schedule. So much of the second Schedule as relates to Bombay Act IV of 1882.
1896	VII	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (1882) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
"	XIV	Repealing part of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.	The whole.
1897	II	The Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Act, 1897.	In section 1, *the word* and *and* sub-section (*2*).
"	V	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1897.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* specifically repealed; And, *and the word* also *where it first occurs.* In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (*1*), section 3 and the first Schedule.
"	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	Section 2 and the schedule.
"	XI	The Bhopal Coinage Act, 1897.	The whole.
1898	III	The Lepers Act, 1898 . .	Section 19.
"	XIII	The Burma Laws Act, 1898 .	In the preamble, *the word* repeal. Section 18 and the fifth Schedule.
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900 .	Section 31.
1901	I	Native Military Lunatics (repeal of enactments).	The whole.
"	XI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1901.	In the preamble, *the words from* And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments *to* repealed. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 3, sub-section (*2*), section 4 and the third Schedule.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts.	
1862	III	Land-revenue Sales	In the preamble, *the word* under *where it first occurs, and the words* and farms, *where they first occur.*
			In section 2, the first two paragraphs.
"	VI	Rent	Section 1.
			In sections 2, 3, 12, 14 and 16, *the words* hereafter to be brought.
			In section 8 *the words* instituted after the passing of this Act.
			In section 14, *the words and figures* So much of section LXXI of Act X of 1859 as directs that no fee for any agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the Act is hereby repealed.
			In section 17, *the words* hereafter to be instituted.
			In section 18, *the words* after the date of the passing of this Act.
			In section 21, *the words* except as regards suits instituted thereunder before the passing of this Act.
			In Schedules A and B, *the word* Company's, *wherever it occurs.*
1863	II	Smoke Nuisances, Calcutta and Howrah.	In section 1, *the words and figures* on and after the first day of July, 1864, *and the words and figures* on or after the said first day of July, 1864, and.
			Section 6.
			In section 7, *the words and figures from* All penalties imposed *to* time being.
1864	V	The Canals Act, 1864	In the preamble, *the word* the, *where it occurs before the word* canals, *and the words* specified in the Regulations and Acts in the Schedule to this Act annexed.
			In section 1, *the words from* Words importing the singular *to* feminine.
			In section 2, the last thirty-four words.
			In section 3, *the words and figures* Act VI of 1857 (*for the acquisition of land for public purposes*) or of, *the word* other, *and the words* that may now or hereafter be.
			Section 17 and the Schedule.
"	VII	The Salt Act, 1864	In section 3, *the words* the word "Magistrate" shall mean any person exercising the full powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, *and the words from* words importing the singular *to* feminine.
			Sections 35 and 36.
			In section 40, *the words and figures* section 35 of.
1865	III	Fire in Ports	So far as it is unrepealed.
"	IV	Prevention of Inoculation	In section 4, as in force in Bengal, *the words* and to the recovery of fines,
			In section 4, *the words and figures from* beyond the town of Calcutta *to* said town.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year	No	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—contd.**	
1865	VII	Slaughter-houses and Meat-markets	In the title and preamble, *the words* in the Suburbs of Calcutta.
			In section 8, *the words and figures* and the magisterial powers conferred upon the Municipal Commissioners by section VI of the above Act shall be exercised by them for all the purposes of this Act
"	VIII	Rent Recovery (Under-tenures)	In section 1, the second sentence.
1866	II	Calcutta Suburban Police	Section 31
			In section 51, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* females.
			Section 52.
"	III	Bengal Legislative Council (Witnesses).	In section 6, *the words from* words importing the singular *to* feminine.
"	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866	In section 3 *the words from* words importing the singular *to* females.
			In section 77, *the words and figures* or with any of the offences numbered 1 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7 9 10, 11, 12, 13 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 in section 26 of this Act
			Form B in the Schedule
"	VII	Embankments . . .	In section 10, *the words from* words in the singular *to* females.
1867	II	Public Gambling . .	In section 1, *the words from* words importing the masculine *to the end.*
			In section 14, *the words and figures from* The provisions *to* shall apply to *the words* and penalties *the words* in any town or place other than the town of Calcutta and such fines *and the words and figures from* And the provisions *to the end*
			In section 16 *the words* from and after the passing of this Act, *in both places in which they occur*
			Section 17.
"	III	Ports	In section 1 *the words* words importing the singular number include the plural and words importing the plural number include the singular.
			In section 15, *the words* and hospital port-dues, *and the word* respectively.
			In section 17, *the words from* and the provisions, *where they first occur, to the end*
			In the third Schedule *the figures* 11, *and the words from* Hospital port-dues *to the end.*
"	IV	Rents (Appeals) . .	The title and preamble
			Sections 2, 3 and 4
			In section 5 *the words* From and after the passing of this Act
"	X	Land-revenue Settlement, Cuttack.	The whole
1868	VII	Land-revenue Sales	In sections 3 and 4, *the words* From the date when this Act comes into operation.
			In section 3, *the words from* and the words *to the end.*
			Section 9 and Schedules A, B, C and D.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.	
1869	V	Place of sitting of Courts of Session.	The whole.
"	VII	Police	Section 1.
1871	IV	The Puri Lodging-house Act, 1871.	In section 3, *the words* From and after the passing of this Act.
			In section 7, *the words* After the passing of this Act.
			Section 39.
"	VII	Calcutta Port Improvement (Amending Ben. Act V of 1870).	The whole.
"	XI	Census	The whole.
1874	I	Calcutta Suburban Police .	So much as is unrepealed.
1875	IV	Realization of famine loans .	The whole.
"	V	The Bengal Survey Act, 1875.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to* General
1876	III	The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876.	Section 2 and Schedule A.
"	VI	The Agrarian Disputes Act, 1876.	The whole.
"	VII	The Land Registration Act, 1876.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
			Section 2 and the Schedule.
1878	V	Land Registration . .	Section 2.
"	VII	The Bengal Excise Act, 1878	The concluding paragraph of section 3.
			In section 51, *the words* except in the town of Calcutta, *and the words and figures* and, in the said town, the provisions of sections 164, 165 and 166 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act.
1879	I	The Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act.	In section 1, *the words* and the Tributary Mahals, *and the words from* And it shall *to the end.*
			Sections 3 and 4.
			In section 150, *the words and figures* or of Bengal Act VI of 1876.
			Schedule A.
"	II	Puri Lodging-houses . .	In the preamble, *the words and figures* to places other than those specified in section 39 of the said Act.
			Section 1.
"	III	Steam-boilers and Prime-movers.	In the title and preamble, *the words* in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.
			In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to* General.
			In section 12, *the words from* No charge shall *to* Calcutta Gazette and.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Part III. - *Bengal Acts*—contd.	
1879	VI	The Darjeeling Steam Tramway Act.	In section 1, *the words from* And it shall *to the end.*
"	VIII	Rent Settlement	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.* Section 2. In section 4, *the words and figures* or in sections 14, 15 and 18 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869.
"	IX	The Court of Wards Act, 1879	In section 2, *the words and figures from* And all suits *to the end.*
1880	I	The Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
"	VI	The Bengal Drainage Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.* Sections 60 to 63.
"	VIII	The Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
"	IX	The Cess Act, 1880	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
1881	V	The Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1881.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
1882	II	The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882.	In section 1, *the words from* And it shall *to the end.* In section 2, *the words* From such day. In section 46, *the words* after the commencement of this Act.
1883	I	Excise	Section 13
"	III	The Bengal Tramways Act, 1883.	In section 1, *the words from* It shall *to the end.*
1884	I	Puri Lodging-houses	Section 1.
"	II	Amendment of the Calcutta Tramways Act, 1880.	In section 1, *the words from* And it shall *to the end.* Section 2.
"	III	The Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	In section 1, *the words from* But any notification *to the end.* In section 2, *the words* On the commencement of this Act, *and the words* And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.
"	V	Calcutta Municipality	The whole.
1886	I	Village Chaukidars	In section 1, *the words from* from the date *to the end.*
"	II	Calcutta and Suburban Police	Section 1.
"	III	Municipalities	Section 1.
1887	I	The Calcutta Survey Act, 1887.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to* General.
"	V	The Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1887.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to* General. In section 38, *the words and figures from* Act VIII *to* repealed and.
1888	I	Municipalities	The whole.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Part III.—Bengal Acts—contd.	
1888	III	The Howrah Bridge Act Amendment Act, 1888.	In section 2, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
1889	III	Loan by Calcutta Port Commissioners to Calcutta Corporation.	The whole.
"	IV	Calcutta Burial Boards	Section 1.
1890	I	Calcutta and Suburban Police (Superannuation Fund).	Sections 1 and 3.
"	II	Vaccination (Amending Bengal Act V of 1880).	Section 1. Section 4, sub-section (3).
1891	II	The Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891.	Section 1, sub-section (2).
1892	I	Village Chaukidars	Section 2, sub-section (1), and sections 6 and 12.
1893	I	The Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1893.	Section 1, sub-section (3). In section 4, *the words* From and after the commencement of this Act. In section 27, *the words and figures* or at the credit of any fund appropriated to the maintenance of the fire-brigade under the provisions of Act IV of 1883 at the time when this Act comes into force.
1894	I	The Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Amendment Act, 1894.	In section 1, *the words from* and shall *to the end.* Sections 4 and 5.
"	II	Calcutta Port	Section 1.
"	III	The Calcutta Tramways Act, 1894.	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
"	IV	Municipalities	In section 1, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.* Sections 5, 9, 46, 51, 77, 83 and 89.
"	VI	Municipalities	The whole.
1895	I	The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.	Section 1, sub-section (3).
"	II	Calcutta and Suburban Police.	Section 1.
"	IV	Calcutta Port	Section 1, sub-section (2), and sections 4, 6, 14 and 16.
"	VI	Calcutta Port	Section 1, sub-section (2). In section 2, *the words and figures* as amended by section 4 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1895. In section 5, *the words and figures* as amended by section 14 of Act IV of 1895 (B. C.). In section 6, *the words and figures* as amended by section 16 of Act IV of 1895 (B. C.).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		***Part III.—Bengal Acts*—concld.**	
1895	VII	The Bhutan Duars Repealing Act, 1895.	The whole.
,,	VIII	The Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895.	Section 1, sub-section (3).
,,	IX	The Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895.	Section 1, sub-section (2).
1896	II	Municipalities . .	Section 1, section 9, sub-section (4), and section 19.
1897	I	Public Demands Recovery .	Sections 1 and 3.
,,	IV	The Chota Nagpur Commutation Act, 1897.	Section 2.
1898	I	The Calcutta Police Act, 1898	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (2).
,,	II	The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1898.	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (2).
,,	III	The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1898.	In section 1, *the word* and, *and* sub-section (2). Section 11.
1899	I	The Bengal General Clauses Act 1899.	Section 2.
,,	III	The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.	In section 1, *the words and figures* and (3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1900. The proviso to section 1. In section 2, *the words and figures* On and from the said first day of April, 1900. Section 60, sub-section (1).
1900	I	The Darjeeling Municipal Act, 1900.	In the preamble, *the words* and to provide for the temporary exercise by the Local Government of certain powers of the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality. Section 23. Part II (sections 24 to 28). Schedules E, F and G.
,,	II	The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1900.	The whole.
		Part IV.—Madras Acts.	
1880	II	Repealing Madras Act III of 1863	The whole.
1881	II	Repealing Madras Act I of 1866.	The whole.
1882	II	Repealing Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	The whole.
		Part V.—Bombay Acts.	
1872	I	Police, Bombay Town . .	So much as is unrepealed.
1879	I	District Municipalities . .	So far as it is unrepealed.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		***Part V.—Bombay Acts.*—concld.**	
1879	II	Police, Bombay Town . .	The whole.
1882	IV	Police, Bombay Town . .	The whole.
1885	IV	Local Boards and District Municipalities.	In the title, *the words and figures* and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884. Section 5 and the preamble prefixed thereto.
1888	I	Local Boards and District Municipalities.	In the title and preamble, *the words and figures* and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884. In section 1, *the words and figures* and to section 18 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.
1892	III	The Bombay Abkári Act Amendment Act, 1892.	Section 5.
		Part VI.—United Provinces Act.	
1894	I	Repealing the Tarai Regulation, 1876.	The whole.
		Part VII.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3).	
1871	I	Peshawar District Limitation Regulation, 1871.	The whole.
	III	The Sonthál Parganas Settlement Regulation. .	So much of section 3, sub-section (1), and the Schedule (as amended by section 3 of the Sonthál Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899) as relates to the following enactments, namely:— Act XXXVIII of 1850 (The Sale of Patni Tenures Act, 1850); Act XV of 1869 (The Prisoners' Testimony Act 1869); Act I of 1882 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882); Act IX of 1882 (The Prisoners Act Amendment Act, 1882); Act V of 1888 (the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888), section 2; Act VII of 1893 (The Inland Emigration Act, 1893); Act VII of 1894 [The Prisoners Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1894]; Bengal Act I of 1889 (The Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889); Bengal Act VI of 1894 (Municipalities); Bengal Act V of 1895 (The Lepers Act, 1895); and Regulation III of 1886 (The Sonthál Parganas Laws Regulation, 1886).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1 Year.	2 No.	3 Subject or short title.	4 Extent of repeal.
		Part VII.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3)—contd.	
1872	III	The Sonthál Parganas Settlement Regulation—*contd.*	In section 25, *the words* if any suit affecting such rights be pending at the time when this Regulation shall come into operation, or.
1873	V	Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.	In the preamble, *the words* and Chittagong Hills.
1874	IX	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	So much of section 3 and the Schedule as relates to Act XXXIV of 1855 (Enforcement of judgments of Charter Courts) and Act XXXII of 1867 (The Chief Commissioners' Powers Act).
1881	III	The Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Police Regulation, 1881.	In section I, *the words from* and it shall *to the end.*
1886	II	The Sonthál Parganas Rent Regulation, 1886.	The preamble *to* made and.
			Section 1, sub-section (2), and section 5.
			In section 22, sub-section (1), *the words and figures* under Bengal Act VII of 1880.
"	III	The Sonthál Parganas Laws Regulation, 1886.	So much as is unrepealed.
"	VII	The Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1886.	So much as is unrepealed.
1890	I	The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890.	So much of section 3, sub-section (1), and the Schedule as relates to Act XIV of 1873 (Lunatic Soldiers).
"	VI	Criminal Justice, Upper Burma.	The whole.
1893	V	The Sonthál Parganas Justice Regulation, 1893.	Section 2.
"	IX	The Ajmer Repealing and Amending Regulation, 1893.	In the title, *the words* to repeal certain obsolete enactments and, *and the word* other. In the preamble, *the words from* Whereas it is expedient *to* repealed; And *and the word* also. In section 1, *the words* Repealing and. Section 2, sub-section (1), section 3 and the first Schedule.
1894	I	The Angul District Regulation, 1894.	So much of section 3, sub-section (1), and the schedule as relates to the following Acts, namely :— Act XIV of 1866 (Post Office); Act I of 1868 (General Clauses); Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners Testimony); Act X of 1870 (Land Acquisition); Act XXVI of 1870 (Prisons); Act I of 1879 (Stamps); Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure); Act XVIII of 1883 (Cattle-trespass); Act I of 1887 (General Clauses);

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		***Part VII.—Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 3)*—concld.**	
1894	I	The Angul District Regulation, 1894—*contd.*	So much of section 3, sub-section (*1*), and the schedule as relates to the following Acts, namely:— Act XII of 1890 (Tariff); Bengal Act II of 1864 (Jails); and Bengal Act V of 1867 (General Clauses). In section 3, sub-section (*2*), *the words* or to have been, *the words* shall have been expressly extended thereto or, *and the word* so. Section 3, sub-section (*2*), proviso. In column 1 of Part II of the schedule, in the entry relating to Act X of 1873 (Oaths), *the words and figures* (except the first sentence of section 16).
1899	III	The Sonthál Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899.	In section 1, *the word* and *and* sub-section (*2*).
1900	I	The Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900.	Section 20.
"	III	The Sonthál Parganas Rural Police Regulation, 1900.	In section 1, *the words and figure* and (*3*) It shall come into force at once.
1901	VII	The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.	So much of Part I of the first Schedule as relates to section 31 of the Prisoners Act, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 6th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1903.

An Act to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

VI of 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903.

Addition to Act VI of 1898, section 2, clause (*b*).

2. At the end of clause (*b*) of section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, the following shall be added, namely:—

VI of 1898.

"Provided that the expression 'inland' shall not apply to any class of postal articles which may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, when posted in or at or addressed to any places or post offices which may be described in such notification."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for imposing restrictions upon land in the vicinity of works of defence in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th March, 1903:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for imposing restrictions upon land in the vicinity of works of defence in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1061, dated 17th February, 1903 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1831, dated 16th October, 1902 [Paper No. 2].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 406, dated 29th October, 1902 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 63—L. & L.—4895—J., dated 3rd November, 1902 [Paper No. 4].
From Agent, Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 7883, dated 14th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Government, Burma, No. 378-I.—L.—4 Military, dated 13th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 266C., dated 7th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Bengal, No. 4441—J., dated 13th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 3213, dated 2nd December, 1902 [Paper No. 9].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10320, dated 20th November, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Madras, No. 1084 Rev., dated 1st Deember, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, United Provinces, No. 1848, dated 1st December, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1408, dated 9th December, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Bombay, No. 8608, dated 8th December, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. *Title and preamble.*—We have amplified these to show more clearly that the restrictive provisions of the Bill relate, not to proprietary title, but to the use and enjoyment of land. The procedure for determining compensation occupies the greater portion of the Bill and should, we think, be expressly specified in the title and preamble.

3. *Clause 2.*—Owing to the altered procedure which we propose for adoption in Part II, the maximum period, which may elapse between the publication of the preliminary notice of a declaration to impose restrictions and the issue of the subsequent notice calling for the presentation of claims to compensation, will, in ordinary cases, amount to eighteen months, and this period may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be extended to three years. The actual proceedings in assessment up to the making of the award may not impossibly, at any rate in complicated cases, occupy a further period of a year. In these circumstances, houses and other constructions, which will be affected by the restrictions imposed under clause 7, may, unless the owner is given facilities for keeping them in repair, fall into ruin long before the investigation for purposes of assessment is completed, with the result that the difficulty of proving the actual amount of damage occasioned by proceedings under the Bill will be greatly enhanced. Even where the emergent powers conferred by clause 6, sub-clause (3), are exercised, a period of several months, during which the condition more especially of small and unsubstantial structures may be seriously altered by rain, may easily elapse before demolition commences; and, in these cases, the report of the demolishing officer with respect to the buildings demolished by him is not unlikely, from the necessity of the case, to be most tangible evidence to which the parties can afterwards appeal. We think it desirable, therefore, to define the expression "maintained" for the purposes of clauses 6 and 7, in such a manner as to leave unaffected the liberty to repair buildings and other constructions during the interval from the publication of the preliminary notice to the making of the award or, in case of emergency, to demolition in anticipation of the award.

4. *Clause 3.*—To prevent the recurrence of misconception, we have sought to render it clear that the initial declaration under this clause need only be accompanied by a "sketch-plan", illustrating, by way of general notice to the public, the outline of the zones within which all or any of the restrictions specified in clause 7 will attach. The "detailed plan" referred to in clause 8 is a separate document which is required for the purposes of minute and detailed attachment of compensation and for the preparation of which the initial declaration cannot be postponed.

5. *Clauses 4 and 5.*—In view of the importance of accuracy and completeness in the "detailed plan" referred to in clause 8, we have considered it safer to take a legal power of entry for survey, with compensation for damage, on the lines of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), sections 4 and 5.

6. *Clause 6.*—The original Bill, following the lines of the Defence Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict., c. 112), section 31, purported, in all cases, to authorize the exercise of the powers of demolition conferred thereby after the expiration of fourteen days from the preliminary notice. On the other hand, it restricted to six months the period of three years during which, under the English Statute, acts in pursuance of those powers must be completed. One result of this abridgment of time was that the issue of the notice calling upon persons affected to present their claims for compensation was postponed until after the demolition was complete. We think that this procedure is, in several respects, capable of improvement. At the outset, we see no necessity, in ordinary cases, for exercising any power of demolition until after the Collector has completed his assessment and made his award. On th contrary, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a really reliable estimate on the basis of statements relating to structures which have ceased to exist. In the case of emergency, the exigencies of defence in this country may render impracticable the delay of fourteen days, which, on the analogy of peace conditions in England, the original Bill would have rendered obligatory in all circumstances alike. We propose to recognize the distinction by enacting expressly that the acts of demolition, for the completion of which we would retain the very abridged period of six months, shall not commence until after the making of the award; and from this rule we would except only the case, not of mere urgency as contemplated by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, section 17, but of actual emergency sufficiently grave to warrant a notification to which the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required. As an additional safeguard, we suggest that emergent powers, so notified, shall not be exercised after the expiration of a period of six months after the publication of the preliminary notice. Having thus narrowed down these powers to absolutely extreme cases, we consider it inexpedient to hamper the discretion of the officer exercising them by accepting a suggestion to enact a proviso directing, on the analogy of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, section 17, sub-section (1), that no building shall be entered or demolished without giving the occupier reasonably sufficient notice to enable him to remove his moveable property without unnecessary inconvenience. To give as much notice as appears reasonably practicable is always a convenience to all parties concerned; but we are reluctant to prescribe, for cases of emergency, a proviso, necessarily in general terms, which would only result in claims raising the difficult question of fact whether, in the particular circumstances, an hour or two longer might or might not have been allowed.

7. *Clause 7.*—We have removed the reference to the Director-General of Military Works, because it is more convenient for the public to apply for authority to one officer who should be the General Officer of the Command. The expert advice which the General Officer should obtain before granting permission, can be more appropriately regulated by executive orders.

In paragraph (*a*), sub-head (*ii*), we have relaxed the stringency of the first proviso in favour of road repairs.

Sub-head (*iii*) of the same paragraph, as originally worded, might, if strictly construed, have been read as precluding the military authorities from surveying land under their own control without the sanction of the Collector. In such cases, the order of the Commanding Officer, as defined in clause 2, paragraph (*e*), seems to us sufficient.

8. *Clause 9.*—Our proposal, as explained under clause 6, to postpone the exercise of powers of demolition, except in emergent cases, until after the award referred to in clause 11, removes the principal reason for fixing at six months the period after which the second notice calling for claims to compensation must issue. It is necessary to fix some definite period because clause 38 invests the Local Government with a power of withdrawal from the initial declaration and, if the survey, planning and valuing operations preliminary to the actual assessment are unduly prolonged, we apprehend that owners, whose property is transferred in the interim and who cannot, therefore, claim compensation, may suffer owing to the depreciated market-value. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that six months will often be insufficient for the purpose; but a period of three years over which the proceedings under the Statute may extend, will not usually be required: and we would, therefore, suggest eighteen months which, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may be extended to three years. Where emergent powers are exercised under clause 6, sub-clause (3), any lapse of time after the demolition of a building increases the difficulty of proof of damage; and in such cases, therefore, we think it reasonable to impose upon the periods defined in sub-clause (*1*) the further limitation that notice must be given as soon as may be after the exercise of any such power.

We have defined with greater distinctness, in sub-clause (*2*), the particulars to be contained in the second notice calling for claims. A precise statement of damage caused or to be caused under clause 6 will be necessary in view of the altered procedure by which the award will ordinarily precede such damage. A consequential amendment has been made in clause 13, sub-clause (*1*).

From sub-clause (*4*), the reference to registration under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), has been omitted as sufficiently covered by the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), section 27. A similar alteration will be found in the proviso to clause 31, sub-claue (*3*).

9. *Clause 17.*—It is not always possible to anticipate exactly, before demolition commences, every item of damage for which occasion may arise. On the contrary, the demolition of one obstruction may render apparent the necessity for removing another. If the time-limit imposed by clause 9 is not exceeded, it is neither necessary nor convenient to require a fresh declaration under clause 3. We would, in such cases, provide for proceedings supplementary to the notice, inquiry and award referred to in clauses 9 to 16.

10. *Clause 23.*—We have recast the wording of sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*a*), to preclude argument to the effect that Court must take into consideration the decrease in market-value which has actually occurred between the two points of time specified, irrespective of the question whether such decrease was occasioned by the publication of the declaration under clause 3 or any damage caused or to be caused under clause 6. From paragraph (*b*) we have removed the reference to "trees" which, in the case of removal of obstruction, must, we think, be taken into consideration under paragraph (*a*).

11. *Clause 24.*—We have omitted the words "of the land or", which the original Bill reproduced from the fifth clause of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, section 24 The position in the two cases appears to us to be essentially different. Under the enactment cited, the land is acquired by the Government which benefits by the increase. The Bill, however, contemplates a continuance of the owner's title and occupation with compensation for any damage occasioned by restrictions upon use and enjoyment; but, if the value of any portion of the land is actually increased, the damage must, of necessity, be proportionately reduced, and the point must, therefore, be taken into account under clause 23, sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*a*).

12. *Clause 34.*—There seems to be a consensus of opinion that the period of seven days, after which, in default of payment the Bill directed interest to accrue on the award, is too short for the completion of the necessary formalities. We have accordingly increased the period to fifteen days on the analogy of clause 9, sub-clause (*2*), and clause 10, sub-clause (*1*).

13. *Clause 37.*—A Commissioner of Police has now been appointed for the town of Rangoon, and has accordingly been given, on the suggestion of the local authorities, the same powers as are exercisable by the same officers in the presidency-towns.

14. The other amendments suggested by us are of a verbal or consequential character and do not require separate notice.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th September, 1902.
Fort St. George Gazette	23rd September, 1902.
Bombay Government Gazette	11th September, 1902.
Calcutta Gazette	17th September, 1902.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	13th September, 1902.
Punjab Government Gazette	11th September, 1902.
Burma Gazette	27th September, 1902.
Central Provinces Gazette	13th September, 1902.
Assam Gazette	27th September, 1902.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1902.
Sind Official Gazette	11th September, 1902.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil Kanarese Malayalam	30th September, 1902.
	Telugu	7th October, 1902.
Bombay	Marathi Gujarathi Kanarese	30th October, 1902.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Gazette	Urdu	25th October, 1902.
Punjab	Urdu	30th October, 1902.
Assam	Bengali	11th October, 1902.
Coorg	Kanarese	7th October, 1902.
Sindh	Sindhi	23rd October, 1902.

16. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E. R. ELLES.
T. RALEIGH.
DENZIL IBBETSON.
G. K. GOKHALE (see remarks below).*
SYED HOSSAIN BILGRAMI.
A. W. CRUICKSHANK.
S. B. PRAKASH.

The 5th March, 1903.

I sign subject to one reservation. I am unable to concur in the concluding portion of paragraph 6 of this Report. The power to turn a man out of his house, bag and baggage, without any notice whatever, appears to me to be too dangerous, even when its exercise is limited to cases of emergency, and made dependent upon the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. I am of opinion that the Bill should provide for "reasonably sufficient notice" or, at any rate, for "such previous notice as, under the circumstances, may be practicable" before a man's house is entered and demolished, even in emergent cases, so as to enable him to remove his moveable property elsewhere.

G. K. GOKHALE.

No. II.

THE INDIAN WORKS OF DEFENCE BILL.

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The Indian Works of Defence Bill.

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.)

[The portions in italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for imposing restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of works of defence in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such imposition.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for imposing restrictions upon *the use and enjoyment of* land in the vicinity of works of defence in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions *and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such imposition*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

(*b*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the imposition of restrictions upon *the use and enjoyment of* land under this Act; and a person shall be deemed to be interested in land if he is interested in an easement affecting the land:

(*c*) the expression "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the Army of India is, for the time being, divided:

(*d*) the expression "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in a Command:

(*e*) the expression "Commanding Officer" means the officer for the time being in command of a work of defence:

(*f*) the expression "Collector" includes any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act:

(*g*) the expression "Court" means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unless the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform the functions of the Court under this Act: and

(*h*) *"maintain", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, does not, when used in relation to a house or other construction, include the doing of any act necessary for keeping such house or construction, until the making of the award referred to in section 11 or until the exercise, prior to the making of the award, of the powers of demolition conferred, in case of emergency, by section 6, sub-sections (1) and (3), in the state in which it was at the time of the publication of the notice referred to in section 3, sub-section (2).*

(*i*) the following persons shall be deemed "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability:

a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and, whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age: and

the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

Provided that—

(*i*) no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject-matter is shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(*ii*) in every case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof;

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(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 3—6.)

XIV of 1882. (*iii*) the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act; and

(*iv*) no person "entitled to act" shall be competent to receive the compensation-money payable to the person for whom he is entitled to act, unless he would have been competent to alienate the land upon *the use and enjoyment of* which restrictions are to be imposed and receive and give a good discharge for the purchase-money on a voluntary sale.

PART II.

IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS.

Declaration and notice that the restrictions will be imposed.

3. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon *the use and enjoyment of* land in the vicinity of any work of defence or of any site intended to be used or to be acquired for any such work, in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders.

(*2*) The said declaration shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate and the place where a *sketch* plan of the land, which shall be prepared on a scale not smaller than six inches to the mile and shall distinguish the boundaries referred to in section 7, may be inspected; and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the said declaration to be given at convenient places in the locality.

(*3*) The said declaration shall be conclusive proof that it is necessary to keep the land free from buildings and other obstructions.

Power to do preliminary acts after publication of notice under section 3, sub-section (2).

4. *It shall be lawful for such officer as the Local Government may, by general or special order, authorise in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen, at any time after publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality, to dig or bore into the sub-soil, to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether any and, if so, what restrictions should be imposed on the use and enjoyment of the land, to set out the boundaries of the land upon the use and enjoyment of which restrictions are to be imposed, or of any part of such land, to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:*

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage.

5. *The officer so authorised shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector or other chief revenue-officer of the district, and such decision shall be final.*

Further powers exerciseable after publication of notice under section 3, sub-section (2).

6. (*1*) *Whenever a declaration has been made and public notice thereof has been given under section 3*, it shall, *subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (4)*, be lawful for such officer as the Local Government may, by general or special order, authorize in this behalf, *and for his servants and workmen*, to enter and demolish any buildings or other constructions on the surface, to cut down or grub up all or any of the trees, to remove or alter all or any of the banks, fences, hedges and ditches, to make underground and other drains, to fill up all excavations, and demolish all buildings and other constructions below the surface, and generally to level and clear the said land and do all such acts for levelling and clearing the same as he may deem necessary or proper, but in such manner nevertheless that evidence of the boundaries of the lands held by different owners may be preserved.

(*2*) *The powers conferred by sub-section (1) shall not be exercised,—*

(*a*) *save as otherwise provided by sub-section (3), before the making of the award hereinafter referred to in section 11, nor*

(*b*) *save as otherwise provided by sub-section (4), after the expiration of six months from the making of the said award, or any shorter period on the expiration of which the officer exercising such powers gives notice to the Collector that there will be no further exercise of them.*

(*3*) *In case of emergency, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that all or any*

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(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 7—8.)

powers conferred by sub-section (1) may be exercised at any time within six months after the publication of the notice referred to in section 3, sub-section (2), and such powers may be exercised accordingly and the said notification shall be conclusive proof of emergency.

(4) Nothing in sub-section (2) shall be deemed to preclude any such officer *or his servants or workmen* from exercising *at any time* the said powers for the purpose of removing, wholly or in part, any building or other obstruction maintained, created, added to, altered, planted, stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated in contravention of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder or of any condition prescribed in accordance therewith.

Restrictions.

7. From and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), such of the following restrictions as the Local Government may in its discretion declare therein shall attach with reference to such land, namely :—

(a) Within an outer boundary which, except so far as is otherwise provided in section 39, sub-section (4), may extend to a distance of two thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work,—

(i) no variation shall be made in the ground-level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, and on such conditions as they may prescribe ;

(ii) no wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the District and on such conditions as he may prescribe, *road-ballast*, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such *road-ballast*, manure or agricultural produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer ;

(iii) no surveying operation shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf, *in the case of land under the control of military authority, by the Commanding Officer and, in other cases*, by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer ; and

(iv) where any building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (i) of this sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

(b) Within a second boundary which may extend to a distance of one thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in *clause* (a) shall apply with the following additional limitations, namely :—

(i) no building, wall, bank or other construction of permanent materials above the ground shall be maintained or erected :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as *he* may prescribe, huts, fences and other constructions of wood or other materials, easily destroyed or removed, may be maintained, erected, added to or altered :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to destroy or remove such huts, fences or other constructions, without compensation, upon an order in writing signed by the General Officer Commanding the District ; and

(ii) live hedges, rows or clumps of trees or orchards shall not be maintained, planted, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as *he* may prescribe.

(c) Within a third boundary which may extend to a distance of five hundred yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in *clauses (a) and (b)* shall apply with the following additional limitation, namely :—

no building or other construction on the surface, and no excavation, building or other construction below the surface, shall be maintained or erected :

Provided that, with the written approval of the Commanding Officer and on such conditions as he may prescribe, open railings and dry brush-wood fences may be exempted from this prohibition.

Land to be marked out, measured, registered and *planned*.

8. As soon as may be, after the publication of the declaration aforesaid, the Collector shall cause the land to be marked out and measured, and shall also prepare a register and a *detailed plan, which shall be* on a scale

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(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 9—13.)

not smaller than six inches to the mile, showing accurately every building, tree *and* other obstruction.

Notice to persons interested.

9. (*1*) At any time before the *expiration* of—

(*a*) the period of *eighteen* months *from the publication of the declaration referred to in section 3, or*

(*b*) *such other period not exceeding three years from the said publication as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct in this behalf,*

the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land, stating the effect of the said declaration and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land affected by anything done or ordered in pursuance of such declaration may be made to him:

Provided that, where anything has been done in exercise of the powers conferred, in case of emergency, by section 6, sub-section (3), the notice prescribed by this section shall be given as soon as may be thereafter.

(*2*) Such notice shall state the particulars *of any damage ordered to be done or, in the case referred to in section 6, sub-section (3), done in exercise of any of the powers conferred by the said section, and the particulars* of any restrictions attaching to the land *under section 5*, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for damage to such interests and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section *8*. The Collector may in any case require such statement to be made in writing and signed by the party or his agent.

(*3*) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue-district in which the land is situate.

(*4*) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post in a letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address, or place of business.

Power to require and enforce the making of statements as to names and interests.

10. The Collector may also require any such person to make or deliver to him, at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition), a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement.

Inquiry and award by Collector.

11. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the inquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to inquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section *9* to the measurements made under section *8*, and into the *decrease in the* value of the land, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, and shall make an award under his hand of—

(*a*) the true area of the land and the nature of the obstructions from which the land is to be kept free;

(*b*) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for any damage caused *or to be caused* under section *6* and *for* any restrictions imposed under section *5*; and

(*c*) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom or of whose claims he has information, whether they have respectively appeared before him or not.

Application of certain sections of the Indian Penal Code.

12. Every person required to make or deliver a statement under section *10* or section *11* shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Award of Collector when to be final.

13. (*1*) Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area of the land, the nature of the said obstructions *from which the land is to be kept free, the damage caused or to be caused under section 6*, the value of the rights restricted are *under section 7*, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

(*2*) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested

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(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 14—17. Part III.—Reference to Court and Procedure thereon.—Sections 18—22)

as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.

Adjournment of inquiry.

14. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the inquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

15. For the purpose of inquiries under this Act the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested or any of them, and to compel the production of documents, by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Matters to be considered and neglected.

16. In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall be guided by the provisions contained in sections 23 and 24.

Supplementary proceedings.

17. Whenever the officer exercising powers conferred by section 6 considers it necessary that anything in respect of which any person is or may be entitled to compensation but of which no notice has been given or compensation awarded, under sections 9 and 11, respectively, should be done in pursuance of the said powers, the Collector shall cause supplementary notice to be given, as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed by section 9 and subject to the limit of time imposed by sub-section (1) of that section, and the provisions of sections 10 to 16 shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to any further inquiry and award which may be held or made in consequence of such supplementary notice.

PART III.

REFERENCE TO COURT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Reference to Court.

18. (1) Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the persons to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested:

Provided that every such application shall be made,—

(a) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(b) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 13, sub-section (2), or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.

(2) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken.

Collector's statement to the Court.

19. (1) In making the reference the Collector shall state, for the information of the Court, in writing under his hand,—

(a) the situation and extent of the land with particulars of any damage caused under section 6 or of restrictions imposed under section 7;

(b) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;

(c) the amount of compensation awarded under section 11; and,

(d) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(2) To the said statement shall be attached a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or delivered by, the parties interested respectively.

Service of notice.

20. The Court shall thereupon cause a notice specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely :—

(a) the applicant;

(b) all persons interested in the objection, except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded; and,

(c) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land, the nature of the obstructions or the amount of the compensation, the Collector.

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

21. The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.

Proceedings to be in open Court.

22. Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practise in any Civil Court in the Province shall be entitled to appear, plead and act, as the case may be, in such proceeding.

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(Part III.—Reference to Court and Procedure thereon.—Sections 23—28. Part IV.—Apportionment of Compensation.—Section 29.)

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

23. (*1*) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for damage caused, *or to be caused*, or for restrictions imposed under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—

(*a*) the actual decrease in market-value of the land *owing to* the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 3 *and any damage caused or to be caused under section 6;*

(*b*) the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the removal of any standing crops in the exercise of any power conferred by section *6*;

(*c*) the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, by reason of ceasing to be able to use such land conjointly with his other land;

(*d*) the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested by anything done or ordered under sections *6* and *7* injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and,

(*e*) if, in consequence of the imposition of restrictions, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change.

(*2*) In addition to the amount representing the actual decrease in the market-value of the land as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a further sum of fifteen per centum on such amount.

Matters not to be considered in determining compensation.

24. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for damage caused, *or to be caused*, or for restrictions imposed under this Act, the Court shall not take into consideration—

(*a*) the degree of urgency which has led to the damage or the imposition of restrictions;

(*b*) any disinclination of the person interested to submit to damage or restrictions;

(*c*) any damage sustained by him, which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

(*d*) any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested, accruing or likely to accrue from anything done under this Act; or

(*e*) any outlay or improvements on, or disposal of, the land commenced, made or effected without the sanction of the Collector after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 3.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

25. (*1*) When the applicant has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice given under section *9*, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section *11*.

(*2*) When the applicant has refused to make such claim or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded by the Court shall in no case exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.

(*3*) When the applicant has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than, and may exceed, the amount awarded by the Collector.

Form of awards.

26. Every award under this Part shall be in writing signed by the Judge and shall specify the amount awarded under section *23*, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

Costs.

27. (*1*) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportion they are to be paid.

(*2*) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the costs shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Court is of opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

28. If the sum which, in the opinion of the Court, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the Court may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of his award to the date of payment of such excess into Court.

PART IV.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION.

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

29. Where there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

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(Part IV.—Apportionment of Compensation.—Section 30. Part V.—Payment.—Sections 31—34.)

Dispute as to apportionment.

30. When the amount of compensation has been settled under section *11*, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the Collector may refer such dispute to the decision of the Court.

PART V.

PAYMENT.

Payment of compensation or deposit of same in Court.

31. (*1*) On making an award under section *11*, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them unless prevented by some one or more of the contingencies mentioned in sub-section (*2*).

(*2*) If they do not consent to receive it, or if there is no person competent to alienate the land, or if there is any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section *18* would be submitted:

Provided, first, that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided, secondly, that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section *18*:

Provided, thirdly, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Collector may, with the sanction of the Local Government, instead of awarding a money-compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, *or by* the remission of land-revenue on the same or on other lands held under the same title, or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned.

(*4*) Nothing in sub-section (*3*) shall be construed to interfere with or limit the power of the Collector to enter into any arrangement with any person interested in the land and competent to contract in respect thereof.

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to persons incompetent to alienate.

32. (*1*) If any money is deposited in Court under section *31*, sub-section (*2*), and it appears that the land in respect of which the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Court shall order the money to be invested—

(*a*) in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money was deposited is held, or,

(*b*) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government or other approved securities as it thinks fit ;

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same are applied—

(*i*) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid ; or

(*ii*) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(*2*) In all cases of moneys deposited to which this section applies, the Court shall order the cost of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charges and expenses incident thereto, to be paid by the Collector, namely :—

(*a*) the costs of such investments as aforesaid ;

(*b*) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of Court of the principal of such moneys and *the costs* of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

33. If any money is deposited in Court under this Act for any cause other than that mentioned in section *32*, the Court may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it thinks fit, and may direct the interest or other proceeds of any such investment to be accumulated and paid in such manner as will, in its opinion, give the parties interested therein the same benefit therefrom as they might have had from the land in respect of which such money was deposited or as near thereto as may be.

Payment of interest.

34. When the amount of *any* compensation *awarded under this Act* is not paid or deposited within *fifteen* days of making the award, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the

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(Part VI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 35—39)

rate of six per centum per annum from the date of the award until it is so paid or deposited.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

35. (*1*) Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice under section 3, sub-section (*2*), by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by or by order of the Collector or the Judge.

Service of notices.

(*2*) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(*3*) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult male member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house and also in some conspicuous part of the land upon which restrictions are to be imposed:

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge so directs, a notice may be sent by post in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address or place of business and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.

36. Whoever wilfully—

Penalties.

(*a*) obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorized by section *4*, *section 6* or section *8*, or

(*b*) destroys, damages, alters or otherwise interferes with the ground-level or any work done under section *6*, or

(*c*) contravenes any of the provisions of section *7* or any condition prescribed thereunder,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence; and any expenses incurred in removing the effects of his offence may be recovered from him in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force for the recovery of fines.

37. If the Collector or officer authorized under section *6* is opposed or impeded in doing anything directed or permitted by this Act, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce compliance, and, if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and *Rangoon*) to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall enforce compliance.

Magistrate to enforce the terms of the Act.

38. (*1*) The *Local* Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the imposition of any declared restrictions before any of the measures authorized by section *6* have been taken.

Completion of imposition of restrictions not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

(*2*) Whenever the *Local* Government withdraws the imposition of any declared restrictions, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said restrictions.

(3) The provisions of Part III shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.

39. (*1*) The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of demolishing or acquiring the right to demolish a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be demolished or that the right to demolish the whole of it shall be acquired:

Demolition of part of house or building *and imposition of restrictions on part of land.*

Provided that the owner may at any time before the Collector has made his award under section *11*, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be demolished, or that the right to demolish the whole of it shall be acquired:

Provided, also, that, if any question shall arise as to whether any building or other construction proposed to be demolished under this Act does or does not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and such building or other construction *shall not be demolished* until after the question has been determined.

In deciding on such a reference the Court shall have regard to the question whether the building or other construction proposed to be demolished is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house, manufactory or building.

(*2*) If, in the case of any claim *of the kind referred to in* section *23*, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), by a person interested, on account of ceasing to be able to use the land, upon *the use and enjoyment of* which restrictions are to be imposed, conjointly with his other land, the Local Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the

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imposition of restrictions upon the whole of the land of which the land upon *the use and enjoyment of* which it was first sought to impose restrictions forms a part.

(3) In the case provided for by sub-section (2) no fresh declaration or other proceeding under sections 3 to 10 shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 11.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, clause (a), any land, upon *the use and enjoyment of* which restrictions are imposed under this section may be included in the outer boundary, even though its distance from the crest of the outer parapet of the work exceeds two thousand yards.

Exemption from stamp-duty and fees.

40. No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp-duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

41. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before Court.

42. Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all proceedings before the Court under this Act. XIV of 1882.

Appeals in proceedings before Court.

43. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court in any proceeding under this Act. XIV of 1882.

Power to make rules.

44. (1) The Governor General in Council and the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

(2) The power to make rules under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made under sub-section (1) shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to empower District Judges in certain cases to grant Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration having effect throughout British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th March, 1903—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to empower District Judges in certain cases to grant Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration having effect throughout British India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

From Government, Punjab, No. 134, dated 14th February, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 12, dated 13th February, 1903; ditto from Government, Madras, No. 120, dated 15th February, 1903; from Resident, Hyderabad, No. 62J, dated 14th February, 1903 [Papers No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1517C., dated 15th February, 1903, and enclosure, [Papers No. 3].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 478, dated 19th February, 1903 [Paper No. 4].
Telegram from Agent, Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 057, dated 20th February, 1903 [Paper No. 5].
From Government, Burma, No. 515—L-7, dated 16th February, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1183J., dated 21st February, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].

2. *Preamble.*—The object of the Bill as introduced was only to empower District Judges in certain cases, *i.e.*, in the case of certain small estates, to grant probates and letters of administration with effect throughout British India. We propose to widen its scope by extending the power of granting such probates and letters to all High Courts, and thus put Judicial Commissioners and the Sadr Court of Sind on the same footing in respect of these grants as Chartered High Courts and Chief Courts.

3. *Clause 2.—Proposed proviso to section 242, Act X of 1865.*—We have omitted the words "after the first day of April, 1875" as unnecessary, having regard to the provisions of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Proposed section 242A, Act X of 1865.—We have, in addition to simplifying the form of the first sub-clause, provided for the sending of a certificate by a District Judge to his own High Court as well as to other High Courts.

Proposed addition to section 250, Act X of 1865.—The further words we are now suggesting make this addition more complete.

Proposed sections 246A and 277A, Act X of 1865.—These are existing provisions, added to the Indian Succession Act by sections 4 and 5 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1875, which we are simply reproducing here.

4. *Clause 3.—Proposed proviso to section 59, Act V of 1881.*—The object of the alterations suggested by us is to give effect to our proposal that all High Courts should be put on the same footing as regards the grant of probates and letters of administration.

Proposed section 60, Act V of 1881.—The alterations proposed in sub-clause (1) correspond to those proposed by us in sub-clause (1) of section 242A of Act X of 1865 as explained above.

Proposed addition to section 69, Act V of 1881.—The further words proposed are the same as those in the case of section 250 of Act X of 1865, as explained above.

5. *Clause 4.*—We propose by this clause, which is new, to repeal (*a*) the four sections of the Probate and Administration Act, 1875, relating to the proviso to section 242 and to

sections 242A, 246A and 277A of the Indian Succession Act, which are reproduced in the Bill, and (*b*) the one existing section of the Probate and Administration Act, 1877, by which the term "High Court" as used in the above mentioned sections of the Indian Succession Act was given the restricted meaning which we think should no longer be maintained.

6. It has been suggested by the Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court that it is desirable in the case of that Province to confer the powers of the District Judge under the Bill on the Divisional Judge. We are disposed to concur in this suggestion but, as section 23 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, enables the Local Government to direct that the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Court for any purpose, we have not thought it necessary to make any provision for the matter in the Bill.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	31st January, 1903.
Fort St. Geoge Gazette	3rd February, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th February, 1903.
Calcutta Gazette	4th February, 1903.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	7th February, 1903.
Punjab Government Gazette	12th February, 1903.
Burma Gazette	14th February, 1903.
Central Provinces Gazette	7th February, 1903.
Assam Gazette	14th February, 1903.
Sind Official Gazette	12th February, 1903.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	13th February, 1903.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	10th February, 1903.
	Hindi	
	Uriya	12th February, 1903.
Sindh	Sindhi	19th February, 1903.

8 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DENZIL IBBETSON.
T. RALEIGH.
M. C. TURNER.
A. W. CRUICKSHANK.
AGA KHAN.

The 5th March, 1903.

[The portions in italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to extend to all High Courts the power to grant Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration having effect throughout British India and to confer upon District Judges the power to grant such probates in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to *extend to all High Courts the power* to grant probates of wills and letters of administration having effect throughout British India *and to confer upon District Judges the power to grant such probates in certain cases*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Probate and Administration Act, 1903.

X of 1865.

The Indian Succession Act, 1865.

Amendment of sections 187, 242, 242A, 244, 246 and 250, Act X, 1865.

2. In the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*1*) In section 187, for the words "within the Province" the words "in British India," and for the words "under the one hundred and eightieth section" the words "with the will, or with a copy of an authenticated copy of the will, annexed," shall respectively be substituted.

(*2*) In section 242, for the proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted—

(*a*) by a High Court or

(*b*) by a District Judge, where the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode situate within the jurisdiction of such Judge, and such Judge certifies that the value of the property and estate affected beyond the limits of the Province does not exceed ten thousand rupees,

shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

(*3*) For section 242A the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Transmission to other High Courts of certificate of grants under proviso to section 242.

"242A. (*1*) Where probate or letters of administration has or have been granted by a High Court or District Judge with the effect referred to in the proviso to section 242, the High Court or District Judge shall send certificate *thereof to the following Courts, namely:—*

(*a*) *when the grant has been made by a High Court, to each of the other High Courts,*

(*b*) *when the grant has been made by a District Judge, to the High Court to which such District Judge is subordinate and to each of the other High Courts.*

(*2*) *Every certificate referred to in subsection* (*1*) *shall be to the following effect, namely:—*

'I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that, on the day of , the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of , deceased, to *E. F.* of and G. H. of and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;'

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

"(*3*) Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner, as hereinafter provided in sections 244 and 246, to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the *Court* required to send the certificate referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall send a copy thereof to such District Judge, and such copy shall be filed by the District Judge receiving the same."

(*4*) To sections 244 and 246, respectively, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another Province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each Province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate."

(*5*) *After section 246 the following section shall be inserted, viz.,*

Addition to statement in petition, etc., probate or letters of administration in certain cases.

"*246A.* (*1*) *Every person applying to any of the Courts mentioned in the proviso to section 242 for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,*

or, where any such application has been made, the Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (*if any*) *had thereon.*

(*2*) *The Court to which any such application is made under the proviso to section 242, may, if it thinks fit, reject the same.*"

(*6*) To section 250 the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the District Judge issuing the same shall cause a copy of the citation to be sent to such other District Judge, who shall publish the same in the same manner as if it were a citation issued by himself *and shall certify*

such publication to the District Judge who issued the citation."

(7) After section 277 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"277A. In all cases where a grant has been made of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or administrator shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased all his moveable or immoveable property situate in British India,

Inventory to include property in any part of British India in certain cases.

and the value of such property situate in each Province shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

3. In the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

Amendment of sections 59, 60, 62, 64 and 69, Act V, 1881.

(*1*) In section 59, for the proviso the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted—

(*a*) by a High Court or

(*b*) by a District Judge, where the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode situate within the jurisdiction of such Judge, and such Judge certifies that the value of the property affected beyond the limits of the Province does not exceed ten thousand rupees,

shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

(*2*) For section 60 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"60. (*1*) Where probate or letters of administration has or have been granted by a Court with the effect referred to in the proviso to section 59, *the High Court or District Judge shall send a certificate thereof to the following Courts, namely:—*

(a) when the grant has been made by a High Court, to each of the other High Courts,

(b) when the grant has been made by a District Judge, to the High Court to which such District Judge is subordinate and to each of the other High Courts,

(2) Every certificate referred to in sub-section (1) shall be to the following effect, namely:—

'I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of , deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;'

and such certificate shall be filed by the *High* Court receiving the same.

(*3*) Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner, as hereinafter provided in sections 62 and 64, to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the *Court* required to send the certificate referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall send a copy thereof to such District Judge, and such copy shall be filed by the District Judge receiving the same."

(*3*) To sections 62 and 64, respectively, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another Province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each Province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate."

(*4*) To section 69 the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the District Judge issuing the same shall cause a copy of the citation to be sent to such other District Judge, who shall publish the same in the same manner as if it were a citation issued by himself *and shall certify such publication to the District Judge who issued the citation.*

Repeals.

4. The Probate and Administration Act, 1875, sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1877, are hereby repealed.

Repeals. XIII of 1875. II of 1877.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of customs duty on Indian tea exported from British India, and to amend Section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th March, 1903 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the levy of customs-duty on Indian tea exported from British India, and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

From Secretary, Indian Tea Association, to Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1051-O., dated 15th December, 1902. To ditto, No. 283-S. R., dated 21st January, 1903, with endorsement [Papers No. 1].

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 116-T., dated 12th February, 1903, [Paper No. 2].

Telegram from Chief Commissioner Coorg, No. 11-L., dated 3rd February, 1903; ditto from Punjab, No. 38, dated 14th February, 1903; from United Provinces No. 44-XIII-763-S., dated 14th February, 1903: telegram from Government, Burma, No. 38, dated 16th February, 1903; ditto from Government, Bombay, No. 1146, dated 17th February, 1903, from Government, Bengal, No. 996 S. R., dated 19th February, 1903 [Papers No. 3].

From Government, Punjab, No. 172, dated 16th February, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].

From Government, Madras, No. 165, dated 17th February, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].

2. *Preamble.*—As we understand that the term "Indian tea" is not sufficiently general, we have substituted the phrase "tea produced in India" here and elsewhere in the Bill.

3. *Clause 4.*—In accordance with a request of the local Chamber of Commerce, which is supported by the Local Government, we have provided that one member of the Committee shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

4. *Clause 5.*—We have added words to sub-clause (2) including in the fund to be administered by the Committee any other moneys received by them in this behalf. We understand that the States of Travancore and Cochin propose to levy similar cesses on tea exported from their territories, and to hand over the proceeds to the Committee to be appointed under our law.

5. *Clause 6.*—Apart from a slight amendment in sub-clause (2) consequential on the amendment last explained, we have added a new sub-clause (3), providing for an appeal to the Governor General in Council when the auditors disallow any item.

6. *Clause 7.*—We have provided that rules shall only be made by the Governor General in Council after consulting the Committee, and we have in a new sub-clause (2) specified the principal objects to be dealt with in the rules.

7. The other alterations suggested by us do not call for notice.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	31st January, 1903.
Fort St. George Gazette	3rd February, 1903.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th February, 1903.
Calcutta Gazette	4th February, 1903.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	7th February, 1903.
Punjab Government Gazette	12th February, 1903.
Burma Gazette	14th February, 1903.
Central Provinces Gazette	7th February, 1903.
Assam Gazette	14th February, 1903.
Coorg District Gazette	
Sind Official Gazette	12th February, 1903.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	
	Telugu	10th February, 1903.
	Kanarase	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	
	Gujarathi	12th February, 1903.
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	10th February, 1903.
	Hindi	
	Uriya	12th February, 1903.
Burma	Burmese	14th February, 1903.
Sindh	Sindhi	19th February, 1903.

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. C. TURNER.
T. RALEIGH.
E. FG. LAW.
SRI RAM.
C. W. BOLTON.*

The 6th March, 1903.

* I sign this report subject to my note of dissent.

C. W. BOLTON.

Note of Dissent.

I am constrained to record my dissent from the decision of the majority of the Select Committee to insert in clause 7 of the Bill the words which impose on the Governor General in Council an obligation to consult the Tea Cess Committee before making rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. First, the amendment is inconsistent with the new sub-clause (2), which provides that rules may be made relating to the nomination and appointment of the members of the Committee. Such rules must obviously be made before the Committee is constituted, and the Committee cannot, therefore, be consulted. Secondly, the amendment has the objectionable effect of placing the Governor General in Council in some degree of subordination to the Committee, and introduces a restriction on the rule-making power conferred on the Government by Indian legislation which may establish an embarrassing precedent. The case is not analogous to that of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, where the rules to be framed were of a technical character and the advice of experts was necessary. Here, the rules will relate entirely to procedure. The clause provides for the previous publication of the rules, and the Committee, when constituted, will have the opportunity of submitting objections, which will be duly considered. It seems to me that this is sufficient.

C. W. BOLTON.

The 6th March, 1903.

[The portions in italics indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the levy of customs-duty on Indian tea exported from British India, and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended for the promotion of the interests of the tea industry in India by a committee specially constituted in this behalf;

and whereas for this purpose it is expedient to levy customs duty on tea *produced in India and* exported from British India, and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; [VIII of 1894.]

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India except Aden. [*Cf.* Act VIII of 1894, s. (*2*).]

Definitions.

2. In this Act,—

(*a*) "Collector" means, in reference to tea exported by sea, a Customs-collector as defined in clause (*c*) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and, in reference to tea passing out of British India by land, the Collector of the district; [III of 1878.]

(*b*) "tea cess" means the customs duty imposed by section 3 of this Act and by section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by this Act; and

(*c*) "Tea Cess Committee" means the committee constituted under section 4.

Imposition of duty on exports of Indian tea.

3. On and from the first day of April, 1903, a customs duty shall be levied and collected on all tea *produced in India and* exported from any customs-port to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden at the rate of one-quarter of a pie per pound, or at such lower rate as the Governor General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Tea Cess Committee, prescribe by notification in the Gazette of India. [*Cf.* Act VIII of 1894, s. 3; Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 1.]

Constitution of Tea Cess Committee.

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall constitute a committee to receive and expend the proceeds of the tea cess. [*Cf.* Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 1.]

(*2*) The Committee shall in the first instance consist of twenty members, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the following bodies and authorities, namely:—

(*a*) three on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; *and one on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.*

[(*b*) seven on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta; and

(*c*) *nine* on the recommendation of such respective bodies or authorities interested in the production of *tea in India*, and established in British India, as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf:

Provided that if, within the period prescribed in this behalf by rules made under this Act, any of the said bodies or authorities fails to make any recommendation, or to make the full number of recommendations which it is entitled to make, the Governor General in Council may appoint the required number of members of the Committee of his own motion without such recommendation.

(*3*) Whenever any member appointed either on the recommendation of any body or authority referred to in sub-section (*2*), or in default of such recommendation, dies, resigns, *ceases to reside in* British India or becomes incapable of acting as a member of the Committee, the Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, on the recommendation of such body or authority, or in default of such recommendation, appoint another person to be a member in his stead.

(*4*) No act done by the Tea Cess Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Committee. [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 10 (*1*).]

Application of proceeds of tea cess.

5. (*1*) At the close of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Collector shall pay the proceeds of the tea cess, after deducting the expenses of collection (if any), to the Tea Cess Committee. [*Cf.* Act VIII of 1894, s. 4.]

(*2*) The said proceeds *and any other moneys received by the Committee in this behalf* shall be applied by the Committee towards meeting the cost of such measures as the Committee may consider it advisable to take for *promoting* the sale and increasing the consumption *in India and elsewhere* of *teas produced in India.* [*Cf.* Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 3.]

Keeping and auditing of accounts.

6. (*1*) The Tea Cess Committee shall keep accounts of all money received and expended under section 5. [*Cf.* Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 142.]

(*2*) Such accounts shall be examined and audited annually by auditors appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council; and such auditors may disallow any item which has, in their opinion, been expended out of *any money so received* otherwise than as directed by or under this Act. [*Cf. ib.*, s. 143 (*1*).]

(*3*) *If any item is disallowed an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council whose decision shall be final.*

Power to make rules.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council *after consulting the Tea Cess Committee and* after previous publication, may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for,*

(*a*) *the nomination and appointment of members of the Committee, and the procedure of the Committee,*

(*b*) *the levy and payment of the cess and*

(c) *the form of accounts to be kept and the publication of an abstract of such accounts with the report of the auditors thereon.*

(3) All such rules shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Cf. Act V of 1894, s. 4.

Amendment of Act VIII of 1894, section

8. In section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for the words "shall be levied at the rates respectively prescribed in the second, third and fourth schedules on goods passing by land out of, and in the fifth schedule on goods passing by land into" the words "at such rates as may be prescribed by or under *this Act or by or under* any law for the time being in force relating to customs duties on imports and exports, respectively, into and from ports, shall be levied on goods passing by land out of or into" shall be substituted.

Time during which sections 2 to 7 are to remain in force.

9. Sections 2 to 7 shall remain in force only until the thirty-first day of March, 1908:

[Cf. Act VIII of 1902, s. 1 (2); Ceylon Ordinance 4 of 1894, s. 4.]

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Tea Cess Committee, declare, by notification in the Gazette of India, that the said sections shall continue in force for any further period specified in such notification.

Disposal of surplus proceeds of tea cess.

10. If any proceeds of the tea cess *or any moneys so received as aforesaid* remain unexpended when sections 2 to 7 cease to be in force, they shall vest in His Majesty.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE AND COMMFRCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1901-1902.

BY

A. F. COX,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

CONTENTS.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1901-1902.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and the sterling figures in hundreds of £; thus 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty-four thousands of Rupees, and £ 71,2 reads as seventy-one thousand and two hundreds of pounds sterling. The rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at R15=£1.

The Budget Estimate of 1901-2 provided for a small surplus of £690,9. The country was not then free from the consequences of famine, and the estimates were framed with great caution. Provision was made for grants-in-aid to Provincial revenues amounting in the aggregate to £1,096,2, to enable Local Governments to incur necessary expenditure on administrative improvements postponed for want of funds. In addition, new expenditure for the improvement of the efficiency of the Army was estimated to cost £1,066,0.

2. The actual results of the year proved to be much more favourable than the Budget anticipations. There was an improvement of revenue under almost all the heads of account, with considerable decreases in expenditure. Land revenue collections showed an increase of £117,4, with a decrease of £79,3 in charges chiefly for District Administration and Survey and Settlement. The average price realized at the sales of Bengal Opium was R1,297 a chest, whereas the Budget assumed a price of R1,100 only. The receipts in Bengal consequently exceeded the estimate by £630,3. The revenue from Pass Fees in Bombay was, however, less by £324,0, in consequence of smaller exports of Malwa Opium, but the yield of the opium crop in Bengal was below the average and resulted in a saving of £154,5 in the payments to cultivators. Under Customs revenue, excluding refunds, there was a large improvement of £623,0, contributed principally by larger imports of petroleum, sugar, cotton manufactures, silver and manufactured articles. The Excise revenue also increased by £109,6.

3. The largest improvements, however, occurred under Railways and Army. The net Railway earnings exceeded the Budget Estimate by £1,011,4, an excess to which, with a few exceptions, all the principal railways contributed their share, and which was attributed principally to ordinary development of goods and passenger traffic. Under Army expenditure there was a saving of £1,371,3. The continued absence of Indian troops in South Africa and China, which had not been assumed in the Budget, was the principal cause of this large saving. There were also lapses from the amounts provided for new expenditure, and the War Office refunded to His Majesty's Secretary of State over-payments of £320,9, in the two previous years, on account of British forces serving in India.

4. The result of these and other improvements was a surplus of £4,950,2, showing an increase over the Budget of £4,259,3. The surplus would have been higher, but for additional grants of £266,7 in aid of Provincial revenues, which transferred a portion of the general improvement from the Imperial to the Provincial Section of the Accounts.

5. No important change in classification was made during the year in regard to revenue and expenditure. A change was, however, made in respect of the adjustment of the capital raised in England by the issue of debentures of Railway Companies for expenditure on Railways purchased by Government, as explained in paragraph 257 of the Financial Statement for 1902-3.

6. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1901-2, which are reviewed in this report. The details will be found in the statements on pages 161 to 176:—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
£	£		£	£
45,376,9	46,601,7	A Principal Heads of Revenue .	7,769,8	7,444,2
682,3	785,7	B Interest	2,099,4	1,944,3
1,338,2	1,383,7	C { Post Office . . .	1,289,9	1,200,6
834,2	908,1	C { Telegraph	873,4	904,2
32,5	555,4	C { Mint	68,5	504,0
1,209,7	1,261,2	D Civil Departments . .	11,458,8	11,146,8
573,8	628,0	E Miscellaneous . . .	4,132,5	4,139,4
...	...	F Famine	1,000,0	884,5
18,427,6	20,226,0	H Railways	18,592,4	19,379,4
2,486,5	2,537,6	J Irrigation	2,405,5	2,364,7
440,4	479,5	K Other Public Works . .	4,858,1	4,565,9
789,8	977,6	L Army Services . . .	17,135,3	15,764,0
...	...	M Provincial Surplus + or Deficit— . . .	—182,6	+1,072,3
...	...	Imperial Surplus + or Deficit—	+690,9	+4,950,2
72,191,9	76,344,5	TOTAL .	72,191,9	76,344,5

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
690,9	4,950,2	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	
3,938,4	3,068,8	N Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	7,670,6	6,514,4
2,240,0	2,582,3	O { Permanent Debt . .	...	...
...	...	O { Temporary Debt . .	301,9	1,301,9
502,5	494,9	P Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
...	...	Q Deposits and Advances .	267,1	264,6
111,2	...	R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	...	279,4
...	...	RR Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	49,8	102,3
...	...	S Capital of Local Boards .	19,6	95,0
...	1,340,6	T Remittances . . .	277,8	...
16,500,0	16,600,0	U Secretary of State's Bills .	16,830,2	16,596,7
14,540,3	14,690,9	V Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	13,106,3	18,573,4
38,523,3	43,727,7	GRAND TOTAL .	38,523,3	43,727,7

Comparison with the year 1900-1.

7. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1900-1, is as follows :-

Revenues.	1900-1.	1901-2.	Difference, 1901-2. Greater (+) or less (—).	
	£	£	£	R
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	45,297,1	46,601,7	+1,304,6	+1,95,69
Interest	651,5	785,7	+134,2	+20,13
Post Office	1,357,1	1,383,7	+26,6	+3,99
Telegraph	895,8	908,1	+12,3	+1,84
Mint	3,172,9	555,4	—2,617,5	—3,92,63
Civil Departments . .	1,243,1	1,261,2	+18,1	+2,72
Miscellaneous . . .	529,5	628,0	+98,5	+14,78
Railways	18,293,6	20,226,0	+1,932,4	+2,89,86
Irrigation	2,555,9	2,537,6	—18,3	—2,74
Other Public Works . .	458,5	479,5	+21,0	+3,15
Receipts by Military Department	817,3	977,6	+160,3	+24,04
TOTAL	75,272,3	76,344,5	+1,072,2	+1,60,83

8. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following :—

	£	R
Land Revenue	+785,0	+1,17,75
Opium	—250,2	—37,53
Salt	—27,7	—4,16
Stamps	+103,4	+15,51
Excise	+139,4	+20,92
Provincial Rates	+180,4	+27,06
Customs	+461,4	+69,21
Forest	—140,5	—21,08
Other Heads	+53,4	+8,01
TOTAL	+1,304,6	+1,95,69

9. Under *Land Revenue* the collections were better in the Central Provinces (39,86), Burma (11,52), the Punjab, including the North-West Frontier Province (24,00) and Bombay (49,02). Recovery from the effects of famine accounts for the improvements in the Central Provinces and the Punjab. In Burma it was due to the extension of cultivation, and an increase in the area assessed to revenue, and is an indication of the continued prosperity of the Province; and in Bombay to an improvement in the agricultural condition of some districts, and a large collection of arrears. Under *Opium* there was a decrease of 43,87, due to a decline in the exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay, owing to the partial failure of the crops, counterbalanced to the extent of 6,16 by an increase in the number of chests of Bengal Opium sold in 1901-2. The decline of the salt trade at Sambhar, owing to the inferior quality of the salt manufactured, accounts for the decrease under *Salt*. Under *Stamps* the improvement was contributed by all the Provinces, except the Punjab, and was mainly due to increased litigation; the largest increases were in the Central Provinces (2,46), Bengal (5,70) and Bombay (3,86). Under *Excise* there was an increase in the consumption of liquors, and better settlement of licenses in all the Provinces except India, where the consumption fell off, and in Assam, where the revenue was affected by the prevalence of smuggling. The greatest improvement occurred in Madras (7,21) where there was an unexpected recovery from the depression in this source of revenue which began in 1897-98. Under *Provincial Rates* the improvement was general. In the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Madras and Bombay, it was mainly due to the collections of arrears and an improvement in the agricultural conditions, and in Burma to the large collections of land revenue. Under *Customs* the increase occurred chiefly in Import Duties in Bengal (9,87), Madras (5,56) and Bombay (43,76). Under *Forest* the decrease occurred chiefly in Burma, owing to restricted extractions of timber and of sales, due to a bad floating season, and in Bombay, owing to the discontinuance of the famine grass operations. The largest improvement under *Other Heads* occurred in *Assessed Taxes* (7,09) and was due to more careful assessment.

10. Under *Interest* the increase was due to larger recoveries from Native States and to large withdrawals of capital by Railway Companies in India, and to the investment of larger sums in England. Under *Post Office* the improvement is an indication of the growth of the Department. Under *Telegraph* the expansion of traffic resulted in an increase of 5,42 in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraphs, which was reduced by a decrease of 3,26 under Indian Telegraphs due to a decrease in the number of messages in connection with the wars in China and South Africa, and to a reduction in rates between India and Europe. Under *Mint* the decrease occurred in the gain on coinage operations, which in the previous year was very large in consequence of the exceptionally large coinage. Under *Civil Departments* there was an increase of 1,63 under *Education* and of 98 under *Medical* owing chiefly to certain contributions from Municipalities in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh having, for the first time, been credited under these heads, and, in the former also to large sales of articles manufactured at Reformatory schools, and an increase of 92 under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* owing to the transfer of the Hissar cattle farm from the Military Department in India, and to large sales

of aluminium ware in Madras. Under *Miscellaneous* 3,82 of the increase occurred under *Exchange* and 9,80 under *Miscellaneous* due to large recoveries of famine expenditure in the Central Provinces, to large lapses of unclaimed Deposits, and recoveries from Municipalities of plague charges, and to large sales of land and old stores in Bengal, and to an improvement in England, chiefly in connection with stores procured for the China Expeditionary Force.

11. Under *Railway Revenue* the large improvement was due partly to the inclusion of the traffic receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Northern Section, East Coast Railway, for the whole year, as against 9 and 3 months respectively, in the previous year and partly to an improvement in the traffic in cotton and oil-seeds, to the revival of the export traffic in grain and seed *viâ* Karachi, to the continued expansion of the coal traffic, to large imports of Burma rice into districts affected by drought and to exports of grain to Colombo. The principal improvements were the following:—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,59,11
North-Western Railway	1,04,22
East Indian Railway	35,44
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	19,11
Bengal and North-Western Railway	15,56
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	13,92
South Indian Railway	13,47
Burma Railways	8,99

12. The more noticeable decreases of revenue occurred on the Southern Mahratta Railway (6,63), due to the absence of the special troop traffic of the previous year; on the Indian Midland Railway (5,47,) due to a falling off in traffic in wheat and other food grains; and on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (3,46), due chiefly to fluctuations in suspense.

13. Under *Irrigation* the decrease was due to the seasonable rainfall in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, which reduced the area irrigated by the canals. The increase under *Other Public Works* was chiefly due to the credit to the head Military Works, of a recovery from the Military Department on account of stores originally debited to the head 47.—Special Defences which has since been closed. Under *Receipts by Military Department* the increase occurred entirely in England, and was mainly due to the contributions by the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of transport of troops, and military charges for Aden, reduced by smaller recoveries, than in the previous year, from the Imperial Government on account of animals and stores sent to South Africa and China.

14. A comparison of the expenditure side is given below:—

	1900-1.	1901-2.	Difference, 1901-2 Greater (+) or less (—).	
	£	£	£	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues	7,552,3	7,444,2	—108,1	—16,21
Interest	2,138,9	1,944,3	—194,6	—29,19
Post Office	1,222,2	1,280,6	+58,4	+8,76
Telegraph	782,7	904,2	+121,5	+18,22
Mint	3,152,8	504,0	—2,648,8	—3,97,32
Civil Departments	10,971,6	11,146,8	+175,2	+26,28
Miscellaneous	3,987,4	4,139,4	+152,0	+22,80
Famine	4,156,4	884,5	—3,271,9	—4,90,78
Railways	17,968,5	19,379,4	+1,410,9	+2,11,63
Irrigation	2,320,3	2,364,7	+44,4	+6,66
Other Public Works	4,068,7	4,565,9	+497,2	+74,58
Army Services	15,082,8	15,764,0	+681,2	+1,02,18
Special Defence Works	6,9	...	—6,9	—1,03
	73,411,5	70,322,0	—3,089,5	—4,63,42

15. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenues* the decreases were 26,58 under *Opium* and 3,69 under *Forest*. The former was the result of a smaller outturn of the crop than in the previous year, while the latter was due to small expenditure in connection with famine grass operations. These improvements were, however, partly counterbalanced by increases under other heads, the more important being 6,91 under *Land Revenue*, owing chiefly to high charges for District Administration in Burma, Bengal, and the Punjab; 2,19 under *Refunds and Drawbacks* mainly in Land Revenue, Salt and Customs refunds; and 1,01 under *Assignments and Compensations* owing to large payments in the Central Provinces for resumption of certain abkari rights. Of the saving under *Interest*, 14,20 occurred in the payments in England, mainly in the charge for discount; the decrease in India was due to the favourable rate of discount at which the loan of one crore was issued. Under *Post Office* and *Telegraph* the increases were consequent on the expansion and development of the Departments Under *Mint* the decrease occurred in the profits on silver coinage transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund. Under *Civil Departments* the principal increases were 14,94 under *Political*, 6,18 under *Education*, 5,86 under *Police*, 5,47 under *Scientific and Other Minor Departments*, and 5,00 under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*. The excess under *Political* was due to the larger drawings of the Amir of Afghanistan, and to charges connected with the Waziristan Militia and Mahsud Blockade That under *Education* was contributed by all the Provinces. That under *Police* was due to increases in the District Executive and Railway Police Forces in Bengal, the extension of the Village Police Act in the Orissa District, to high expenditure on arms and accoutrements, petty construction and repairs, and purchase and carriage of supplies in Burma, and to the Police force in that Province having been below the sanctioned strength in the previous year. That under *Scientific and Other Minor Departments* was due to the large expenditure in connection with the census; and that under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* chiefly to the Judges of the Chief Court in Burma having drawn pay for the whole year, against ten and-a-half months in 1900-1, and to an increase in the number of Myoôks, to revision of salaries of District and Sessions Judges in Bengal, and the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province. Against these increases there were savings of 3,81 under *Law and Justice—Jails*, due to the high prices of food grains in 1900-1 and the payment in that year of compensation to jail ration contractors in Bombay, and of 11,55 under *Medical*, in charges connected with the plague. Under *Miscellaneous* there were increases of 17,70 under *Miscellaneous* due to the writing off of irrecoverable *taccavi* loans in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Bombay, of 6,64 under *Superannuation Allowances* both in India and England, and of 5,21 under *Stationery and Printing*, chiefly in the charges in England, and decreases of 4,78 under *Exchange*, due to the exchange adjustments of the year resulting in a net credit instead of a net debit as in the previous year, and of 2,24 under *Territorial and Political Pensions*, chiefly in England, due to a loan having been granted in 1900-1 to Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh. The disappearance of famine, except in parts of Bombay, accounts for the decrease under *Famine*. Under *Railways* there was an increase of 1,54,00 in working expenses of State Railways, owing to increased traffic and the consequent larger mileage run, and to the inclusion of the charges of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the whole year, against nine months in the previous year. The payment of Interest and Annuities in India and England for State Railways also exceeded the previous year's charges by 1,44,25, but there were decreases of 2,60 in the Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Companies, and of 86,99 in the Guaranteed Interest paid in England. Under *Irrigation* the increase was due to the maintenance and repair of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation, and to increased interest charges on additional capital outlay. Under *Other Public Works* the increase was due to a large number of military works being under construction, to the construction of new public offices in Calcutta, Simla and Peshawar, and to the improvement in the provincial finances having rendered a larger programme of work possible. Under *Army Services* there was an increase of 1,10,60 in the expenditure in India, and a decrease of 8,43 in the expenditure in England The excess in India was principally due to high charges in connection with the Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris, to the payment of special bounties

gratuities to British soldiers for extension of service in India, to the formation of Native Infantry Regiments to replace those serving in the colonies, to the re-organization and improvement of the Commissariat-Transport Service, to large purchases of malt liquor, to increased movements of European troops owing to the suspension of home reliefs, to smaller credits than in the previous year for local stores issued to South Africa and China, and to a debit for the value of stores returned from China. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the charges for the special services in the North-West Frontier, other than that mentioned above, and in the purchase of horses, owing to the large purchases in 1900-1, for remounting British Cavalry Regiments and Batteries of Artillery on their return from South Africa. The saving in England was mainly due to the absence of troops in South Africa, to the refund by the War Office of over-payments of the two preceding years in respect of troops serving in India, and of a moiety of the special bounties granted to British soldiers for extension of service in India.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1901-2.

16. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the Actuals, those in India and England being shown in separate columns. A comparison of the gross figures has been given before in para 6:—

	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
	R	Equivalent in Sterling. £	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	+2,32,53	+1,550,2	+ 2	+1,550,4
Interest	+26,37	+175,8	+82,7	+258,5
Post Office	+7,78	+51,9	+2,9	+54,8
Telegraph	+11,13	+74,2	−31,1	+43,1
Mint	+12,47	+83,1	+4,3	+87,4
Civil Departments	+60,15	+401,0	—37,5	+363,5
Miscellaneous	+10,42	+69,5	−22,2	+47,3
Famine	+18,08	+120,5	—5,0	+115,5
Railways	+1,44,91	+966,1	+45,3	+1,011,4
Irrigation	+13,85	+92,3	−4	+91,9
Other Public Works	+53,41	+356,1	—24,8	+331,3
Army Services	+1,05,56	+703,7	+855,4	+1,559,1
COMBINED SURPLUS, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	+6,96,66	+4,644,4	+869,8	+5,514,2

17. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the largest improvements were 96,74 under *Customs*, and 46,41 under *Opium*. The former was due to large imports chiefly in Bengal,

Madras and Bombay, and the latter to the high prices obtained for Bengal Opium and to a decrease in charges, owing to the outturn of the crop having fallen below the estimate, partly counterbalanced by a decline in the exports of Malwa Opium, owing to a partial failure the crop. Under *Land Revenue* there was an increase of 17,61 in the revenue collections chiefly in the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay, and a saving in the expenditure on District Administration and Survey and Settlement. An increase in litigation improved the revenue under *Stamps* by 14,87. *Excise* revenue showed an improvement of 16,44, chiefly in consequence of large receipts from license fees in Burma and Bengal, increased consumption in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bombay, and to an unexpected recovery in Madras from the decline in this source of revenue which began in 1897-98. More careful assessment resulted in an increase of 9,81 under *Assessed Taxes*. Under *Forest* there was a deterioration of 14,57 in the revenue due to small extractions and sales of timber in Burma owing to a bad floating season, and a fall in the price of teak, and to a postponement of the supply of sleepers to the Burma Railways Company. Small expenditure on works of construction and improvement, and restricted timber operations in Burma and Bombay resulted in a saving of 8,21 in Forest expenditure. Under *Tributes* there was a decrease of 8,60 chiefly due to the continuance of famine conditions in some Native States in Bombay.

18. Under *Interest* there was an increase in England of £67,2 arising from the investment of a larger amount of the available cash balance, and at a higher rate of interest, than was expected for a portion of the year, and of 5,43 in India owing to large recoveries from Native States. In addition to this there were savings in the charges, both in England and in India, due in the former mainly to the discharge, without replacement, of £1,000,0 India Bills, and in the latter to the reduction of the rupee loan from two crores to one crore, and to the favourable rate of discount at which it was raised. Under *Post Office* the improvement was due to the normal growth of the revenue, and a decrease in the expenditure for the conveyance of mails. The improvement under *Telegraph* was due to better message receipts than was expected, reduced by increased expenditure in England on account of the Indo-European Telegraphs. The increase under *Mint* was due to a larger dollar coinage, recoinages undertaken for Native States, and to a gain on copper coinage, arising out of an unexpected demand for copper coin. The actual gain on coinage operations, for which the Budget made no provision in accordance with the procedure explained in paragraph 191 of the Financial Statement for 1901-2, amounted to 72,10, and the transfer to the Gold Reserve Fund to 62,26. Under *Civil Departments* the improvement was mainly due to savings in expenditure, the largest of which were 18,78 under *Medical*, 14,02 under *Political*, 13,75 under *Police*, and 10,25 under *Scientific and Other Minor Departments*. Under *Medical* the saving was due to small expenditure on account of plague in India, Bengal and Bombay, reduced by higher charges than were expected in the Punjab and Madras. That under *Political* was due to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn. That under *Police* was chiefly due to the lapse of certain provisions in Burma, to the District Executive Force in Bengal having been below the sanctioned strength, and to a delay in the re-organization of the supervising staff of the District Executive Force in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to the Village Chaukidari system in Oudh not having been carried out to the extent anticipated. That under *Scientific and Other Minor Departments* occurred chiefly in the charges of the Survey of India, Geological and Other Surveys, Veterinary and Stallion Charges, and in the expenditure in connection with the Census. In addition to these, there was a saving of 6,30 under *Education* due chiefly to certain provisions not having been utilized, and to over-estimating in respect of Local Charges chiefly in Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Under *Marine* there was an excess in the charges of 8,90, due to extensive alterations and repairs to Royal Indian Marine Vessels, and to large supplies of coal to His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf, but this was reduced to the extent of 2,63 by large recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine Vessels on Imperial Service. Under *Miscellaneous* the improvement was chiefly due to large lapses of

unclaimed deposits, and recoveries from municipalities on account of plague charges in Bengal, and large receipts of rents in the Central Provinces and Madras, and to receipts in England in connection with stores procured for the China Expeditionary Force, and penalties incurred by contractors. In addition there was an increase of 1,43 under *Exchange*. There was, however, an increase of 5,58 in the expenditure in England on account of purchase of stationery, reduced by saving in India of 2,73 in the charges of Government Presses, and of 1,40 in payments of Territorial and Political Pensions.

19. The total loss due to ***Famine*** has been brought together in the following table which is framed on the model of the statements given in past reports. It is based on estimates framed by the most competent local authorities, and may be accepted as giving approximately the loss of revenue assignable to Famine. Suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, which are not final loss, have been distinguished from remissions under those heads. The countervailing improvements under Railways and Irrigation have been taken account of. The total net loss of revenue assigned to famine in 1901-2 is thus 52,60, as shown below:—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Loss of Revenue.							
Land Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Remissions	...	6,20*	...	...	1,77	21,61	44,81
Suspensions	...		1	...	98	14,24	
	...	6,20	1	...	2,75	35,85	44,81
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	3,71	3,71
Excise	...	5,48	...	...	1,00	3,69	10,17
Provincial Rates—							
Remissions	...	3,13	...	...	...	3,48	6,61
Suspensions	...	1,36	...	..	...	97	2,33
	...	4,49	...	...	...	4,45	8,94
Forest	...	5	...	19	20	2,25	2,69
TOTAL LOSS	...	16,22	1	19	3,95	49,95	70,32
Increase of Revenue.							
Railways	20,01	...	...	...	−2	−6	19,93
Irrigation	−2	...	...	...	−7	−2,12	−2,21
TOTAL INCREASE	19,99	...	...	...	−9	−2,18	17,72
NET { DECREASE −	...	−16,22	−1	−19	−4,04	−52,13	{ − 52,60
NET { INCREASE +	+19,99	...	...	...	...	...	

* Details of remissions and suspensions not obtainable.

20. The expenditure was chiefly upon actual relief of famine and distress, but the charges on this account fell short of the Budget Estimate by 21,75. Bombay was the only Province in which any considerable expenditure was incurred. The total charge under this head includes a debit of 42,70, on account of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt against an estimate of 37,52. The better result shown in the table at para 16, represents the net charge on the Revenues on account of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, shown under the Railway Revenue Account. Besides the charges on actual relief, expenditure under several heads was incurred in the purchase of supplies for men and animals, or in the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions. There were also charges which arose indirectly out of the scarcity, such as increased payments of travelling allowances, and the entertainment of additional establishments not concerned with the direct administration of famine relief. These charges have been

estimated by the local authorities, and are brought together in the following table. The total loss on this account may be set down as about 1,07,73 :—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief, including Public Works charges	25	54	7	7	1	27	49	77,66	79,36
Indirect charges due to Famine, including grain compensation allowance—									
Army	7,47	...	...	...	...	...	6,09	3,18	16,74
Public Works Department, Other Public Works	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	41	1,23
Marine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Post Office	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Telegraph	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Land Revenue	...	9	..	6	...	...	...	2,33	2,48
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	..	10	...	16	...	...	...	18	44
Law and Justice { Jails	63	...	...	2	67	...	..	4	1,36
Police	1	3	...	18	...	3	1	1,20	1,46
Other heads	32	1	...	10	...	2	...	3,62	4,07
	9,02	1,05	...	52	67	5	6,10	10,96	28,37
TOTAL	9,27	1,59	7	59	68	32	6,50	88,62	1,07,73

21. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure due to famine may therefore be put down at about 1,60,33.

22. The net improvement under Railways was due generally to large movements of passengers in connection with marriages and fairs, the absence of famine, the removal of plague precautionary measures, and the revival of traffic in cotton, grain and seeds following on the abundant harvest of 1901. The following are the more important increases :—

North-Western Railway	54,01
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	35,10
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	33,51
East Indian Railway	16,74
South Indian Railway	15,83
Bengal and North-Western Railway	10,70

23. Of the Railways which did not contribute to this improvement, the most important is the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in which there was a decline of 12,50, due to there being no demand for food grains from other Provinces.

24. Under *Irrigation*, the net improvement was due to an increase in the revenue, contributed by all the Provinces, and to expenditure in Burma not having been as high as was expected. The saving under *Other Public Works* was due to the progress of works not having been as rapid as was anticipated, and to the transfer, to the head Capital of Local Boards, of the amount of the Government share in the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway, which it has been decided should be treated as a loan to the Tanjore District Board. Under *Army Services* the net improvement in India was due chiefly to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, to credits for value of horses and stores sent to South Africa and China, and of stores issued to the regiments of Native Infantry raised to replace those serving in the colonies, to lapses of certain grants, to short strength of British and Native troops and Medical Officers, to small purchases of transport animals, horses and ordnance mules, and to credit for value of stores supplied to the Australian Government, partly counterbalanced by increased charges on account of the Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris, owing to the prolongation of the operations, and the subsequent increase of the force forming the blockade, to the payment of special bounties to British soldiers for extension of service in India, to large purchases of malt liquor, to large consignments of commissariat and ordnance stores by rail and water and to the hire of transports for conveyance of troops between India and England. The improvement in England was due to the causes stated in para 15.

25. The Budget provided for an increase of £508,3 or R76,25 in the revenue on the whole account, but as a sum of £182,6 or R27,40, out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure, was payable from past accumulations of balances, there was a net surplus in the Imperial accounts of £690,9 or R1,03,64. The accounts closed with a surplus on Imperial account of £4,950,2 or R7,42,53, and a surplus on Provincial and Local account of £1,072,3 or R1,60,84. The net Imperial revenue has therefore been better by £4,950,2—£690,9= £4,259,3 or R6,38,89, and the net Provincial and Local receipts by £1,072,3+£182,6= £1,254,9 or R1,88,24.

26. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better, and — worse, than the estimate :—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 782,2	+ 442,6	+ 1,224,8	+ 183,3	+ 142,3	+ 325,6
Interest	+ 112,0	— 86	+ 103,4	+ 132,0	+ 23,0	+ 155,0
Post Office	+ 46,2	— 7	+ 45,5	+ 7,2	+ 2,1	+ 9,3
Telegraph	+ 73,9	...	+ 73,9	— 30,8	...	— 30,8
Mint	+ 522,9	...	+ 522,9	— 435,5	...	— 435,5
Civil Departments	+ 26,2	+ 25,3	+ 51,5	+ 47,6	+ 264,4	+ 312,0
Miscellaneous	+ 18,7	+ 35,5	+ 54,2	— 4,7	— 2,1	— 6,8
Famine	...	...	...	+ 121,0	— 5,5	+ 115,5
Railways	+ 1,794,1	+ 4,3	+ 1,798,4	— 784,0	— 3,0	— 787,0
Irrigation	+ 74,7	— 23,6	+ 51,1	— 14,7	+ 55,5	+ 40,8
Other Public Works	+ 19,3	+ 19,8	+ 39,1	+ 8,6	+ 283,6	+ 292,2
Army	+ 187,8	...	+ 187,8	+ 1,371,3	...	+ 1,371,3
Total	+ 3,658,0	+ 494,6	+ 4,152,6	+ 601,3	+ 760,3	+ 1,361,6
Total Net	+ 4,259,3	+ 1,254,9	+ 5,514,2	...	...	...

27. The improvement in the Provincial and Local Section occurred chiefly in Land Revenue and Stamp receipts, and in charges under Civil Departments, Irrigation and Other Public Works.

28. The principal items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table :—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
	£	£
Land Revenue, net	...	212,4
Opium "	472,4	...
Stamps "	30,2	...
Excise "	79,1	...
Customs "	643,4	...
Tributes from Native States	...	57,4
Interest on Ordinary Debt	247,2	...
Post Office, net	53,4	...
Telegraph "	43,1	...
Mint "	87,4	...
Civil Departments, net	73,8	...
Famine Insurance	121,0	...
Railways, net	1,010,1	...
Irrigation "	60,0	...
Army "	1,559,1	...
Minor Improvements under other heads, net	48,9	...
	4,529,1	269,8
Net Better	4,259,3	...

Appropriation Audit.

29. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which extra grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction:—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	India.		Central Prov.		Burma.		Bengal.		United Provinces of Agra & Oudh.		Punjab.		N.-W. Frontier Province.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Pro
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	6	3	3	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	24	...	3,11	...	3,96	3
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
3. Land Revenue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
9. Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
12. Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14. Interest on other Obligations	59	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1
15. Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
17. Mint	1,39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1,62	...
18. General Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	10	1
19. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
20. Police	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
21. Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24. Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,31
25. Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79	...	...	...	20	...	1,99	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
29. Superannuation	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	12	1
30. Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	[illegible]	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	20
32. Miscellaneous	50	1	...	...	10	27	...	[illegible]	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	28
33. Famine Relief	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
38. State Railways—Working Expenses	9,60	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,60	...
38. " Interest on Debt.	1,49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1,49	10
38. State Railways—Interest on Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	49
39. Guaranteed Cos. Surplus profits, etc.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
" Interest	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...
42. Major Works—(Working Expenses)	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
46. Army—																				
Remount and Veterinary	94		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...
Sea Transport Charges	5,33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,33	...
Miscellaneous Services	23,69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,69	...
Military Pensions to Europeans	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...
Military Pensions to Natives	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Family Pensions, etc.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Departmental Pensions	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
TOTAL	47,14	5	6	...	59	27	11	5	9	...	5	2,51	1,99	3	29	60	3,57	...	53,89	3,51

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1900-1901. Accounts.		1901-1902. Budget.	1901-1902. Revised.	1901-1902. Accounts.
	REVENUE :—			
R		R	R	R
67,94,57	India (Rupee Figures) . .	68,06,52	70,43,27	69,90,26
£		£	£	£
45, 97,1	Equivalent in Sterling . .	45,376,9	46,955,1	46,601,7

30. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by £1,224,8 or R1,83,74 and £1,304,6 or R1,95,69, respectively. As compared with the Budget there was an increase of £117,4 or R17,61 under Land Revenue, contributed chiefly by the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay in ordinary land revenue collections; of £309,3 or R46,41 under Opium, due to the high prices obtained for Bengal opium, reduced by a decline in the exports of Malwa opium from Bombay, owing to the crop having been seriously affected by drought; of £99,1 or R14,87 under Stamps, due in Burma, Bengal, and Bombay to increased litigation, and an increase in the number of applications for probate and letters of administration, in the United Provinces to the institution of a large number of ejectment suits in view of the amendment in the Rent Law, and in the Punjab to increased litigation following the passing of the Alienation of Land Act; of £109 6 or R16,44 under Excise, due in Burma and Bengal to large receipts from license fees, in the United Provinces to increased consumption, in Madras partly to an under-estimate, and partly to an unexpected recovery from the decline in the revenue which began in 1897-98, and in Bombay to increased consumption and to improvement in agricultural conditions in parts of the Presidency; of £20,6 or R3,08 under Provincial Rates, due in the Central Provinces and Madras chiefly to collection of arrears owing to the favourable condition of the year, and in Burma to the large collections of land revenue; of £645,0 or R96,74 under Customs, due to large imports of articles of food and drink, silver bullion and coin, cotton goods, manufactured articles, petroleum, sugar (ordinary duties), and to increased receipts from sugar countervailing duties, of £65,3 or R9,81 under Assessed Taxes, due to more careful assessment; and of £11,5 or R1,73 under Registration, due to an increase in the number of documents registered. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases of £97,0 or R14,57 under Forest chiefly, in Burma due to small extractions of timber and small sales owing to a bad floating season, to a fall in the price of teak, and to the postponement of the supply of sleepers to the Burma Railways Company; and of £57,4 or R8,60 under Tributes, chiefly in Bombay, due mainly to the continuance of famine conditions in some Native States.

31. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was contributed by all the heads except Opium, Salt, and Forest, and was due mainly to the causes stated above. The more important increases are £785,0 or R1,17,75 under Land Revenue, £139,5 or R20,92 under Excise, £180,5 or R27,06 under Provincial Rates and £461,4 or R69,21 under Customs. The decrease of £250,2 or R37,53 under Opium was due to a decline in the exports of Malwa opium from Bombay, partly counterbalanced by an increase due to the larger number of Bengal opium chests sold in 1901-1902; that of £27,7 or R4,16 under Salt to the decline in the salt trade of Sambhar; and that of £140,5 or R21,08 under Forest, due in Burma to the cause stated above, and in Bombay to the discontinuance of famine grass operations.

I.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts. 1900-1	11,52	46,58	1,78,36	57,67	3,90,52	6,48,47	2,22,01	...	5,54,56	3,08,21	24,17,90
	Budget . 1901-2	15,03	80,31	1,83,50	60,14	3,98,38	6,40,17	2,65,85	...	5,61,39	3,30,00	25,34,77
	Revised . 1901-2	12,87	87,12	1,91,00	57,00	3,93,14	6,43,44	2,56,18	8,41	5,63,76	3,67,00	25,79 92
	Accounts. 1901-2	12,49	86,34	1,92,15	57,12	3,93,77	6,40,42	2,50,81	8,17	5,57,69	3,57,43	25,56,39

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

1.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	...	...	87	...	2,00	...	...	97,26	1,00,13
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	82	...	2,45	...	...	98,44	1,01,71
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	86	...	2,42	2	...	97,00	1,00,96
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	85	...	2,37	2	...	97,23	1,00,47
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts 1900-1	1	...	19	9	8.06	20	8,63	...	1,16	...	18,34
	Budget 1901-2	1	...	5	12	8,16	15	4,30	...	2	...	12,81
	Revised 1901-2	1	...	1,45	8	6,58	23	0,52	...	92	...	15,79
	Accounts 1901-2	2	...	1,46	[illegible]	6,60	25	3,67	..	84	...	12,89
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts. 1900-1	14	...	1,03.51	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,68
	Budget 1901-2	2	...	99,53	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	99,63
	Revised 1901-2	2	...	97,83	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	97,93
	Accounts 1901-2	7	...	97,[illegible]	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	97,81
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,18	42	37,90	4,39	[illegible],76	4,51	11,11	...	26,96	2,53	97,76
	Budget 1901-2	1,53	36	36,02	4,49	5,42	4,35	7,50	..	27.73	2,60	90,00
	Revised 1901-2	1,39	46	40,22	4,22	0,34	4,52	8,02	73	29,01	2,70	97.61
	Accounts 1901-2	1,47	52	40,21	4,50	6,82	4,58	7,32	79	28,87	2,57	97.65
TOTAL	Accounts. 1900-1	12,85	47,00	3,19,96	62,15	4,08,24	6,53,18	2,43,75	...	5.82,68	4,08,00	27,37,81
	Budget 1901-2	16,59	80,67	3,19,10	64,75	4,12,86	6,44,67	2,80,10	..	5,89,14	4,31,04	28,38,92
	Revised 1901-2	14,29	87,58	3,30,50	61,30	4,07,00	6,48,19	2,73,14	9.16	5,93,09	4,67,36	28 92,21
	Accounts 1901-2	14,05	86,86	3,31,48	61,67	4,08,12	6,45,25	2,64,17	8,98	5,87,40	4,57,23	28,65,21
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	12,41	9,79	...	74,50	15,66	1,12,36
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	12,41	11,60	...	72,85	16,47	1,13,33
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	12,86	12,84	28	75,67	20,13	1,21,72
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	12,88	14.96	23	78,07	15,87	1,22,01
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-1	12,85	47,00	3,19,96	62,15	4,08,24	6,40,77	2,33,96	...	5,08,18	3,92,34	26,25,45
	Budget 1901-2	16,59	80,07	3,19,10	64,75	4,12,80	6,32,26	2,68.50	...	5,16,29	4,14,57	27,25,59
	Revised 1901-2	14,29	87,58	3,30,50	61,30	4,0[illegible]	[illegible]	2,6[illegible].30	8,88	5.18,02	4 47,23	27,70,49
	Accounts 1901-2	14,05	86,86	3,31,48	61,67	4,08,12	6,32,37	2,49,21	8,75	5,00,33	4,41,36	27,43,20

		£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	17,503,0
	Budget 1901-2	18,170,6
	Revised 1901-2	18,409,9
	Accounts 1901-2	18,288,0

32. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 17,61 and 1,17,75 respectively. As compared with the Budget *Ordinary Land Revenue* collections account for 21,62 of the increase, and *Fisheries and other Miscellaneous Receipts* for 7,65. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a fall in Bombay under *Assessment of Alienated Lands*, and in Burma under *Thathameda Tax*. As compared with the previous year the increase occurred under *Ordinary Land Revenue*, and was contributed chiefly by the Central Provinces, Burma, the Punjab and Bombay.

33. Under *Ordinary Land Revenue* the improvement in the Central Provinces (6,03) was due to a recovery from the effects of famine. In Burma (8,65) it was due to the extension of cultivation, to increase in the area assessed to Land Revenue, and to a well distributed rainfall; and in Bombay (27,43) to a large collection of arrears of previous years, and an improvement in the agricultural condition of certain districts. The falling off in India (2,51) occurred chiefly in the collection of arrears in Ajmer. The decline in Assam (3,02) was due to an abatement of 1,80 sanctioned by the Government of India, in the revenue demands of certain districts which suffered greatly from the effects of the earthquake of June 1897, and to short collections in some districts. In Bengal (4,61) it was due to delay in collections in the Midnapur District, owing to the failure of the winter rice crop. In the Punjab, including the North-West Frontier Province, (6,87) it was due to suspensions, and the non-recovery of arrears anticipated in the Estimate; and in Madras (3,70) to postponements and remissions granted in certain districts owing to an unfavourable season, and to retarded collections in Malabar. As compared with the previous year the improvements in the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay were due to the causes stated above. The increase in India occurred in Ajmer. In the Punjab, including the North-West Frontier Province, it was due to better collections owing to recovery from the effects of famine, and in Madras, to the realization of arrears, and a more favourable season generally. The decrease in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to small collections of famine arrears. Under *Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents* the decrease in Bombay (1,21) was due to lapses

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

of inams by deaths. Under *Sale of Proprietary Rights, etc.*, the receipts in Burma represent the capitalized value of the abatement of Land Revenue on land taken over by the Burma Railways Company. The decreases in Bengal and the Punjab were due to over-estimates. Under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, the decrease in Burma was due to a falling off in the collection of *Thathameda Tax*, (3,38), owing to the introduction of direct assessment of land in commutation of *Thathameda*, and to a reduction in the demand necessitated by the failure of crops in certain districts, counterbalanced, to the extent of 1,50 by an increase in the Capitation Tax, due chiefly to the growth of population. Under *Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous*, the increase in the Central Provinces (16) was due to the royalty realized on the Mohpani Coal Mines in the Nursinghpur District. In Burma (4,19) it was due to an improvement in the revenue from fisheries (1,98) owing to high prices obtained at auction sales, to an increase in Petroleum revenue (1,63), Patta Survey fees, (17), and miscellaneous revenue (42). The improvement over the previous year is attributable to the same causes. In Bengal, the increase (1,40) was due to large recoveries of Survey charges (74) and high miscellaneous receipts (61), and in Madras (1,14) to high rents realized for fisheries owing to a favourable season, and keen competition.

34. The explanation of the variations in the *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation*, is given in the Public Works portion of this report under the head Irrigation—*vide* paragraph 242.

35. The following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial :—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1901-2.

Provinces.	Credits + Debits — to Provincial.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	+4,66	—2	+33,39	+20	+38,23
Burma	+39,05	—7,50	...	...	+31,55
Assam	+1,56	+4,21	+2,00	+9	+7,86
Bengal	—14,10	—3,69	...	—16	—18,04
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	+3,83	+22	...	—2	+4,03
Punjab	+2,58	+5,73	+16,45	...	+24,76
Madras	+16,46	+35	+44,44	...	+61,25
Bombay	+76,10	+2,64	+1,10,75	—7	+1,89,42

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1901-2.

Provinces.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division.			Final Distribution of Land Revenue.			
						Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Total.
Central Provinces	86,86	One-half	43,43	+38,23	81,66	...	...	...	5,20	81,66	...	86,86
Burma	3,31,38	Two-thirds	2,20,92	+31,55	2,52,47	...	...	10	78,91	2,52,47	10	3,31,48
Assam	61,67	Two-thirds	41,12	+7,86	48,98	...	...	...	12,69	48,98	...	61,67
Bengal	3,97,80	One-fourth	99,45	—18,04	81,41	4,24	6,08	...	3,20,63	87,49	...	4,08,12
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,37,71	One-fourth	1,59,43	+4,03	1,63,46	...	7,17	37	4,74,25	1,70,63	37	6,45,25
Punjab	2,64,14	Two-fifths	1,05,66	+24,76	1,30,42	...	...	3	1,33,72	1,30,42	3	2,64,17
Madras	5,59,36	One-fourth	1,39,84	+61,25	2,01,09	...	...	28,04	3,58,27	2,01,09	28,04	5,87,40
Bombay	3,58,44	One-fourth	89,61	+1,89,42	2,79,03	...	97,22	1,56	79,41	3,76,26	1,56	4,57,23

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium.

1900-1901. Accounts.			1901-1902. Budget.		1901-1902. Revised.		1901-1902. Accounts.
6,16,39		Sale of Bengal Opium		5,28,00		6,22,53	6,22,55
1,25,27		Bombay Opium Pass Fees		1,30,00		82,00	81,40
		Excise Opium—					
2,17		Central Provinces	2,20		2,08		2,00
2,67		Burma	2,80		3,10		3,14
4,39		Assam	4,54		4,12		4,10
7,92		Bengal	7,35		7,60		7,89
5,02		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5,00		5,20		5,28
86		Punjab	67		65		66
...		North-West Frontier Province	...		3		3
	23,03			22,56		22,78	23,10
65		Miscellaneous		84		80	76
7,65,34		TOTAL IN RUPEES		6,81,40		7,28,11	7,27,81
5,102,2		EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . £		4,542,7		4,854,1	4,852,0

36. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 46,41 and fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 37.53. Under *Sale of Bengal Opium* the actuals exceeded the Budget by 94·55. The improvement was due to the higher average price obtained at the sales; the average price realized was R1,297 per chest against an estimate of R1,100. Under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* there was a decrease of 48,60 due to diminished exports of Malwa Opium, owing to the crop having been seriously affected by drought. Under *Excise Opium* there was an improvement of 54. There were increases in Burma (34), due to the opening of new shops, and an increase in the number of opium consumers, and in Bengal (54), and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (28), owing to larger sales than were anticipated. On the other hand there were decreases in the Central Provinces (20), and Assam (44). The former was due to smaller sales than was anticipated, and the latter partly to the prevalence of smuggling, and partly to the scarcity of food-grains in several districts.

37. The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years, of the produce and sales in Bengal, and the exports from Bombay :—

YEAR.	BENGAL. Produce of season. For export.	For Excise.	Total.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Total price.	BOMBAY. Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.		R	R		R	R
1892-93	33,679	5,004	38,683	48,852	1,247	6,09,33	27,845½	600	1,67,07
1893-94	40,506	3,816	44,322	43,353	1,109	4,80,84	26,675½	600	1,60,05
1894-95	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,780	1,338	5,32,14	29,577½	600 & 650	1,80,13
1895-96	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,24,04	25,475½	650	1,65,59
1896-97	45,041	4,911	49,952	39,000	1,243	4,85,04	21,751½	600 & 650	1,33,48
1897-98	45,500	3,279	48,779	39,000	1,023	3,99,10	17,432½	500 & 600	96 70
1898-99	44,075	4,024	48,099	39,450	1,055	4,16,38	26,579	500	1,32,89
1899-1900	51,719	3,479	55,198	41,700	1,221	5,09,15	25,492½	500	1,27,46
1900-1901, Actuals	52,443	4,780	57,223	45,300	1,361	6,16,39	25,053½	500	1,25,27
1901-1902, Budget	...	...	...	48,000	1,100	5,28,00	...	500	1,30,00
1901-1902, Revised	...	...	...	48,000	1,297	6,22,53	...	...	82,00
1901-1902, Actuals	44,457	4,818	49,275	48,000	1,297	6,22,55	16,280½	500	81,40

III.—Salt.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts . 1900-1	11,27	...	5	6,94	5,84	24,10
	Budget . 1901-2	11,32	..	5	6,74	5,70	23,81
	Revised . 1901-2	10,18	..	7	6,60	5,34	22,19
	Accounts . 1901-2	9,94	...	7	6,77	5,71	22,49
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts . 1900-1	1,94,22	2,10	2,12	1,78,12	2,19,24	5,95,80
	Budget . 1901-2	1,84,34	2,00	2,10	1,83,16	2,17,40	5,89,00
	Revised . 1901-2	1,85,31	2,20	5,63	1,82,16	2,20,00	5,95,30
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,79,03	2,22	5,66	1,83,56	2,20,05	5,90,52

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*concluded.*

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts . 1900-1	...	11,31	2,50,88	14	25	2,62,58
	Budget . 1901-2	...	12,50	2,53,60	10	23	2,66,43
	Revised . 1901-2	...	13,30	2,57,10	16	23	2,70,79
	Accounts . 1901-2	...	13,07	2,53,43	18	28	2,66,96
Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1900-1	1,65	...	1,30	1,06	8,57	12,58
	Budget . 1901-2	1,66	...	1,25	86	7,67	11,44
	Revised . 1901-2	1,51	...	1,20	1,08	7,43	11,22
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,51	...	1,22	1,03	7,17	10,93
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1900-1	2,07,14	13,41	2,54,35	1,86,26	2,33,90	8,95,06
	Budget . 1901-2	1,97,32	14,50	2,57,00	1,90,86	2,31,00	8,90,68
	Revised . 1901-2	1,97,00	15,50	2,64,00	1,90,00	2,33,00	8,99,50
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,90,48	15,29	2,60,38	1,91,54	2,33,21	8,90,90
							£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1900-1						5,967,0
	Budget . 1901-2						5,937,9
	Revised . 1901-2						5,996,7
	Accounts . 1901-2						5,939,3

38. The actuals for the past ten years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occ have been as follows :—

	India. R	Burma. R	Bengal. R	Madras. R	Bombay. R	TOTAL. R
1892-93	2,11,81	16,22	2,41,01	1,72,12	2,24,45	8,65,61
1893-94	1,83,87	16,76	2,37,41	1,62,98	2,21,87	8,22,89
1894-95	1,89,43	11,90	2,45,82	1,79,54	2,39,88	8,66,57
1895-96	1,90,53	15,60	2,48,86	1,99,75	2,31,44	8,86,18
1896-97	1,84,87	14,09	2,50,01	1,69,42	2,23,78	8,42,17
1897-98	1,94,78	15,67	2,46,33	1,72,70	2,29,94	8,59,42
1898-99	2,04,07	15,82	2,51,24	1,99,84	2,39,02	9,09,99
1899-1900	1,94,66	15,37	2,57,94	1,85,50	2,24,10	8,77,57
1900-1901	2,07,14	13,41	2,54,35	1,86,26	2,33,90	8,95,06
1901-1902	1,90,48	15,29	2,60,38	1,91,54	2,33,21	8,90,90

39. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 22, and fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 4,16. The small improvement as compared with the Budget, was mainly the result of an increase of 1,52 under *Excise on Local Manufacture*, and a decrease of 1,32 under *Sale of Government Salt*. The latter occurred entirely in India and was due to a decline in the Salt Trade of Sambhar, owing chiefly to the inferior quality of the salt manufactured. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to the same cause. The increase under *Excise on Local Manufacture* was contributed mainly by Bengal (3,56), and Bombay (2,65), and was due to large sales, attributed in Bengal to a reduction in the selling price, and in Bombay to improved conditions, and to the growth of population in Sind. These increases were largely counterbalanced by a decrease in India (5,31), due chiefly to the decline in the Sambhar Salt Trade mentioned above. As compared with the previous year the decrease in India was also due to this cause. The increase in Bengal was due to large sales, and that in Madras to large realizations on account of credit sales. Under *Duty on Imported Salt* the increase in Burma was due to large importation owing to low rates of freight. The excess as compared with the previous year was contributed by Burma and Bengal. Under *Miscellaneous* the decrease in India (15), was in the Through Traffic collections, owing to the decline in the Sambhar Salt Trade, and that in Bombay (50), to a falling off in the customs duty on salt, owing to the abnormal demand for Goa Salt in the previous year. The increase in Madras (17), was due to large receipts of fees on account of works undertaken on behalf of the licensees in Excise Factories.

IV.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	2,34	9,11	12,51	6,86	1,33,09	63,27	27,26	..	54,56	33,62	3,42,62
	Budget . 1901-2 .	2,56	10,22	12,67	7,00	1,34,48	65,65	27,43	..	55,48	34,00	3,44,49
	Revised . 1901-2 .	2,56	10,85	13,66	7,02	1,38,70	67,17	20,08	83	55,80	37,50	3,63,[illegible]7
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	2,51	10,94	14,24	6,93	1,36,77	64,65	28,56	91	55,84	37,29	3,58,66

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts . 1900-1	1,23	3,97	7,93	2,56	50,77	19,31	14,78	...	29,65	19,50	1,49,70
	Budget . 1901-2	1,25	4,23	8,00	2,55	50,02	19,10	14,87	...	29,11	19,35	1,48,48
	Revised . 1901-2	1,16	4,80	8,50	2,50	52,69	19,10	12,09	53	30,35	20,00	1,51,63
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,12	4,58	8,07	2,50	52,59	18,91	11,43	53	29,83	19,44	1,49,00
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1900-1	1	4	39	5	49	19	76	...	1,45	5,75	9,13
	Budget . 1901-2	2	5	33	5	50	25	70	...	1,57	5,65	9,12
	Revised . 1901-2	2	5	34	4	70	23	67	1	1,35	6,00	9,41
	Accounts . 1901-2	2	6	32	5	69	25	69	...	1,22	6,00	9,30
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1900-1	3,58	13,12	20,83	9,47	1,84,35	82,77	42,80	...	85,66	58,87	5,01,45
	Budget . 1901-2	3,83	14,50	21,00	9,60	1,85,00	80,00	43,00	...	86,16	59,00	5,02,09
	Revised . 1901-2	3,74	15,70	22,50	9,56	1,92,00	86,50	41,84	1,37	87,50	63,50	5,24,21
	Accounts . 1901-2	3,65	15,58	22,63	9,48	1,90,05	83,81	40,70	1,44	86,89	62,73	5,16,66
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1900-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 3,343,0
	Budget . 1901-2											3,347,3
	Revised . 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,494,7
	Accounts 1901-2											3,446,4

40. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 14,87 and 15,51, respectively. As compared with the Budget, the increase occurred chiefly under *Court-fee Stamps* in Burma (1,57), Bengal (2,29), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (4,00), the Punjab, including the North-West Frontier Province, (2,06), and Bombay (3,29), due mainly to increased litigation. The increase as compared with the previous year, also occurred chiefly under this head and was due to the same cause. The increases in Burma, Bengal, and Bombay were also partly due to an increase in the number of applications for probate and letters of administration. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh a large number of ejectment suits were instituted by landlords, with the object of reducing, as far as possible, the length of occupancy by tenants-at-will before the Tenancy Bill became law, and in the Punjab the increase in litigation was temporary and followed the passing of the Alienation of Land Act. Under *Commercial and other Stamps* the increase in Bengal (2,57), was chiefly due to the enhanced stamp duty on perpetual leases under the Stamp Act, and the execution of a large number of bonds. The Central Provinces and Madras contributed 35 and 72, respectively. On the other hand there was a decrease of 2,91 in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province taken together, which is attributed to the passing of the Alienation of Land Act. Under *Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous* there was an increase of 19 in Bengal due to large realizations of stamp penalties, and of 35 in Bombay due to large receipts of duty on impressing documents. In Madras there was a fall of 35 in the receipts under this head.

V.—Excise.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	Accounts . 1900-1	11,18	13,78	44,83	12,63	1,12,22	63,91	24,08	...	1,30,61	93,37	5,06,61
	Budget . 1901-2	11,20	15,27	43,50	12,46	1,12,25	62,63	24,66	...	1,31,39	93,70	5,07,06
	Revised . 1901-2	9,62	15,70	46,37	12,60	1,14,80	68,63	24,35	65	1,37,88	95,50	5,26,10
	Accounts . 1901-2	9,66	15,35	44,50	12,76	1,15,06	68,75	24,12	69	1,36,72	96,57	5,24,18
Opium . . .	Accounts . 1900-1	11	3,23	8,06	14,72	19,11	5,07	1,92	...	3,58	7,26	63,06
	Budget . 1901-2	10	3,43	9,12	15,20	19,50	4,85	1,80	...	4,00	8,46	66,46
	Revised . 1901-2	9	3,30	9,13	13,81	19,11	5,35	1,98	3	4,20	6,86	63,86
	Accounts . 1901-2	9	3,09	9,24	13,74	19,11	5,33	1,95	4	4,57	6,90	64,06
Duty on Ganja .	Accounts . 1900-1	...	86	..	1,98	14,97	...	...	...	97	10	18,88
	Budget . 1901-2	...	1,12	...	1,83	15,00	...	...	...	95	6	18,96
	Revised . 1901-2	1	98	...	1,75	15,90	...	...	...	1,12	1,00	20,76
	Accounts . 1901-2	...	1,06	...	1,82	15,90	...	...	...	1,15	1,22	21,15

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1900-1	9	1	41	1	18	2	1	...	72	58	4,03
	Budget . 1901-2	6	38	38	1	25	2	4	...	66	78	2,58
	Revised . 1901-2	6	2	50	1	19	2	1	...	80	64	2,25
	Accounts . 1901-2	6	1	51	1	18	2	1	...	65	66	2,11
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1900-1	11,38	17,88	53,30	29,34	1,46,48	69,00	26,01	...	1,35,88	1,01,31	5,90,58
	Budget . 1901-2	11,36	20,20	53,00	29,50	1,47,00	67,50	26 50	...	1,37,00	1,03,00	5,95,06
	Revised . 1901-2	9,78	20,00	56,00	28,17	1,50,00	74,00	26,34	68	1,44,00	1,04,00	6,12,97
	Accounts . 1901-2	9,81	19,51	54,25	28,33	1,50,25	74,10	26,08	73	1,43,09	1,05,35	6,11,50
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,937,2
	Budget . 1901-2											3,967,1
	Revised . 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,086,5
	Accounts . 1901-2											4,076,7

41. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 16,44 and 20,92, respectively. The improvement occurred chiefly under *License and Distillery fees, etc.*, and was contributed by all the provinces except India, where there was a decrease of 1,54 due to a fall in the consumption of arrack, owing to shop-keepers having raised the retail price of the liquor, and to a less keen competition at auction sales of rights of retail vend. The increase in Burma (1,00), was due to large receipts from license fees for country spirits and toddy, and would have been larger but for a falling off in the duty on spirits manufactured in India after European methods, and in opium license fees. The increase in Bengal (2,81), was due to the better settlement of licenses; that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (6,12), to increased consumption of country liquor; that in Madras (5,33), partly to the estimate having been placed low with reference to the decline in the revenue which began in 1897-98, and partly to an unexpected recovery from the depression; and that in Bombay (2,87), to a large consumption of malt liquor, to high prices realized at auction sales of the non-privileged licenses in the City of Bombay, to the improvement in agricultural conditions in parts of the Presidency, and to the celebration of a large number of marriages in the Surat District. The increase over the previous year was contributed to by all the provinces except India and Burma, and was mainly due to the reasons stated above. Under *Opium* the decrease occurred chiefly in Assam (1,46), where the prevalence of smuggling, and scarcity of food grains affected the sales, and in Bombay (1,56), where the consumption was reduced owing to famine. There were also smaller decreases in the Central Provinces (34), due to small sales, and in Bengal (39), due to an over-estimate. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by improvements in the other provinces, but chiefly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (48), due to large sales, and in Madras (57), due to the change of system, by which Government has become the sole importer of opium into the Presidency. Under *Duty on Ganja* the improvement in Bengal (90) was chiefly due to the increased consumption of the variety of the drug which pays the highest rate of duty; that in Madras (20), to large removals to Travancore and Cochin, and that in Bombay (1,16), to the introduction of the Hemp Drugs Act from 1st August 1901, under which high quantitative duties have been imposed. Under *Other Receipts* the decrease in the Central Provinces (37), was due partly to the transfer of license fees from farmed zamindaries to the head *License and Distillery fees, etc.*, and partly to low receipts of store-house fees, owing to the failure of the Ganja crop; that in Bengal (7) to an over-estimate, and that in Bombay (12), to contribution from opium farmers having been adjusted by deduction from charges. The increase in Burma (13), is attributed to an under-estimate.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts . 1900-1	46	3,03	14,92	9,45	95,27	57,73	22,83	...	57,69	23,04	2,81,42
	Budget . 1901-2	42	5,26	15,00	6,71	1,00,60	57,23	26,30	...	57,48	27,66	2,96,66
	Revised . 1901-2	37	6,91	10,30	6,41	97,30	57,23	25,52	76	57,98	27,50	2,96,28
	Accounts . 1901-2	38	6,50	16,30	5,62	96,22	57,17	25,54	59	59,42	27,59	2,96,39
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts . 1900-1	77	1,73	...	...	...	33,07	13,53	...	27,32	4,41	80,83
	Budget . 1901-2	85	5,32	...	...	...	34,64	15 80	...	27,07	4,20	87,88
	Revised . 1901-2	74	6,96	...	...	...	34,14	16,63	55	27,91	5,00	91,95
	Accounts . 1901-2	67	6,74	...	...	...	33,88	16,00	57	28,07	4,73	90,66

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	1,57	...	...	...	13,11	5,71	...	...	...	20,39
	Budget 1901-2	...	2,08	...	...	...	13,05	6,58	...	...	...	21,71
	Revised 1901-2	...	2,17	...	...	...	13,05	6,38	34	...	...	21,94
	Accounts 1901-2	...	2,38	...	...	..	13,04	6,38	46	...	..	22,28
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	...	..	1,40	...	19	...	...	...	1,59
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	..	1,48	...	20	...	...	...	1,68
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	..	1,50	...	20	...	...	...	1,70
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	..	...	1,53	...	20	...	...	...	1,73
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts. 1900-1	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	18
	Budget 1901-2	41	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	46
	Revised 1901-2	37	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	44
	Accounts 1901-2	36	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	41
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-1	1,38	11,33	14,92	6,45	96,67	1,03,91	42,29	...	85,01	27,45	3,84,41
	Budget 1901-2	1,68	12,66	15,00	6,71	1,02,08	1,04,92	4[illegible],93	...	84,55	31,80	4,08,39
	Revised 1901-2	1,48	16,06	16,30	6,41	98,80	1,04,42	48,78	1,67	85,89	32,50	4,12,31
	Accounts 1901-2	1,41	15,62	16,36	6,62	97,75	1,04,09	48,17	1,04	87,49	32,32	4,11,47
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1900-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 2,562,7
	Budget 1901-2											2,722,6
	Revised 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,748,7
	Accounts 1901-2											2,743,2

42. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 3,08 and 27,06, respectively. As compared with the Budget the increase occurred in the Central Provinces (2,96), Burma (1,26) and Madras (2,94). Bengal showed a falling off of 4,33. In the other provinces the variations were not large. The improvements in the Central Provinces and Madras were mainly due to the collection of arrears, owing to the favourable conditions of the year. In Madras the increased collections of house-tax, and the increase in the rate of village-cess enhanced the increase. The increase in Burma was due to large collections of land revenue. The falling off in Bengal was due to the improvement anticipated from the re-organization of the Certificate Department and valuation and re-valuation in certain districts not having been realized. The increase in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province taken together (68), was due to an under-estimate, and that in Bombay (46), to an increase in village-cess, consequent on an extension of cultivation in Sind. The decrease in India (27), was mainly due to the failure of rains in Ajmer, and that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (83), to the reforms in the rural police system not having been carried out to the extent anticipated. As compared with the previous year the increase was contributed to by all the provinces. In the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay it was mainly due to the collection of arrears, and an improvement in the agricultural conditions. In Burma and Madras it was due to the reasons given above, and in Bengal to the valuation and re-valuation work carried out in some districts.

VII.—Customs.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs	Import Duties	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	34,92	1,56,62	...	...	32,53	1,76,46	4,00,53
		Budget 1901-2	...	...	31,00	1,44,95	...	...	31,52	1,59,94	3,67,41
		Revised 1901-2	...	...	32,00	1,68,65	...	...	38,34	2,22,75	4,01,74
		Accounts 1901-2	...	...	31,97	1,60,49	...	...	38,09	2,20,22	4,56,77
	Export Duties	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	56,23	21,72	...	...	3,02	4,29	85,26
		Budget 1901-2	...	...	58,00	23,00	...	...	4,88	4,20	90,08
		Revised 1901-2	...	...	62,00	16,50	...	...	5,40	4,70	88,60
		Accounts 1901-2	...	...	64,49	16,49	...	...	5,87	4,92	91,77
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures.		Accounts. 1900-1	3	81	...	5	47	0	42	10,28	12,12
		Budget 1901-2	8	83		5	50	10	50	10,50	12,56
		Revised 1901-2	10	1,00	...	5	55	4	49	14,05	16,28
		Accounts 1901-2	10	1,08	...	6	59	4	54	15,26	17,67

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*concluded.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Customs and Miscellaneous.	Accounts .	1900-1	...	...	1,04	2,69	...	...	1,55	2,55	7,83
	Budget .	1901-2	...	...	1,00	2,70	..	...	2,02	2,44	8,16
	Revised .	1901-2	...	...	1,00	2,60	...	...	2,07	2,50	8,17
	Accounts .	1901-2	...	...	1,06	2,65	...	...	2,38	2,65	8,74
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts .	1900-1	3	81	92,19	1,81,08	47	6	37,52	1,93,58	5,05,74
	Budget .	1901-2	8	83	90,00	1,70,70	50	10	38,92	1,77,08	4,78,21
	Revised .	1901-2	10	1,00	95,00	1,87,80	55	4	46,30	2,44,00	5,74,79
	Accounts .	1901-2	10	1,08	97,52	1,85,69	59	4	46,88	2,43,05	5,74,95
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts .	1900-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 3,371,6
	Budget .	1901-2									3,188,0
	Revised .	1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,831,9
	Accounts .	1901-2									3,833,0

43. The receipts under this head showed an improvement of 96,74 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 69,21 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The increase was contributed by all the heads, but chiefly by *Import Duties.* Under this head the improvement in Bengal (21,54), occurred chiefly under articles of food and drink (2,37), countervailing sugar duties (8,45), silver bullion, etc., (4,51), cotton goods (3,32) and manufactured articles (3,78), partly counterbalanced by a falling off under raw materials (2,46). In Madras (6,57), there was a general revival of the import trade, especially in petroleum, sugar (ordinary duties), cotton manufactures and manufactured articles; and in Bombay (60,28), the principal increases occurred under sugar countervailing duties (14,78), silver bullion and coin (10,85), cotton manufactures (9,97), sugar (ordinary duties) (9,26), manufactured articles (6,10) petroleum (3,90), articles of food and drink (3,48) and spirits and liquors (1,02). Under *Export Duties* the increase in Burma (6,49), was due to an excellent harvest, and an increased demand for Burma rice in foreign ports, while the falling-off in Bengal (6,51), was due to reduced exportation of rice to foreign ports, consequent on the shipments from Burma. In Madras (99), and Bombay (72), the improvement was due to large exports of rice. Under *Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures* the increase in the Central Provinces (25) was due to the good cotton crop of 1901-2, and to additional duties realised from certain mills, and, that in Bombay (4,76), to the increased outturn of the cotton mills. Under *Land Customs and Miscellaneous* the increase in Madras (36), was chiefly in the import duties on other than cotton goods, and that in Bombay (21), to increased receipts from fees for overtime work. The improvement as compared with the previous year, which occurred chiefly under *Import Duties,* was due mainly to the causes stated above.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
22,05	India	22,12	22,25	22,27
4,35	Central Provinces . . .	4,30	4,30	4,14
11,18	Burma	11,25	12,50	12,11
2,98	Assam	3,03	3,00	2,99
52,76	Bengal	52,00	57,00	56,52
25,33	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	25,00	25,80	25,34
14,80	Punjab	14,74	15,04	14,92
...	North-West Frontier Province .	...	38	43
27,58	Madras	27,00	28,25	28,69
37,28	Bombay	36,15	37,25	37,99
1,98,31	TOTAL IN RUPEES	1,95,59	2,05,77	2,05,40
1,322,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . . . . . £	1,304,0	1,371,8	1,369,3

44. The revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 9,81 and 7,09, respectively. The improvement was contributed by all the provinces except the Central Provinces and Assam. In India the improvement (15), occurred chiefly in the Military and Public Works Departments, while there was a decrease in the Civil Departments. That in Burma (86), the Punjab with the North-West Frontier Province (61) and Madras (1,69), may be attributed to the growth of this source of revenue. In Bengal (4,52), where the increase was greatest, it was mainly due to a generally prosperous trade, chiefly in the jute and coal industries. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (34), it is ascribed to the high profits of grain dealers consequent on the prevalence of

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—*concluded.*

famine in other parts of India, and in Bombay (1,84), to recovery of arrears of the tax from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and to the recovery of the tax from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not expected in the Budget (22). The amalgamation of the Indian Midland with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway brought in an increase of 28 in the tax on salaries, while the re-opening of mills which had been closed, and greater care exercised in fixing assessments, and increase in the number of persons taxed. resulted in improvements of 47 and 86, respectively. The decrease in the Central Provinces (16), was due to the write-off by money lenders, after the famines, of large irrecoverable debts.

45. The *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the Districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries by the Non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government Officers. The details are given below :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
8,43	Civil Department, India	8,85	8,84	8,62
6,38	Military Department	6,30	6,35	6,46
5,38	Public Works Department	5,12	5,13	5,23
21	Marine Department	20	22	23
75	Post Office Department	75	77	79
90	Telegraph Department	90	94	94
22,05	TOTAL AS ABOVE	22,12	22,25	22,27

IX.—Forests.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I													
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts.	1900-1.	3,85	2,86	34,53	74	80	5,62	10,25	...	5,07	16,53	80,25
	Budget.	1901-2.	3,79	1,57	37,70	34	1,38	5,88	12,01	...	6,45	10,11	79,23
	Revised.	1901-2.	3,87	1,52	29,04	23	89	4,54	11,30	2	6,34	9,43	67,18
	Accounts.	1901-2.	4,01	1,49	24,93	13	1,03	5,62	11,13	2	5,77	11,57	05,70
II													
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts.	1900-1	48	6,13	40,14	3,44	10,99	9,35	2,47	...	17,11	12,08	1,02,19
	Budget.	1901-2.	64	8,08	34,04	3,37	9,94	10,05	2,42	...	16,59	13,36	98,49
	Revised.	1901-2.	47	8,90	30,97	3,98	10,97	11,36	2,69	5	17,87	12,28	99,54
	Accounts.	1901-2.	49	9,23	28,33	3,75	11,36	10,79	2,63	9	18,32	11,47	96,46
III													
Other Receipts	Accounts.	1900-1.	16	64	5,87	1,32	55	69	79	...	1,22	1,00	12,24
	Budget.	1901-2.	16	35	5,26	1,29	43	59	57	...	96	84	10,45
	Revised.	1901-2.	15	38	5,99	1,39	49	87	71	1	1,29	79	12,07
	Accounts.	1901-2.	16	44	5,48	1,25	53	75	71	2	1,34	76	11,44
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1900-1.	4,49	9,63	80,54	5,50	12,34	15,66	13,51	...	23,40	29,61	1,94,68
	Budget.	1901-2.	4,59	10,00	77,00	5,00	11,75	16,52	15,00	...	24,00	24,31	1,88,17
	Revised.	1901-2.	4,40	10,80	66,00	5,60	12,35	16,77	14,70	8	25,50	22,50	1,78,79
	Accounts.	1901-2.	4,66	11,16	58,74	5,13	12,92	17,16	14,47	13	25,43	23,80	1,73,60
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1900-1											£ 1,297,9
	Budget.	1901-2											1,254,4
	Revised.	1901-2											1,191,9
	Accounts.	1901-2											1,157,4

46. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 14,57 and 21,08, respectively. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, occurred almost entirely in Burma (18,26), due to small extractions of timber and restricted sales, owing to a bad floating season, and to a fall in the price of teak, and to the supply of sleepers to the Railway having been deferred. The Punjab and Bombay contributed 40 and 51, respectively, to the decrease. There were improvements in all the other Provinces, especially in the Central Provinces (1,16), Bengal (1.17), and Madras (1,43). The increase in the first was due to the revival of trade after the famine, while that in Bengal was the result of an increased demand for *sundri* timber for boat building, for fuel and for *golpatha* for thatching purposes, and that in Madras to a generally favourable season, careful supervision, and to a large supply of fuel to Railway companies. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the decrease was contributed by Burma (21,80), and Bombay (5,81). The former was due to the causes stated above, and the latter to the special receipts in connection with famine grass operations in 1900-1. The falling-off was partly

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forests—*concluded.*

counterbalanced by improvements in all the other provinces except Assam, where there was a small deterioration, but chiefly in the Central Provinces (1,53), due mainly to the return of prosperity to the Province; in the United Provinces (1,50), due to the imposition of a royalty on the export of timber and bamboos, and to high receipts from grazing fees, and auction sales of preserves; in the Punjab, including the North-West Frontier Province (1,09), due to better sales than in the previous year, and in Madras (2,03), due to the large collection of arrears of the previous year.

47. *Under Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency*, the decrease in the Central Provinces (8), was due to the partial failure of the *hurra* crop; that in Assam (21), partly to difficulties of transport, and partly to Government plantation rubber not having been sold before the close of the year; that in Bengal (35), to a small demand for fuel from the Commissariat Department in the Darjeeling Division, and for bamboos in the Sonthal Parganas, and to a short crop of myrabolam in the Singhbhum Division. In the United Provinces (26), it was due to the cessation of Departmental works; and in the Punjab (86), to short receipts of timber at sale depôts, and to a small demand for resin. The increase in India (22), was due to large local sales and exports of Andamans timber to Europe, and to favourable rates obtained at auction sales of sandal wood in Coorg, while that in Bombay (1,46), was due to larger sales of timber than expected, and to large supplies to the Southern Mahratha Railway, and Gun Carriage Factory (1,85), partly counterbalanced by the curtailment of firewood and timber fellings in consequence of the stagnation of trade. Under *Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers*, the decrease in Bombay (1,89), was due to the postponement of sales of teak from occupied lands in the Peint Range, to remissions of grazing fees, and to a slack demand for forest produce, owing to a general depression in trade caused by famine and plague during the last few years. Under *Other Receipts* the improvement was generally due to better receipts than were expected from drift timber, and to an increase in miscellaneous revenue. The decrease in Bombay was due to a falling off in the imports of timber and other forest produce from Native States.

X.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts. 1900-1	15	45	94	55	14,59	4,34	2,46	...	11,80	5,94	41,22
	Budget 1901-2	15	49	94	56	14,68	3,88	2,	...	10,94	6,00	40,17
	Revised 1901-2	15	58	1,00	56	16,12	4,20	1,40	7	12,50	5,87	42,45
	Accounts 1901-2	15	57	99	54	15,96	4,11	1,45	8	12,21	5,75	41,81
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	Accounts. 1900-1	2	21	2	1	27	22	83	...	28	10	1,96
	Budget 1901-2	2	23	2	1	30	22	86	...	27	9	2 02
	Revised 1901-2	2	27	2	1	26	25	51	3	30	10	1,77
	Accounts 1901-2	1	26	2	1	27	25	50	2	31	11	1,76
Other Receipts	Accounts. 1900-1	...	10	7	...	45	43	10	...	2,40	6	3,70
	Budget 1901-2	...	10	6	..	42	40	19	...	1,79	6	3,02
	Revised 1901-2	...	12	8	...	47	45	16	1	2,00	8	3,37
	Accounts 1901-2	1	13	8	...	47	45	16	1	1,98	8	3,37
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-1	17	76	1,03	56	15,31	4,99	3,48	...	14,48	6,10	46,88
	Budget 1901-2	17	82	1,02	57	15,40	4,50	3,58	...	13,00	6,15	45,21
	Revised 1901-2	17	97	1,10	57	16,85	4,90	2,07	11	14,80	6,05	47,59
	Accounts 1901-2	17	96	1,09	55	16,70	4,81	2,11	11	14,50	5,94	46,94
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1											312,6
	Budget 1901-2											301,4
	Revised 1901-2											317,3
	Accounts 1901-2											312,9

48. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,73 and 6, respectively. The improvement occurred mainly under *Fees for registering Documents.* The increase in Bengal (1,28), was due to high prices of food grains, and the growing popularity of registration. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (23), it was due chiefly to abnormal registration of leases owing to the contemplated change in the Rent Law, which ceased when the Tenancy Bill became law on 1st January 1902. In Madras (1,27), it was due to under-estimates. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the Punjab, including the North-West Frontier Province, (1,00), and Bombay (25). The former was due to the introduction of the Alienation of Land Act and the latter to the alarm taken by money-lenders at the extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to Sind. The decline in the Punjab under *Fees for copies of Registered Documents* is also attributable to the last-named cause. Under *Other Receipts* the increase in Madras was due to the large demand for "no-incumbrance" certificates of land offered as security for State loans.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF Rs. 50,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
2,00	Oodeypur	2,00	2,00	2,00
98	Jodhpur	98	98	98
4,00	Jeypur	4,00	4,00	4,00
2,35	Kotah	2,35	2,35	2,35
1,23	Boondee	1,20	1,20	60
49	Rutlam	66	45	45
1,08	Nizam (Mahratta Chouth)	1,08	1,08	1,08
	Central Provinces—			
70	Nandgaon	70	70	70
35	Khairagarh	70	1,05	70
	Burma—			
2,96	Shan States	3,21	2,96	3,16
	Assam—			
50	Manipur State	50	50	50
	Punjab—			
1,00	Mandi	1,00	1,00	1,00
1,31	Kapurthalla	1,31	1,31	1,31
	Madras—			
7,83	Travancore	7,83	7,83	7,83
35,00	Mysore	35,00	35,00	35,00
2,00	Cochin	2,00	2,00	2,00
	Bombay—			
4,82	Kathiawar	7,02	4,80	5,17
1,87	Kutch	1,87	1,87	1,87
3,23	Baroda State	4,83	3,55	3,55
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
1,61	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	1,61	1,61	1,61
1,13	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	1,92	1,44	74
1,15	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	1,15	1,15	1,15
2,00	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	2,00	2,00	2,00
25	Malwa Bheel Corps	36	43	42
	Bombay—			
1,03	Southern Mahratta Horse	82	77	76
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER Rs. 50,000—			
1,67	India	2,10	1,77	1,61
88	Central Provinces	1,03	1,05	1,12
35	Burma	45	35	44
47	Punjab	47	47	46
25	Madras	25	25	25
53	Bombay	56	53	51
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
33	India	35	63	28
61	Central Provinces	61	31	60
...	Punjab	...	12	12
71	Bombay	4,21	1,23	1,21
20,27	TOTAL India	21,76	21,09	19,27
2,54	„ Central Provinces	3,04	3,11	3,12
3,31	„ Burma	3,66	3,31	3,60
50	„ Assam	50	50	50
2,78	„ Punjab	2,78	2,90	2,89
45,08	„ Madras	45,08	45,08	45,08
12,19	„ Bombay	19,31	12,75	13,07
86,67	TOTAL IN RUPEES	96,13	88,74	87,53
577,8	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £	640,9	591,6	583,5

Section A—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*concluded,*

49. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed. The variations that occur arise generally from the non-payment of dues or from advance or arrear collections. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 8,60, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 86. Under ***Tributes*** the decrease in India was due to a delay in the recovery from the Boondee State (60), to the suspension of the tribute payable by the Banswara State (28), and to variations in the rate of exchange of the local currency in which tributes were paid by Rutlam (21) and by some petty States (21). In Bombay the arrears expected to be recovered from the Kathiawar and Baroda States were not realized, owing to the continuance of famine conditions in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Under ***Contributions*** the decrease in India was due chiefly to the suspension granted to Jowrah under ***Fees for Succession to Native States***; the receipt in the Punjab chiefly represents the payment by the Maharaja of Patiala on his installation. In Bombay the decrease was due to the non-recovery from Savantvadi State (2,15), owing to the amount payable not having been finally settled, to the recoveries from Sunth and several petty States in Kathiawar having been postponed owing to famine (50) and to the reduction in the amount recoverable from the Akalkot State (35). As compared with the previous year the increase was contributed to chiefly by the Central Provinces (58), due to a remission of 16 in 1900-1, and to collection of arrears in the year under review, and by Bombay (88), due to large recoveries (50), on account of succession fees, and to the Kathiawar State having paid more on account of annual tributes (35), than in the previous year. Burma contributed 29, chiefly in tributes from the Shan States, and the Punjab 11. These improvements were counterbalanced to the extent of 1,00 by a decrease in India due to the causes stated above.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES.

1900-1. Accounts.	EXPENDITURE—		1901-02. Budget.	1901-02. Revised.	1901-02. Accounts.
R			R	R	R
11,27,88	India (Rupee figures)	.	11,59,83	11,11,80	11,11,02
£			£	£	£
7,519,1	Equivalent in Sterling	.	7,732,2	7,412,0	7,406,8
33,2	England	.	37,6	38,0	37,4
7,552,3	TOTAL	.	7,769,8	7,450,0	7,444,2

50. The expenditure in this Section showed a saving of £325,6 or R48,84 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £108,1 or R16,21 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget the principal savings were £79,3 or R11,90 under Land Revenue, chiefly in the charges for District Administration and Survey and Settlement; £163,1 or R24,46 under Opium, owing to the outturn of the crop having fallen short of the estimate; £54,7 or R8,21 under Forest, due to small expenditure on works of construction and improvement, to restricted timber operations in Burma owing to an unfavourable floating season and to curtailment of timber operations in Bombay. The more important of the smaller savings under the other heads are £21,2 or R3,18 under Assignments and Compensations, chiefly in Land Revenue, Salt, and Miscellaneous Compensations; £18,0 or R2,70 under Salt owing to less expenditure than expected on Preventive Establishments in India and Bengal, and on petty works of construction and rewards in Madras; £9,2 or R1,38 under Excise, owing to the lapse of the provision for improving the Preventive Establishment in Bengal, the partial lapse of that for distillery reforms in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to the amalgamation of the Customs, Salt and Excise Departments in Madras; and £7,9 or R1,19 under Provincial Rates, chiefly in Bengal. The only excess occurred under Refunds and Drawbacks (£32,6 or R4,89) chiefly in Customs refunds in Burma and Bombay, and in Land Revenue refunds.

51. Of the saving as compared with the actuals of the previous year, £177,2 or R26,58 occurred under Opium, due to the cause stated above; and £24,6 or R3,69 under Forest, chiefly in Bombay, owing to small expenditure in connection with famine grass operations. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases of £14,6 or R2,19 under Refunds and Drawbacks chiefly in Land Revenue, Salt and Customs refunds; of £6,8 or R1,02 under Assignments and Compensations mainly in excise compensations in the Central Provinces, owing to large payments for resumption of certain abkari rights; of £46,1 or R6,91 under Land Revenue, owing to high charges for District Administration, chiefly in Burma, Bengal and the Punjab; to increased charges of the Patwaris' Fees Fund in the Punjab, to charges for demarcation and division of waste lands in Sind and increase in the charges for Village Accountants in Bombay, and to large payments on account of Commission on Collections in Burma; of £8,5 or R1,28 under Provincial Rates, chiefly in Bengal. There were smaller savings under all the other heads except Customs, where there was a small decrease.

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts 1900-1 .	5	4	72	33	61	23	73	...	74	1,17	4,62
	Budget 1901-2	5	2	75	10	75	41	40	...	1,13	1,61	5,22
	Revised . 1901-2 .	5	8	75	7	1,10	22	70	2	1,20	2,01	6,20
	Accounts 1901-2	5	14	83	8	1,12	25	42	5	1,19	2,04	6,17
Salt	Accounts 1900-1 .	19	...	11	...	1,89	...	...	...	18	72	3,09
	Budget . 1901-2	23	...	20	...	1,93	...	...	...	15	80	3,31
	Revised . 1901-2 .	30	...	14	...	2,19	...	...	...	32	1,01	3,90
	Accounts 1901-2	29	...	13	...	2,15	...	...	...	37	1,08	4,02

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*concluded.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stamps	Accounts	1900-1	4	15	26	6	1,60	92	45	...	1,04	1,20	5,72
	Budget	1901-2	5	16	24	6	1,64	90	43	.	1,00	1,00	5,48
	Revised	1901-2	5	19	27	6	1,68	90	49	3	94	1,00	5,61
	Accounts	1901-2	5	16	31	5	1,60	83	52	2	96	1,04	5,54
Customs	Accounts	1900-1	77	...	1,41	...	3,22	..	...	...	69	6,76	12,85
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	1,35	...	3,08	...	...	...	67	4,64	9,74
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	1,65	...	2,91	...	...	...	63	7,37	12,56
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	1,78	..	2,94	...	...	...	72	7,59	13,03
Assessed Taxes	Accounts	1900-1	2	3	7	2	21	18	7	...	15	50	1,25
	Budget	1901-2	5	3	4	1	26	24	8	...	20	20	1,11
	Revised	1901-2	4	3	8	1	24	18	9	..	20	20	1,07
	Accounts	1901-2	4	3	6	1	24	18	9	...	19	22	1,06
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts	1900-1	4	4	57	7	56	22	9	...	42	1,83	3,94
	Budget	1901-2	...	9	17	7	38	27	8	...	42	2,43	3,91
	Revised	1901-2	4	7	23	4	38	23	5	1	1,45	1,81	4,31
	Accounts	1901-2	4	9	19	3	40	16	8	...	1,02	1,83	3,84
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1900-1	1,11	26	3,14	48	8,09	1,65	1,34	...	3,22	12,18	31,47
	Budget	1901-2	38	30	2,75	24	8,04	1,82	69	...	3,57	10,68	28,77
	Revised	1901-2	48	37	3,12	18	8,50	1,53	1,33	6	4,74	13,40	33,71
	Accounts	1901-2	47	42	3,30	17	8,45	1,42	1,11	7	4,45	13,80	33,66
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1900-01											£ 209,8
	Budget	1901-02											191,8
	Revised	1901-02											224,7
	Accounts	1901-02											224,4

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	6	8	47	...	24	...	4	7	49	3,11	4,56
	Provincial	3	4	8	...	17	...	8	...	39	1	80
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	26
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Imperial	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	10	...	34
	Provincial	..	4	8	...	17	...	8	...	39	1	77
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	6	3	47	...	...	...	4	1	24	3,11	3,96
	Provincial	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

52. The expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 4,89 and 2,19, respectively. The excess as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Land Revenue* (95), *Salt* (71), and *Customs* (3,29). Under *Land Revenue*, the excess was due generally to the fluctuating character of the charges. In the Central Provinces (12), it was due to a special refund in the Jubbulpur District; in Bengal (37), to a special payment of 44 to Maharani Beni Pershad Kunwar of Dumraon, and in Bombay (43), to large refunds of canal revenue in the Shikarpur District, and of over-collections in previous years in the Surat District. Under *Salt*, the excess in India (6), was chiefly in the refund of half-duty on sales to the Bikaneer Durbar; in Madras (22), it was due chiefly to large exports of duty-paid salt to Burma, and in Bombay (28), to arrear charges of wastage allowance. Under *Customs* the excess in Burma (43), was due to special refunds of both Import and Export duty, and that in Bombay (2,95), to the refunds of countervailing duties on sugar. The total payment on this account during the year amounted to 2,91—Sind 2,67, and Presidency Proper 24. The excess over the actuals of the previous year also occurred chiefly under *Land Revenue* (1,55) and *Salt* (93). Under *Land Revenue*, the excesses in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Bombay were due to the reasons given above. In Assam and the Punjab the actuals of 1900-1 were exceptionally high, while in Madras they were exceptionally low. Under *Salt*, the excess was mainly due to the reasons given above. Under *Assessed Taxes* in Bombay the actuals of 1900-1 included a special payment of 35 to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on account of refund of Income Tax. Under *Other Revenue Refunds*, the difference in the total is small, but the variations in Madras and Bombay are considerable. The excess in Madras (60) occurred chiefly in Excise, Forest, and Village Service Fund refunds, while the saving in Bombay (60), was mainly due to low *Excise* refunds, owing to a falling off in the revenue under this head, and to savings under Drawbacks, due to a falling off in the exports, chiefly of silver bullion and coin, oils and cotton goods.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts 1900-1	43	47	1	29	2,35	3,10	1,14	...	4,94	94,78	1,07,51
	Budget 1901-2	44	31	1	26	2,37	3,13	1,05	...	4,92	96,77	1,09,26
	Revised 1901-2	43	31	1	32	2,12	3,03	1,00	11	4,92	94,85	1,07,10
	Accounts 1901-2	43	28	2	25	2,24	2,96	96	12	4,81	94,92	1,06,99
Opium compensations	Accounts 1900-1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	46	51
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.	...	46	51
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	39	44
	Accounts 1901-2	...	.	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	39	44
Salt compensations	Accounts 1900-1	29,98	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4,87	43	35,48
	Budget 1901-2	30,75	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4,88	53	36,36
	Revised 1901-2	30,31	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4,89	57	35,97
	Accounts 1901-2	30,22	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4,86	50	35,78
Excise compensations.	Accounts 1900-1	...	2	...	...	...	9	6	...	3	3,97	4,17
	Budget 1901-2	...	45	..	...	...	9	5	...	3	4,06	4,68
	Revised 1901-2	...	1,42	...	...	...	9	6	...	3	4,20	5,80
	Accounts 1901-2	...	1,42	...	...	...	8	7	...	4	3,81	5,42
Customs compensations.	Accounts 1900-1	...	...	..	...	...	...	20	...	1,46	7	1,73
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1,51	7	1,79
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1,51	7	1,79
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	..	...	...	21	...	1,50	4	1,75
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts 1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts 1900-1	96	21	...	14	28	24	10	...	23	1,72	3,88
	Budget 1901-2	97	23	...	17	40	25	95	...	22	1,67	4,86
	Revised 1901-2	97	23	...	16	40	25	29	2	21	1,62	4,15
	Accounts 1901-2	97	22	...	16	42	25	6	1	20	1,62	3,91
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1900-1	31,37	70	1	43	2,88	3,43	1,51	...	11,53	1,01,43	1,53,29
	Budget 1901-2	32,16	99	1	43	3,02	3,47	2,28	...	11,56	1,03,56	1,57,48
	Revised 1901-2	31,71	1,96	1	48	2,77	3,37	1,56	13	11,56	1,01,70	1,55,25
	Accounts 1901-2	31,62	1,92	2	41	2,91	3,29	1,31	13	11,41	1,01,28	1,54,30
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1900-1											£ 1,021,9
	Budget 1901-2											1,049,9
	Revised 1901-2											1,035,0
	Accounts 1901-2											1,028,7

53. The total expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 3,18, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 1,01. The saving, as compared with the Budget, was contributed by all the heads, except *Excise Compensations*, where there was an excess of 74. The savings of 2,27 under *Land Revenue Compensations* occurred chiefly in Bengal (13), and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (17), on account of claims not having been fully drawn, and in Bombay (1,85), due to lapses of inams (1,34), and to grants to Inamdars and other grantees not having been fully claimed. Under *Salt Compensations* the saving occurred chiefly in India (53), in the Salt Royalty payable to the Jodhpur and Jaipur States, owing to the smallness of the sales at the Sambhar Lake during the previous year. The decrease under *Miscellaneous Compensations* occurred in the Punjab (89), and was due to the compensation payable in connection with "Cho" torrents in the Hoshiarpur District not having been paid, while the increase of 74 under *Excise Compensations* occurred in the Central Provinces (97), in the payment of compensation to the Jagirdars of the Chhindwara and Hoshangabad Districts for resumption of certain abkari rights. The excess (1,25), over the previous year was partly due to this cause and partly to the small payments on this account during 1900-1. In Bombay, the saving was due to certain grants not having been drawn. There were excesses in the Imperial Section in the Central Provinces (94), and the North-West Frontier Province (13), which have been sanctioned by the Government of India, and 1 in Burma and 3 in Bengal which await sanction.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue.

Head			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts	1900-1	2,63	8,86	20,73	5,87	31,51	34,66	20,33	...	42,03	30,82	1,97,44
	Budget	1901-2	2,80	8,44	22,25	6,27	32,51	35,18	20,36	...	41,74	30,12	1,99,67
	Revised	1901-2	2,80	8,15	21,59	5,60	32,02	34,86	19,67	1,24	41,29	30,20	1,97,42
	Accounts	1901-2	2,79	8,30	21,58	5,54	32,27	34,95	19,76	1,10	41,91	30,32	1,98,52
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts	1900-1	1,42	1,58	8,19	37	8,39	4,77	5,32	...	6,96	2,70	39,70
	Budget	1901-2	1,34	2,54	9,24	34	11,53	5,48	6,86	...	7,96	2,34	47,63
	Revised	1901-2	1,32	2,35	8,71	33	10,16	5,00	5,01	83	7,36	1,33	42,40
	Accounts	1901-2	1,37	2,40	8,14	33	7,96	5,36	4,87	92	7,05	1,27	39,67
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts	1900-1	1,42	6,17	5,90	2,06	83	36,79	15,72	...	18,10	23,01	1,10,00
	Budget	1901-2	1,38	6,35	6,99	2,13	90	37,82	16,11	...	18,80	24,35	1,14,83
	Revised	1901-2	1,38	6,27	6,30	2,14	79	36,99	16,38	45	18,54	23,00	1,12,90
	Accounts	1901-2	1,37	6,05	6,14	2,05	88	36,64	16,30	47	18,47	24,33	1,12,70
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts	1900-1	...	2	...	2	4,65	1,86	...	...	...	...	6,55
	Budget	1901-2	...	4	...	2	5,75	2,26	...	...	...	...	8,07
	Revised	1901-2	...	4	...	2	5,19	1,84	...	...	...	...	7,09
	Accounts	1901-2	...	3	...	1	5,29	1,98	...	..	...	...	7,31
Commission on Collections.	Accounts	1900-1	13	4	16,86	1,55	1	5	...	...	...	1	18,65
	Budget	1901-2	25	17	17,82	1,56	...	5	..	..	...	1	19,86
	Revised	1901-2	19	17	17,80	1,41		5	...	...	...	1	19,03
	Accounts	1901-2	22	18	18,77	1,49	1	5	...	...	...	3	20,75
Allowances to District and Village Offices.	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	...	35,16	14,20	49,90
	Budget	1901-2	...	2	...	...	...	25	32	...	36,89	13,45	50,93
	Revised	1901-2	...	2	...	...	...	24	21	13	35,75	13,60	49,95
	Accounts	1901-2	...	2	...	...	...	22	22	12	35,73	13,84	50,15
Other Charges.	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1900-1	5,00	16,67	51,68	9,87	45,39	78,36	41,68	...	1,02,32	70,74	4,22,31
	Budget	1901-2	5,77	17,56	50,30	10,32	50,69	81,04	43,65	...	1,05,46	70,27	4,41,06
	Revised	1901-2	5,09	17,00	54,40	9,50	48,16	78,98	41,27	2,65	1,03,00	68,80	4,29,45
	Accounts	1901-2	5,75	16,98	54,63	9,42	46,41	79,20	41,15	2,61	1,03,22	69,79	4,29,16

			Total, India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL STERLING	Accounts	1900-1	2,815,4	2	2,815,6
	Budget	1901-2	2,940,4	6	2,941,0
	Revised	1901-2	2,863,0	7	2,863,7
	Accounts	1901-2	2,861,1	6	2,861,7

54. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 11,90 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 6,85. As compared with the Budget the saving was contributed by all the heads, except *Commission on Collections*, but chiefly by *Charges for District Administration* (1,15), mainly under salaries and establishment, by *Survey and Settlement* (7,96), due mainly to an over-estimate of the India Survey Charges, and to certain provisions not having been utilized in Burma, to an over-estimate in Bengal, to a delay in starting certain settlement operations in the Punjab, to a change in programme in Madras, and in Bombay to the transfer to the next head of charges on account of the demarcation and division of waste lands in Sind, and to low expenditure in the local section in the Jámrás Canal Colonization charges, and by *Land Records and Agriculture* (2,13), due to the programme of supplementary survey operations not having been fully carried out in Burma, and to savings under Kanungo establishment, and Land Record Surveys in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. As compared with the previous year the excess occurred mainly under *Charges of District Administration* (1,08), *Land Records and Agriculture* (2,70), and *Commission on Collections* (2,10) The principal contributors to the first were Burma (85), due to an increase in the number of Myoôks, further extension of the system of revenue collections by village headmen, and to an increase in the charges for patta surveys; Bengal (76), and Punjab with the North-West Frontier Province (53), chiefly in salary and establishment charges. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the excess was mainly due to an increase in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province (1,05), chiefly in the Patwaris' Fees Fund charges, and in Bombay (1,32), due to special charges on account of demarcation and division of waste lands in Sind, training of talatis in Survey work, and an increase in the charges for Village Accountants. Under *Commission on Collections* the increase occurred in Burma, and was due partly to the large increase in the amount of land revenue collected, and partly to the payment in March of the ommission earned in that month.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

55. Under *Charges of District Administration* the variation occurred mainly under salaries, due to vacancies, deputations and absence of officers on long leave. The saving in Burma was also partly due to the system of revenue collections by village headmen not having been introduced to the extent anticipated (10), to low charges on account of Patta Survey establishments (8), and Travelling Allowances (13), and to an over-estimate on account of lands taken up for public purposes; in Assam the estimate for land required for public purposes also proved too high (6). The excess in the Punjab, considered with the North-West Frontier Province, (50), was due to an over-estimate of the probable savings in salaries (21), to increased establishment charges (5) and travelling allowances (10) and contingencies (11); the excess of 14 in the latter Province, as compared with the Revised Estimate occurred in contingent charges. In Madras the excess was due to an over-estimate of probable savings in salaries (14), to grant of privilege leave (5), and to payment of costs decreed against Government in connection with certain suits in the Godavari District, partly counterbalanced by the transfer of certain temporary establishment charges to the head *Survey and Settlement*. In Bombay the increase was due to high payments to officers of other Provinces, owing to the introduction of the new leave rules (28), to high postage, telegram and other contingent charges owing to famine (23), to increased expenditure on temporary establishments on famine duty (8), and boundary marks charges (4), and to short recoveries for foreign service of the third kind. These excesses were, however, partly counterbalanced by decreases due to the absence of officers (32), large recoveries of contributions on account of Talukdari Settlement Officers (5), and to low grain compensation charges (10). Under *Land Record and Agriculture* the principal savings have been explained above. The decrease in the Central Provinces (30) was due to the salaries of Patwaris of some districts not having been drawn, and to several Revenue Inspectors not being paid at the rates sanctioned and provided for, and that in Madras (33) to an over-estimate in the Local Section. The only excess occurred in the Punjab, taken together with the North-West Frontier Province (66), and was due to an under-estimate in the Local Section on account of the Patwaris' Fees Fund (59), and to the Director of Land Records having drawn a higher rate of salary than was provided for. Under *Management of Government Estates* the provision in Bengal for improvements was not utilized, and that in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were only partially used. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* the saving in Madras (1,16) was due to an over-estimate, while the excess in Bombay (39) was due to too large an allowance for probable savings, and to the transfer to this head from 20.—Police of certain charges on account of Assessment of Alienated Lands. Of the excess in the North-West Frontier Province 2,22 Imperial and 36 Local have been sanctioned by the Government of India, the balance 3 under Local and the excess of 1 (Imperial) in India await sanction.

4.—Opium.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts
R		R	R	R
	Bengal—			
55	Behar Agency, Superintendence	60	57	56
4,90	„ Opium Factory	4,85	4,70	5,14
4,96	„ District Staff	5,31	4,82	4,88
65,66	„ Payments to Cultivators	80,00	59,24	58,52
80	Benares Agency, Superintendence	89	76	81
5,21	„ Opium Factory	4,83	4,28	5,02
7,81	„ District Staff	8,67	7,72	7,56
1,77,16	„ Payments to Cultivators	1,59,63	1,58,27	1,57,94
19	Other Charges	22	22	20
12	India	12	12	12
26	Bombay	26	26	26
2,67,62	TOTAL IN RUPEES	2,65,38	2,40,96	2,41,01
		£	£	£
1,784,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	1,769,2	1,606,4	1,606,7
1,8	England	2,6	2,0	2,0
1,785,9	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	1,771,8	1,608,4	1,608,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*concluded.*

56. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 24,37 and of the actuals of the previous year by 26,61. These differences were mainly the result of the outturn of the crop, which, in the year under review, amounted to 89,682 maunds only, against 105,563 maunds taken in the estimate, and 98,190 maunds, the actual production of the previous year. The *Payments to Cultivators,* which form the bulk of the expenditure, fell short of the estimate by 23,17 in both Agencies taken together. Under *Opium Factory,* the excess of 29 in the Behar Agency was due to an increase of 36 under freight, counterbalanced by a saving of 10 under Manufacturing Charges, while in the Benares Agency there were excesses of 22 under Manufacturing Charges, and of 25 under Miscellaneous charges, counterbalanced by savings of 28 under freight. Under *District Staff,* the decrease of 43 in the Behar Agency occurred under establishment (29), and Supplies and Services (24), counterbalanced by an excess of 10 under Allowances; and that in the Benares Agency (1,11) chiefly under Salaries (16), Establishment (35), and under Supplies and Services (56).

The decrease in England (£6 or R9) was due to the small demand for stores.

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1900-1	7,66	5	2,58	15,30	13,78	39,37
	Budget	1901-2	8,19	7	3,53	15,86	13,33	40,98
	Revised	1901-2	7,94	7	2,66	15,36	13,38	39,41
	Accounts	1901-2	7,71	8	2,85	15,13	13,45	39,22
Manufacture and Excavation	Accounts	1900-1	2,27	...	...	...	...	2,27
	Budget	1901-2	3,61	...	...	...	...	3,61
	Revised	1901-2	3,16	...	...	...	...	3,16
	Accounts	1901-2	3,31	...	...	...	...	3,31
Purchase and Freight	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	...	5,45	3,39	8,84
	Budget	1901-2	...	.	...	5,35	4,20	9,55
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	...	4,85	3,42	8,27
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	...	5,22	3,67	8,89
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1900-1	9,93	5	2,58	20,75	17,17	50,48
	Budget	1901-2	11,80	7	3,53	21,21	17,53	54,14
	Revised	1901-2	11,10	7	2,66	20,21	16,80	50,84
	Accounts	1901-2	11,02	8	2,85	20,35	17,12	51,42

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1900-1	336,5	4	336,9
	Budget	1901-2	360,9	7	361,6
	Revised	1901-2	338,9	8	339,7
	Accounts	1901-2	342,8	8	343,6

57. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 2,72 as compared with the Budget, and an excess of 94 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. In India there was a saving of 48 under *Salaries, Establishment, etc.,* in the charges for Preventive Establishments. There was also a saving of 19 in the grant for petty construction and repairs at the Mines, which, however, was more than covered by an increase in the Through Traffic charges at Pachbudra (16), where the trade was brisk, and by heavy travelling and contingent charges. Under *Manufacture and Excavation charges,* a saving of 70 at Sambhar, due to an unfavourable season, was partly counterbalanced by excesses of 26 at Pachbudra and 14 at the Mines, due to a brisk trade. As compared with the previous year, there were excesses of 72 at Sambhar and of 30 at Pachbudra. In Bengal, the saving of 68, as compared with the Budget was due to the full complement of establishment not having been entertained, and to the provision for petty construction and repairs not having been fully utilized. In Madras, the saving under *Salaries, Establishments, etc.,* occurred chiefly under rewards, petty works of construction, excise licensees' works, and salaries and establishment. In Bombay, the saving occurred under *Purchase and Freight* (53), in the Presidency Salt Department, and was due to a falling off in production during the year, partly counterbalanced by an excess under *Salaries, Establishment, etc.,* (12), owing to high bagging and sewing charges. The excess of 1 (Imperial) in Burma has already been sanctioned by the Local Government.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence, Establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts . 1900-1	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	23	59	1,74
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	24	59	1,77
	Revised . 1901-2	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	24	59	1,71
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	23	59	1,72
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts . 1900-1	8	21	38	20	3,13	1,31	1,22	...	1,82	1,04	9,30
	Budget 1901-2	11	19	42	20	3,23	1,21	1,24	...	1,72	1,00	9,32
	Revised . 1901-2	0	22	43	19	3,26	1,40	1,14	5	1,91	1,03	9,75
	Accounts . 1901-2	9	24	43	19	3,27	1,38	1,12	6	1,91	1,03	9,72
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts . 1900-1	—7,80	30	18	20	3,40	1,16	63	...	1,18	84	
	Budget . 1901-2	—8,19	38	18	20	3,37	1,32	73	...	1,16	85	
	Revised . 1901-2	—9,11	37	23	27	4,01	1,33	60	10	1,26	85	
	Accounts . 1901-2	—7,77	41	23	20	3,05	1,13	55	8	1,27	85	
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1900-1	—7,81	51	56	40	7,45	2,47	1,85	...	3,23	2,47	11,13
	Budget . 1901-2	—8,08	57	60	40	7,54	2,53	1,97	...	3,12	2,44	11,09
	Revised . 1901-2	—9,02	59	66	46	8,15	2,73	1,83	15	3,44	2,47	11,46
	Accounts . 1901-2	—7,68	65	66	39	7,22	2,51	1,67	14	3,41	2,47	11,44

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1900-1	74,2	28,7	102,9
	Budget . 1901-2	73,9	32,1	106,0
	Revised . 1901-2	76,4	30,0	106,4
	Accounts . 1901-2	76,2	29,6	105,8

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	14	7	1	26
	Provincial	..	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	34
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	11	..	10	32
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Imperial	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9
	Provincial	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	28

58. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 35 and 31, respectively. The variations are small and occurred under *Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount*, and were due to the increase or decline in the sales of stamps.

59. The short expenditure in England was due to smaller demands for stores than was expected.

7.—Excise.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—	R	R	R
28	India	28	26	25
47	Central Provinces	51	48	46
1,90	Burma	2,34	2,30	2,30
10	Assam	18	12	12
6,83	Bengal	7,44	6,80	6,86
76	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,00	80	76
59	Punjab	69	62	63
...	N.-W. Frontier Province	...	3	3
10,06	Madras	10,24	10,12	9,98
3,18	Bombay	3,63	3,40	3,53
24,17	TOTAL IN RUPEES	26,31	24,93	24,92
£		£	£	£
161,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	175,4	166,2	166,2
1	England	...	...	...
161,2	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	175,4	166,2	166,2

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

11.—Forest—*concluded.*

64. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 8,66 and 4,04, respectively. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred under *Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency* (2,32), *Other Charges* (4,63) *and Establishment* (1,88). The saving under the first head occurred chiefly in Burma (2,21), due to restricted felling and extraction operations owing to a bad floating season, and to curtailment of timber operations in Bombay; that under *Other Charges* was contributed by all the Provinces except India and the United Provinces, and was due generally to works of construction and improvement not having been carried out to the extent estimated for; and that under *Establishment*, which occurred in all the Provinces, to the absence of officers on leave and to savings in the pay of subordinate forest and office establishments. As compared with the previous year, the saving occurred chiefly in Bombay (6,88), and was mainly due to heavy charges in 1900-1 on account of famine grass operations.

65. Under *Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency*, the savings in Assam (14) Bengal (20), and the Punjab, including the North-West Frontier Province, (39), were due to the curtailment of departmental operations, and that in Bombay (30) partly to this cause and partly to a decrease in grain compensation charges. The excess in the Central Provinces (67) was chiefly due to extensive sleeper operations to meet the demand of the Satpura Railway; that in the United Provinces (18), to large sleeper operations, to the construction of new fuel sheds and extended turpentine operations; while that in Madras (11) was due to the large supplies of fuel made to Railway Companies. Under *Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers*, the excess in Burma (24) was due to an under-estimate, while the saving in Bengal (10) occurred in the charges for temporary launch establishments owing to the sale of the "Cygnet" and to the "Hawk" not having been completed within the year. Under *Other Charges*, the excess in India (21) was mainly due to the purchase of elephants, while that in Bengal (41) was due to the part payment to the Porohat State of the profits of the quinquennial period ending March 1901 on the working of the Estate Forests, to payment of a portion of the cost of a new steam launch, and to increased expenditure on roads and buildings.

The excesses of 17 in India, 2 in the United Provinces and 20 in the North-West Frontier Province have already been sanctioned.

66. The excess in the expenditure in England (£3,0 or R 45) was due to a demand for stores not provided for.

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts. 1900-1	...	8	...	...	54	11	...	...	36	8	1,17
	Budget 1901-2	...	11	...	...	53	10	...	...	39	8	1,21
	Revised 1901-2	...	10	...	...	54	10	...	...	38	8	1,20
	Accounts 1901-2	...	10	...	...	53	11	...	...	37	8	1,19
District Charges	Accounts. 1900-1	6	36	43	32	8,51	2,25	1,21	...	8,28	2,85	24,27
	Budget 1901-2	7	35	50	35	8,00	2,27	1,22	...	8,46	2,85	24,67
	Revised 1901-2	6	37	46	33	8,76	2,27	1,00	3	8,38	2,81	24,47
	Accounts 1901-2	6	37	44	33	8,88	2,26	97	3	8,39	2,84	24,57
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-1	6	44	43	32	9,05	2,36	1,21	...	8,64	2,93	25,44
	Budget 1901-2	7	46	50	35	9,13	2,37	1,22	...	8,85	2,93	25,88
	Revised 1901-2	6	47	46	33	9,30	2,37	1,00	3	8,76	2,89	25,67
	Accounts 1901-2	6	47	44	33	9,41	2,37	97	3	8,76	2,92	25,76
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1											£ 169,6
	Budget 1901-2											172,6
	Revised 1901-2											171,2
	Accounts 1901-2											171,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*concluded.*

12.—Registration—*concluded.*

67. The expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 12, and exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 32. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Burma, Punjab and Madras, counterbalanced by an excess in Bengal. In Burma the saving was due to an over-estimate; in the Punjab to small receipts from registration fees; and in Madras to the provision for opening new offices not having been fully utilized. The excess in Bengal was due chiefly to increased expenditure on commission to Rural Sub-Registrars in consequence of the gradual expansion of the operations of this Department. The excesses of 14 (Imperial) and 14 (Provincial) in Bengal, and 3 (Imperial) in the North-West Frontier Province have already been sanctioned, and the excess of 1 (Imperial) in the United Provinces requires to be sanctioned.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1900-1. Accounts.		Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS :—	R	R	R
89,26	India (Rupee figures) . .	1,00,85	1,05,43	1,06,28
£		£	£	£
595,1	Equivalent in Sterling . .	672,3	702,9	708,5
56,4	England	10,0	75,0	77,2
651,5	TOTAL .	682,3	777,9	785,7

68. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget by £103,4 or R15,51 and the actuals of the previous year by £134,2 or R20,13. As compared with the Budget R5,43 or £36,2 of the increase occurred in the Indian receipts, and is attributable to the recovery from the Hyderabad State of 7,73 against an Estimate of 3,00, and of 2,74 from certain other Native States, not provided for in the Budget, for the want of the necessary data, counterbalanced by a decrease in Bombay in the recoveries from certain Native States and cultivators, owing to continued agricultural distress. The increase in England as compared with the Budget and actuals of the previous year was due to the investment of larger sums and at higher rates of interest than was expected for a portion of the year.

69. The excess in India as compared with the actuals of the previous year is attributable to the causes stated above, and to the large withdrawals of capital by Railway Companies.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	45	14	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	36	1,18
	Budget . 1901-2.	5,87	16	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	2,70	8,91
	Revised . 1901-2.	13,16	11	...	...	15	...	13	...	...	1,06	14,61
	Accounts . 1901-2.	13,48	15	...	...	15	...	35	...	...	1,14	15,27
Do. to Presidency Corporations.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	...	...	...	...	14.88	...	...	...	2,67	13,63	31,18
	Budget . 1901-2 .	...	...	...	...	14,65	...	...	...	2,62	13,58	30,85
	Revised . 1901-2 .	...	...	...	...	14,65	...	...	...	2,62	13,59	30,86
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	...	...	...	...	14,65	...	...	...	2,62	13,57	30,84
Do. to Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	63	42	10	1	1,48	3,05	1,72	...	54	1,45	9,40
	Budget . 1901-2 .	60	41	12	1	1,82	3,44	1,57	...	51	1,44	9,92
	Revised . 1901-2 .	58	40	9	1	1,59	3,30	1,61	3	54	1,37	9,52
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	60	40	9	1	1,59	3,38	1,57	3	55	1,55	9,77
Do. to Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	9	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	18
	Budget . 1901-2 .	0	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	2	21	41
	Revised . 1901-2 .	8	...	...	...	4	20	4	...	...	2	38
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	—3	...	...	...	3	20	2	...	...	2	24
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	4	25	13	...	1,02	98	1,07	...	1,77	1,47	6,73
	Budget . 1901-2.	6	93	14	...	1,13	78	1,20	...	1,76	2,11	8,11
	Revised . 1901-2.	13	90	10	...	1,01	91	1,17	3	1,70	1 56	7,51
	Accounts . 1901-2.	25	57	14	...	1,07	71	1,22	2	1,75	1,51	7,24
On Regimental Loans and Advances.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Budget . 1901-2.	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Revised . 1901-2.	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Accounts . 1901-2.	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
On Currency Investment.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Budget . 1901-2 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Revised . 1901-2 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	2	4	...	...	18	24	1	...	71	62	1,82
	Budget . 1901-2 .	2	4	...	...	16	22	1	...	45	60	1,50
	Revised . 1901-2 .	2	4	...	...	16	22	1	...	76	63	1,84
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	2	4	...	...	16	22	2	...	83	41	1,70

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	2,15	...	..	...	—50	...	...	...	...	...	1,65
	Budget . 1901-2	4,56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,56
	Revised . 1901-2	3,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,98
	Accounts . 1901-2	4,36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,36
Other Items . .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	42	...	...	1	97	...	19	...	40	3	2,02
	Budget . 1901-2 .	5	...	...	1	1,03	...	12	...	26	4	1,51
	Revised . 1901-2 .	4	...	...	1	1,00	...	18	...	37	5	1,65
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	17	...	...	1	90	...	12	...	38	17	1,75
TOTAL INDIA IN RUPEES . .	Accounts . 1900-1	38,90	85	23	2	18,30	4,27	3,03	...	6,09	17,57	89,26
	Budget . 1901-2 .	46,30	1,54	26	2	19,02	4,44	2,97	...	5,62	20,68	1,00,85
	Revised . 1901-2 .	53,07	1,45	19	2	18,60	4,63	3,14	6	5,99	18,28	1,05,43
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	53,96	1,16	23	2	18,55	4,51	3,30	5	6,13	18,37	1,06,28

		Total India, equivalent in £.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	595,1	56,4	651,5
	Budget . 1901-1902	672,3	10,0	682,3
	Revised . 1901-1902	702,9	75,0	777,9
	Accounts . 1901-1902	708,5	77,2	785,7

70. The receipts in India under this head arise chiefly from the Paper Currency Investment and from Loans granted to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators. No alteration was made in the amount of the first during the year.

71. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years :

	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.	31st March 1900.	31st March 1901.	31st March 1902.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	7,32	6,72	1,27,43	4,98,50	5,46,41
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	7,66,99	7,62,96	7,54,36	7,47,89	7,41,12
Mofussil Municipalities	3,61	4,55	4,24	3,96	3,97
Landholders and others	7,49	7,58	51	99	2,29
District and Local Fund Committees .	10,06	9,44	9,19	9,84	9,59
Regimental and other Loans, Military .	7,32	7,01	7,35	6,90	6,75
Advances to Cultivators	2,66	3,01	4,12	7,71	7,57
TOTAL .	8,05,45	8,01,27	9,07,20	12,75,79	13,17,70
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	1,89,24	1,91,53	1,87,11	1,86,45	1,89,76
Port Funds	21,31	21,16	20,57	19,97	19,12
District and Local Fund Committees .	7,76	7,42	9,10	9,45	9,45
Landholders and others	4,69	5,80	5,83	4,27	14,02
Advances under Special Laws . .	22,50	22,18	21,54	19,82	18,15
Advances to Cultivators	2,23,38	1,81,09	2,08,03	3,27,65	3,32,45
TOTAL .	4,68,88	4,29,18	4,52,23	5,67,61	5,82,95
GRAND TOTAL .	12,74,33	12,30,45	13,59,43	18,43,40	19,00,65
Interest received	49,34	61,69	42,34	48,88	63,60
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	3·872	5·014	3·115	2·652	3·346

72. The interest paid in 1901-2 by Local Governments to the Government of India on account of loans held on the Provincial Account amounted to R16,21 or £108,1, while the actual sum realized and credited to Provincial Revenues amounted in the aggregate to R16,35 or £109,0.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*concluded.*

73. *Interest on Loans to Native States* shows an increase of 6,36 over the Budget. The actuals in India, where the increase occurred, include 7,73 recovered from Hyderabad against an estimate of 3,00, on account of the loan of 2 crores fully taken up in July 1901, and 1,86 from Jodhpur, 55 from Kota and 33 from Tonk, not anticipated in the Budget. In Bombay, the Native States in Gujrat and Kathiawar were not able to pay the amounts expected, owing to the continuance of famine. The excess in the Punjab represents the interest realized from the Jhind State on the loan granted to it in connection with the construction of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway.

74. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations* the Budget in Bengal was pitched too high; while the increase in Bombay was due to the recovery of arrears from the Ahmednagar Municipality. This also accounts for the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

75. Under *Interest on Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities* the receipt in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, represents the interest on a loan of 10 lakhs granted during the year to the Sardhana State in the Meerut District, and the decrease in Bombay was due to the postponement of an instalment expected to be recovered from the Jath State.

76. The short receipts under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws* occurred chiefly in Central Provinces and Bombay, due mainly to over-estimate, and in the latter, partly to the prevalence of famine. The decrease was to some extent counterbalanced by an excess in India, due to an under-estimate.

77. There was an excess receipt of 20 under *Interest on Securities of Provincial Funds,* due to an excess in Madras (38) and a deficiency in Bombay (19). In Madras the Budget anticipated the sale of the Government Securities held by the Tanjore District Board on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund; none were however sold, but, on the other hand, the invested capital was raised by the portion of the Railway Debenture Loan realized in the shape of Government Securities. The falling off in Bombay was due to the interest on Government Securities remaining undrawn, owing to the death of one of the joint receivers of interest on some of the Educational Trust Funds.

78. Under *Interest on Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies* the Budget did not anticipate high overdrawals by the Guaranteed Railway Company, while in the case of other Railway Companies it was overestimated.

79. Under *Miscellaneous* the excesses in India (12) and Bombay (13) represent special receipts from the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, respectively, on advances made to them. The excess in Madras (12) mainly represents increase in interest on arrears of Land Revenue, while the deficiency in Bengal was due to smaller realizations of Interest on arrears of Public Works and Road Cess.

80. In England the cash balances available for investment were larger, and the rate of interest obtained during a portion of the year was much higher than was estimated.

Section B.—Interest.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	EXPENDITURE :—			
—1,43,94	India (Rupee Figures) . .	—1,37,99	—1,57,46	—1,58,92
£		£	£	£
—959,6	Equivalent in Sterling . .	—919,9	—1,049,7	—1,059,5
3,098,5	England	3,019,3	3,005,0	3,003,8
2,138,9	TOTAL .	2,099,4	1,955,3	1,944,3

81. The total charges in this section showed a saving of £155,1 or R23,26 as compared with the Budget, and £194,6 or R29,19 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving as compared with the Budget was due, in India, to the reduction of the rupee loan of the year under review from two crores to one, and to the favourable rate of discount at which it was raised. The decrease in England was due to the discharge, without replacement, of £1,000,0 India bills, causing a saving of £45,2, and to the provision of £10,0 for interest on temporary loans which was not required. These savings were to some extent counterbalanced by an excess of £37,8 representing discount on the issue and sale of £2,009,5 India 3 per cent. stock, which was not provided for in the Budget, and by an increase of £2,0 in interest on India 3 per cent. stock, owing to sales of stock in excess of the amount entered in the Budget.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

82. The following figures give the particulars of loans raised or discharged during the years 1900-1 and 1901-2 :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
		£	£	£
	MANENT DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
2,000,0	Debt incurred	1,333,3	666,7	666,7
95,2	Debt discharged	93,3	94,0	93,7
+1,904,8	NET IN INDIA .	+1,240,0	+572,7	+573,0
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
3,000,0	India 3 per cent. Stock	1,000,0	2,009,5	2,009,5
5,922,4	Debenture and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway			
8,922,4	TOTAL INCURRED	1,000,0	2,009,5	2,009,5
	Debt discharged—			
	India 4 per cent. Stock	...	2	2
	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock .	...	...	...
...	TOTAL DISCHARGED	...	2	2
+8,922,4	NET IN ENGLAND	+1,000,0	+2,009,3	+2,009,3
+10,827,2	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND	+2,240,0	+2,582,0	+2,582,3
	TEMPORARY DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
301,9	Debt incurred	...	...	...
...	Debt discharged	301,9	301,9	301,9
+301,9	NET IN INDIA	—301,9	—301,9	—301,9
	ENGLAND—			
5,500,0	Temporary Loans incurred .	5,000,0	4,000,0	4,000,0
5,000,0	Temporary Loans discharged	5,000,0	5,000,0	5,000,0
+500,0	NET IN ENGLAND	...	—1,000,0	—1,000,0
+801,9	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND	—301,9	—1,301,9	—1,301,9

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

83. A probable rupee loan of 2,00 lakhs was announced in the Financial Statement of the 20th March 1901 with the usual reservation as to varying the programme if necessary. The satisfactory progress of the revenue made it apparent that it would not be necessary to borrow so large an amount, and in July 1901 the Government announced a 3½ per cent. rupee loan of 1,00 lakhs only. It was raised, on 14th August 1901 at an average rate of R97-4-10. Of the balance of loans previously notified for discharge R2,05 was paid consisting of 35,41 and 1,29 of the 4½, 4 and 3½ per cent. loans, respectively. Of the loans bearing interest 12,00 was paid on account of the Gwalior loan agreeably to the terms of agreement with the Durbar under which the loan was taken.

84. The only transaction in India in connection with the Temporary Debt was the payment of R45,29 to His Highness the Maharaja of Scindhia on 31st August 1901.

85. In England the Budget provided for an addition of £1,000,0 to the sterling debt. But when the time came for the issue of sterling Loan, it was considered desirable to increase the amount by two millions—one million to discharge a Temporary Loan, and one million to make advances to Railway Companies. The loan was accordingly advertised, but, owing to a fall in prices, the Secretary of State decided to withdraw it, allowing those, who had already applied, to receive their allotments if desired. The amount actually allotted was £709,5 and further stock of the value of £1,300,0 was sold later, raising the total issue during the year to £2,009,5.

86. In regard to the Temporary Loans there was a provision of £5,000,0. But as the sales in excess of Budget anticipations explained in the previous para to the extent of £1,000,0, were applied towards the discharge of India Sterling Bills, the issues of India Sterling Bills during the year under review were limited to £4,000,0.

87. The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below:—

Debt in India on 31st March 1901—

1900-1. Accounts.	Rate.	Principal.	Interest due.	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R	R	R
4,50	4½	1,00,00	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50
19,58	4	4,63,00	18,52	19,10	19,10	19,10
3,29,24	3½	99,15,12	3,47,03	3,51,45	3,44,51	3,42,33
32,77	3	11,07,07	33,21	33,25	33,00	32,99
56	4 Provincial Debentures	8,55	34	55	49	48
3,86,65	TOTAL			4,08,85	4,01,60	3,99,40
41	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			38	35	34
47	Interest on Temporary Loans			1,51	1,46	1,46
17,98	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			14,56	2,69	2,69
4,05,51	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA IN RUPEES			4,25,30	4,06,10	4,03,89
£				£	£	£
2,703,4	Equivalent in Sterling			2,835,3	2,707,3	2,692,6
4,371,0	England			4,386,0	4,371,6	4,370,3
7,074,4	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND			7,221,3	7,078,9	7,062,9

88. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below:—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
R		R	R	R
—1,98,29	India in Rupee figures	—1,94,46	—2,14,25	—2,15,97
£		£	£	£
—1,321,9	Equivalent in Sterling	—1,296,4	—1,428,3	—1,439,8
3,098,3	England	3,019,1	3,004,9	3,003,7
1,776,4		1,722,7	1,576,6	1,563,9
R	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—	R	R	R
6,03,80	India in Rupee figures	6,19,76	6,20,35	6,19,86
£		£	£	£
4,025,3	Equivalent in Sterling	4,131,7	4,135,6	4,132,4
1,272,7	England	1,366,9	1,366,7	1,366,6
5,298,0	TOTAL	5,498,6	5,502,3	5,499,0

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*concluded.*

89. The total payment of interest in India was less than the Budget by 21,41. The decrease was mostly due to the favourable rate of discount at which the reduced amount of new loan of 100 lakhs was raised, and to the large amount of interest on the 3½ per cent. loans remaining unclaimed at the end of the year. The saving on Provincial Debenture loans occurred chiefly in the additional payment on account of surplus profits of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The actuals on the Temporary Loans represent interest on the Gwalior Loan repaid on 31st August 1901. There was an excess of 1 in the United Provinces, which has already been sanctioned by the Local Government.

90. In England there was a saving of £45,2 on account of interest on India Bills, largely due to £1,000,0 discharged in June 1901 not having been replaced, and of £10,0 included in the Budget for interest on Temporary Loans from the Bank of England which was not required; on the other hand, there was an excess of £37,8 on account of Discount, which was not provided for in the Budget, and of £2,0 in interest on India 3 per cent. Stock, owing to sales of stock in excess of the amount entered in the Budget.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Special Loans	Accounts 1900-1	47	...	...	...	6,94	1	...	97	8,39
	Budget 1901-2	52	...	...	...	7,07	1	...	1,01	8,61
	Revised 1901-2	55	...	...	...	6,93	1	...	1,05	8,54
	Accounts 1901-2	51	...	...	...	7,04	1	...	95	8,51
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	Accounts 1900-1	8,52	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,07	9,73
	Budget 1901-2	8,61	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,14	9,89
	Revised 1901-2	8,69	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,10	9,93
	Accounts 1901-2	8,72	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,14	10,00
Savings Bank Deposits.	Accounts 1900-1	32,69	1	1	60	36	1,52	12	18	35,49
	Budget 1901-2	34,20	1	...	67	42	1,67	12	15	37,24
	Revised 1901-2	34,63	2	1	66	42	1,68	6	16	37,64
	Accounts 1901-2	34,63	2	1	67	41	1,68	3	21	37,66
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1900-1	24	...	1	33	...	4	1	11	74
	Budget 1901-2	22	...	1	35	...	4	1	10	73
	Revised 1901-2	27	...	1	28	...	...	3	9	68
	Accounts 1901-2	28	...	1	43	...	3	4	9	88
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1900-1	41,92	1	2	93	7,30	1,57	27	2,33	54,35
	Budget 1901-2	43,55	1	1	1,02	7,49	1,72	27	2,40	56,47
	Revised 1901-2	44,14	2	2	94	7,35	1,69	23	2,40	56,79
	Accounts 1901-2	44,14	2	2	1,10	7,45	1,72	21	2,39	57,05

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1900-1	362,3	2	302,5
	Budget 1901-2	376,5	2	376,7
	Revised 1901-2	378,6	1	378,7
	Accounts 1901-2	380,3	1	380,4

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	59	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	62
	Provincial	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	11
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government—Imperial		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Excess sanctioned by Local Government—Provincial		...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	10
" awaiting sanction of Imperial Government—	Imperial	59	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	61
	Provincial	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

91. The expenditure was more than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 58 and 2,70 respectively. The most important fluctuation occurred in India, and was almost entirely confined to interest on *Savings Bank Deposits*, sufficient allowance not having been made for the growth of the transactions of the Post Office Savings Bank. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due to the same cause. In Madras the decrease is an effect of the transfer of the East Coast Railway to the Madras, and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Companies, which has caused a large diminution in the balance of the Provident Fund of that Railway on which interest is payable at Madras. The excess of 11 on *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* in India was chiefly on account of non-transferable Treasury

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations—*concluded.*

Notes (Madras), and to an under-estimate of interest payable to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The excess of 6 under Miscellaneous in India occurred in the payment of interest on Guaranteed Railway Fund.

92. The usual details of the interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds and Savings Bank deposits are noted below :—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
8,32	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	,40	8,47	8,50
1,07	Bombay " "	1,14	1,10	1,14
34	Other Funds	35	36	36
9,73	TOTAL .	9,89	9,93	10,00

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
29,00	Post Office Savings Banks	30,20	30,64	30,61
3,42	State Railway Provident Institutions . . .	3,73	3,67	3,65
1,77	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund. . . .	1,92	1,94	1,92
41	Regimental Savings Banks	37	35	37
89	Other Accounts	1,02	1,04	1,11
35,49	TOTAL .	37,24	37,64	37,66

Section C.

POST OFFICE.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
2,03,57	India (Rupee Figures)	2,00,74	2,05,76	2,07,56
£		£	£	£
1,357,1	Equivalent in Sterling	1,338,2	1,371,7	1,383,7
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
1,68,73	India (Rupee Figures)	1,78,78	1,76,90	1,77,83
£		£	£	£
1,124,9	Equivalent in Sterling	1,191,9	1,179,3	1,185,5
97,3	England	98,0	97,2	95,1
1,222,2	TOTAL	1,289,9	1,276,5	1,280,6
	NET.			
+34,84	India (Rupee Figures)	+21,96	+28,86	+29,73
+232,2	Equivalent in Sterling	+146,3	+192,4	+198,2
—97,3	England	—98,0	—97,2	—95,1
+134,9	TOTAL	+48,3	+95,2	+103,1

TELEGRAPH.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
--		R	R	R
1,32,78	India (Rupee Figures)	1,24,50	1,32,20	1,34,94
£		£	£	£
885,2	Equivalent in Sterling	830,0	881,4	899,6
10,6	England	4,2	8,5	8,5
895,8	TOTAL	834,2	889,9	908,1
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
83,41	India (Rupee Figures)	92,00	90,25	91,30
£		£	£	£
556,1	Equivalent in Sterling	613,3	601,7	608,7
226,6	England	260,1	316,3	295,5
782,7	TOTAL	873,4	918,0	904,2
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+49,37	India (Rupee Figures)	+32,50	+41,95	+43,64
£		£	£	£
+329,1	Equivalent in Sterling	+216,7	+279,7	+290,9
—216,0	England	—255,9	—307,8	—287,0
+113,1	TOTAL	—39,2	—28,1	+3,9

Section C.—*continued.*

MINT.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
4,75,93	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	4,87	82,15	83,30
£		£	£	£
3,172,9	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	32,5	547,7	555,4
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
4,70,96	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	7,74	72,87	73,72
£		£	£	£
3,139,7	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	51,6	485,8	491,4
13,1	England	16,9	14,0	12,6
3,152,8	TOTAL	68,5	499,8	504,0
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+4,97	India (Rupee Figures) . .	—2,87	+9,28	+9,58
£		£	£	£
+33,2	Equivalent in Sterling	—19,1	+61,9	+64,0
—13,1	England	—16,9	—14,0	—12,6
+20,1	TOTAL	—36,0	+47,9	+51,4

93. Under Post Office the net receipts showed an improvement of £54,8 or R8,22, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by £31,8 or R4,77. The improvement as compared with the Budget was due to the normal increase in the receipts from sale of Postage Stamps, the growth of the operations of the Money Order Department, and a decrease in the expenditure, chiefly for the conveyance of mails, in the payments to Railways and Road Establishments.

94. The decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due to increased expenditure, chiefly in Establishment charges, arising out of the expansion and development of the Department, partly counterbalanced by the improvement in the receipts from sale of Stamps and Money Order Receipts.

95. The net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years are shown by the following figures:—

	Net Receipts.
	R
1897-98	14,97
1898-99	18,90
1899-00	18,91
1900-01	20,24
1901-02	15,47

96. Under Telegraph the net receipts showed an improvement of £43,1 or R6,46 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and a falling off of £109,2 or R16,38. The improvement was due to better message receipts than was expected, reduced by increased expenditure in England on account of the Indo-European Telegraphs.

97. Under Mint the net receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by £87,4 or R13,11 and £31,3 or R4,69, respectively. The improvement as compared with the Budget was due to a large dollar coinage, re-coinages undertaken for Native States, and to gain on copper coinage arising out of an unexpected demand for copper coin.

Section C—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office.

1900-1. Accounts.			1901-2. Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.
	R			R		R	R
	12,41	PARCEL AND OTHER POSTAGE COLLECTED IN CASH		12,45		12,60	12,71
		SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—					
1,23,51		Ordinary	1,21,50		1,25,74		1,26,61
29,11		Service	28,80		29,00		29,19
1,52,62			1,50,30		1,54,74		1,55,80
		Deduct—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices					
1,30			*1,20*		*1,35*		*1,53*
	1,51,32			1,49,10		1,53,39	1,54,27
	3,55	MAIL CART, PARCEL VAN, PASSENGER AND GOODS SERVICE . . .		3,50		3,50	3,55
	34,11	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS . .		33,50		34,10	34,79
	1,07	OTHER RECEIPTS		1,12		1,03	1,19
	2,02,46			1,99,67		2,04,62	2,06,51
		DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—					
	17	Central Provinces		16		17	8
	14	Bengal		16		12	12
	80	Punjab		75		58	56
	...	N.-W. Frontier Province . . .		...		27	29
	1,11			1,07		1,14	1,05
	2,03,57	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES) . .		2,00,74		2,05,76	2,07,56
	£			£		£	£
	1,357,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING		1,338,2		1,371,7	1,383,7

98. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by R6,82 or £45,4 and the actuals of the previous year by R3,99 or £26,6. The increase, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Sale of Postage Stamps*, in *Ordinary* (5,11) and in *Service* (39), and under *Money Order Receipts* (1,29), owing to the growth of the operations of the department being larger than was expected. There were small improvements under *Parcel and other Postage collected in Cash* (26), due to an under-estimate, under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger and Goods Service* (5), and under *Other Receipts* (7), but these increases were partly counterbalanced by a larger deduction than was expected under *Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices* (41), owing to arrear payments. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Sale of Postage Stamps, Ordinary* (1,37) and *Money Order Receipts* (69), and was due to the causes given above. The decrease under *District Post Collections* in the Central Provinces (8), was due to short recovery of contributions from Feudatory States. In the Punjab (19), it was due to the transfer of these receipts, from 8th November 1901, to the North-West Frontier Province. The increase of 10, taking the two provinces together, was due to increased business on account of the Mahsud Blockade.

15.—Post Office.

1900-1. Accounts.			1901-2. Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.
	R			R		R	R
	7,16	CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA . .		7,82		7,69	7,61
	1,00,31	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES		1,06,79		1,06,60	1,06,35
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—					
12,06		Road Establishment and Contingencies . . .	12,90		12,74		12,36
12,82		Railway Charges . .	14,76		14,55		13,89
6,89		Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service, Establishment and Charges . . .	6,87		7,00		6,89
29		Other Charges . . .	30		33		30
	32,06			34,83		34,62	33,44

Section C.—*continued.*

15.—Post Office.—*concluded.*

	1,93	Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps		1,90		1,93		1,97
	6,20	Subsidies		6,27		6,27		6,25
	7,22	Stationery and Printing		6,77		7,07		8,14
	33	Miscellaneous		40		39		33
		Lump reduction by Finance Department		...		*1,50*		...
	1,55,21			1,64,78		1,63,07		1,64,09
		District Post Charges—						
37		India	36		35		36	
77		Central Provinces	75		71		68	
1,83		Burma	2,44		2,38		2,34	
50		Assam	51		50		49	
3,67		Bengal	3,48		3,53		3,54	
1,87		U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,93		1,84		1,85	
2,37		Punjab	2,41		2,14		2,14	
...		N.-W. Frontier Province	...		28		26	
1,05		Madras	1,07		1,07		1,05	
1,09		Bombay	1,05		1,03		1,03	
	13,52			14,00		13,83		13,74
	1,68,73	Total India (Rupee Figures)		1,78,78		1,76,90		1,77,83
	£			£		£		£
	1,124,9	Equivalent in Sterling		1,191,9		1,179,3		1,185,5
	97,3	England		98,0		97,2		95,1
	1,222,2	Total Sterling		1,289,9		1,276,5		1,280,6

99. The expenditure in India showed a saving of R95 or £6,3 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by R9,10 or £60,7.

100. The saving under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, occurred chiefly in the office of account and audit, under establishment (17), owing to vacancies, under travelling allowances (6), and contingencies (3), counterbalanced by excesses under Direction in salaries (4), due to leave vacancies, and in contingencies (5), due to the installation of electric fans and lights. The excess over the previous year was due mainly to the last two causes and the entertainment of additional establishment. Under *Presidency and District Offices*, the saving of 44 was chiefly due to leave arrangements and deputations of officers (72), and to gain in working combined offices (34), partly counterbalanced by increased charges under salaries, due to the appointment of temporary Superintendents (9), under temporary establishment (11), under grain compensation (32), and under contingencies (9). The increase of 6,04 as compared with the previous year, was mainly due to increased expenditure under establishment (4,10), salaries (30), travelling and local allowances (41), Aligarh Workshop and other supplies (70), and under contingencies (85), owing to the expansion and development of the Department. The saving of 54 under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* was chiefly due to over-estimate, under subsidy for conveyance of mails (31), and for allowances for horses and camels (16), and to the allotment for revision of runners' lines not having been fully utilized (5). The excess over the previous year was chiefly due to extension of runners' lines. Under *Railway Charges* the saving of 87 occurred chiefly in the payments to the East Indian, Madras, Great Indian Peninsula, South Indian, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Indian Midland Railways. The excess over the previous year was due to the more extensive use of Railways. Under *Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps* the excesses (7), over the Budget and (4) over the actuals of the previous year were due to the larger sales of ordinary stamps. The excesses under *Stationery and Printing* as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, were due to larger supplies of stationery and more printing work done. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving occurred in the payment of compensation for lost articles.

101. Under *District Post Charges* the saving in the Central Provinces (7), occurred in the pay of Village Postmen and runners, and in grain compensation allowance. In Burma the saving (10), was due to the provisions for the Akyab-Chittagong mail service and certain other charges not having been fully utilized; the excess over the previous year (51), was due to the establishment of a new line of postal communication between Akyab and Chittagong, and the re-adjustment of certain subsidies. The saving in the Punjab is covered by the excess in the North-West Frontier Province, to which the charges were transferred from the 8th November 1901.

102. The expenditure in England fell short of the Budget Estimate by £2,9 or R43, due to smaller demands for stores than anticipated. Of the excesses in Bengal (6), and the North-West Frontier Province (26), 3 in the former and 25 in the latter have been sanctioned, and 3 (Provincial) and 1 (Imperial), respectively, await sanction.

Section C.—*continued.*

XIV—Telegraph.

1900-1 Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Message Revenue—			
45,64	Sale of Stamps, deducting Refunds etc.	44,61	42,37	42,30
4,62	Receipts from other Administrations	4,39	4,60	5,06
41,93	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps, and Book Transfer	34,50	38,03	39,50
92,19		83,50	85,00	86,86
	Other Revenue—			
17,59	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	17,90	19,40	19,51
1,98	Rent of Local and Private Lines	2,00	2,00	2,10
22	Royalty from Telephone Companies	20	20	22
—6	Recoveries from Guarantors	—7	—10	—10
56	Miscellaneous Revenue	47	50	63
20,29		20,50	22,00	22,36
1,12,48	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	1,04,00	1,07,00	1,09,22
20,30	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	20,50	25,20	25,72
1,32,78	TOTAL INDIA	1,24,50	1,32,20	1,34,94
£		£	£	£
885,2	Equivalent in Sterling	830,0	881,4	899,6
10,6	England	4,2	8,5	8,5
895,8	GRAND TOTAL	834,2	889,9	908,1

Indian Telegraphs.

103. The decrease as compared with the preceding year is due to a fall of R5,33 in the message revenue, attributed as regards State messages, to a reduction in the number of telegrams in connection with the wars in China and South Africa, and, as regards private messages, to the greater use of deferred telegrams, the reduction in the rates between India and Europe, and to the opening of an alternative route between England and Australia *viâ* South Africa. Under rents of wires and instruments leased to railways and canals, there is an increase of R1,92, due to an increase in the wire mileage of railways and canals. The receipts exceeded the Budget by 5,22, of which the message revenue accounted for 3,36, and rents of wires and instruments leased to railways and canals for 1,61.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

104. The receipts in India during 1901-2 were better than those of the previous year by R5,42 and the Budget by R5,22. The increase is attributed to large message receipts owing to the expansion of traffic. The increase of £4,3 in the receipts in England over the Budget Estimate was chiefly due to large receipts from the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph administration on account of traffic balances.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

Capital Account.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
7,18	India	11,71	10,00	9,97
£		£	£	£
47,9	Equivalent in Sterling	78,1	66,7	66,5
152,4	England	171,7	171,7	162,6
	Revenue Account.			
R		R	R	R
69,44	India	72,65	73,00	74,32
£		£	£	£
462,9	Equivalent in Sterling	484,3	486,7	495,5
4,9	England	5,1	4,0	3,5
668,1	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	739,2	729,1	728,1

Section C.—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*concluded.*

Indo-European Telegraphs.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
6,79	India	7,64	7,25	7,01
£		£	£	£
45,3	Equivalent in Sterling	50,9	48,3	46,7
41,3	England	65,3	122,6	111,4
	Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
	Eastern Telegraph Company.			
10,0	England	...	...	...
114,6	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES	134,2	188,9	176,1
R		R	R	R
83,41	TOTAL INDIA	92,00	90,25	91,30
£		£	£	£
556,1	Equivalent in Sterling	613,3	601,7	608,7
226,6	England	260,1	316,3	295,5
782,7	GRAND TOTAL	873,4	918,0	904,2

Indian Telegraphs.

105. The total expenditure during 1901-2 exceeded that of the previous year by £60,0. The increase was due partly to the construction of a larger number of departmental, railway and canal lines of telegraph than in the previous year, and partly to the expansion of operations of the Department necessitating an increase in the Signalling charges, and the maintenance and repair of greater lengths of lines. The short outlay of £11,1, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was mainly due to the payments made by the Secretary of State on account of stores being less than was estimated by the India Office.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

106. The expenditure in 1901-2 was more than that of the previous year by £61,5 and the Budget Estimate by £41,9. The increase was due partly to construction of a new cable between Jask and Muscat, and partly to larger payments in England in respect of revenue. The short outlay of £12,8, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was due to the expenditure on the Jask-Muscat cable, and to the message out-payments in England being somewhat less than allowed for. The subsidy payable to the Eastern Telegraph Company (£10,0), on account of the Zanzibar-Mauritius Cable, ceased from 1st April 1901.

XV.—Mint.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
2,20	Fees for coining Silver	4,00	5,96	6,71
2	Assay Fees	1	2	2
4,73,38	Gain on Coinage Operations	55	72,71	72,10
4	Gain on Copper Coinage	...	3,00	3,84
	Other Receipts—			
23	Calcutta	20	32	49
6	Bombay	11	14	14
4,75,93	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	4,87	82,15	83,30
£		£	£	£
3,172,9	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	32,5	547,7	555,4

Section C.—*concluded.*

XV.—Mint—*concluded.*

107. The actuals under this head show an increase of 78,43 over the Budget and a decrease of 3,92,63 as compared with those of the previous year. The greater part of the increase over the Budget occurred under *Gain on Coinage Operations* (71,55) and was due to no provision having been made in the estimates for profits on coinage in accordance with the procedure explained in paragraph 191 of the Financial Statement of 1901-2. The gross receipts represent chiefly the gain on coinage of silver which remained to be coined at the end of 1900-1, and also on recoinages undertaken for the Kotah, Jhalawar, Bundi and Cambay States. The large receipts in the previous year were due to profits on the extraordinary coinage of rupees to supply the demand for increased currency and on the recoinage of Baroda rupees. The increase under *Fees for coining Silver* was due to a larger dollar coinage than was expected. In view of the large issues of copper coin during the famine, the Budget made no provision for a net issue during the year but a large demand sprang up and resulted in the receipt under *Gain on Copper Coinage.*

108. Under *Other Receipts* the excess in Calcutta was due to the supply of brass weights to the Benares Opium Agency and to the charges levied for coinage of Straits cents.

17.—Mint.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
2,81	Calcutta	2,64	2,77	2,83
3,88	Bombay	2,34	3,34	3,36
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
1,76	Calcutta	76	1,34	1,99
6,27	Bombay	90	1,99	2,12
	OTHER CHARGES—			
78	Calcutta	70	70	67
76	Bombay	40	55	49
	NET PROFIT ON SILVER COINAGE PAID TO THE GOLD RESERVE FUND—			
1,41,85	Calcutta	...	26,43	26,43
3,12,85	Bombay	...	35,84	35,83
1,47,20	TOTAL CALCUTTA	4,10	31,24	31,92
3,23,76	" BOMBAY	3,64	41,63	41,80
4,70,96	" INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	7,74	72,87	73,72
£		£	£	£
3,139,7	Equivalent in sterling	51,6	485,8	491,4
13,1	England	16,9	14,0	12,6
3,152,8	TOTAL IN STERLING	68,5	499,8	504,0

109. The charges in India under this head exceeded the Budget by 65,98 but were less than the actuals of the previous year by 3,97,24. The cause of the excess, as compared with the Budget, was chiefly the transfer of the net profits on silver coinage to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund, for which no provision was made as explained in last year's Financial Statement. Under *Establishment* the excess of 19 in Calcutta and 1,02 in Bombay was mainly due to heavy coinage operations, which necessitated increased expenditure for temporary establishment, overtime allowances and contingent charges; the higher rate of pay drawn by the Mint Master and the appointment of a probationer in the Assay office, not provided for in the Budget, also contributed to the excess in Bombay. The excess under *Loss on Coinage* was due to the recoinage of the currency of the native states and by wear in uncurrent coin received into Mint for recoinage. Of the excesses of 27,82 in Calcutta and 38,16 in Bombay, 26,43 and 37,93 were, respectively, sanctioned, and the remainders, 1,39 and 23, await the sanction of the Government of India. As compared with the previous year the decrease was due to the large transfer of profits to the Gold Reserve Fund in 1900-1 in consequence of the large coinage in that year. The payments in England were smaller than were indicated in the estimates.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS—	R	R	R
1,86,17	India (Rupee figures) . .	1,81,19	1,85,44	1,88,01
£		£	£	£
1,241,2	India (equivalent in Sterling) .	1,207,9	1,242,9	1,259,4
1,9	England	1,8	1,8	1,8
1,243,1	TOTAL .	1,209,7	1,244,7	1,261,2

110. The receipts in this Section showed an improvement of £51,5 or R7,72 over the Budget Estimate, and of £18,1 or R2,72 over the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget, £24,1 or R3,62 of the increase occurred under Law and Justice—Jails, due to the large number of prisoners employed on manufactures throughout the year in Bengal, and to unusually large supplies in Madras of Jail manufactured articles to the Military Department, in connection with the operations in South Africa and China; £17,5 or R2,63 under Marine, due chiefly to large recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine Vessels on Imperial Service; £5,2 or R78 under Education, due mainly to the credit to this head of certain contributions from municipalities in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, hitherto shown under XXV—Miscellaneous; £6,6 or R99 under Medical, due to large contibutions from municipalities and private persons in aid of dispensaries in Bengal, to the transfer to this head of similar contributions from XXV—Miscellaneous in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to high receipts of Medical College fees in Bombay, and £3,8 or R57 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due to the large demand for quinine in Bengal and Madras, and to the transfer of the Hissar Cattle Farm from the Military to the Civil Department. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £2,8 or R42 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due to a decrease in the receipts from court-fees realized in cash, and in magisterial fines, and of £2,9 or R43 under Police, due mainly to low receipts for police supplied to private persons in Bengal, and for private watchmen or ramoshis in Bombay.

111. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, £5,4 or R81 occurred chiefly under Law and Justice—Jails, due to recoveries of arrears from Native States of the cost of maintenance of their convicts at Port Blair; £10,8 or R1,63 under Education, due partly to the causes stated above and partly to large sales of articles manufactured at Reformatory Schools: £6,5 or R98 under Medical, due to the causes stated above, and £6,2 or R93 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due to the transfer of the Hissar Cattle Farm in India and large sales of aluminium ware in Madras. There were, on the other hand, decreases under Police (£5,3 or R79), and Marine (£9,1 or R1,36), due, in the former case, partly to the cause stated above, and partly to smaller receipts on account of Punitive Police in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh than in the previous year, and to a large contribution in 1900-1 from the Aden Port Trust, and in the latter to smaller recoveries than in 1900-1 in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial Service.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts . 1900-1.	32	9	25	6	23	21	15	...	49	35	2,15
	Budget . 1901-2.	23	15	25	7	28	20	14	...	14	22	1,68
	Revised . 1901-2.	25	10	25	6	28	20	10	1	16	31	1,72
	Accounts . 1901-2.	18	11	29	7	28	19	10	1	17	29	1,69
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts . 1900-1.	2	16	1	1	60	1,21	5	...	19	7	2,32
	Budget . 1901-2.	1	21	...	1	53	1,24	6	...	22	12	2,40
	Revised . 1901-2.	2	24	1	1	51	1,09	5	1	25	9	2,28
	Accounts . 1901-2.	2	22	...	1	47	1,04	4	...	26	8	2,14

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U.-P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	33	57	3.76	72	6,71	3,08	3,17	...	6,63	2,64	27.61
	Budget . 1901-2 .	44	70	3,80	88	6,75	2.94	3,27	...	7,21	3.05	29,04
	Revised . 1901-2 .	36	62	4,20	63	6,85	3,09	2,88	41	7,09	2,65	28,78
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	37	64	4,17	63	6,83	3,04	2,89	31	7,09	2,73	28,70
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	...	4	26	6	40	20	65	...	20	40	2,21
	Budget . 1901-2 .	...	4	5	5	45	17	65	...	21	51	2,13
	Revised . 1901-2 .	20	5	4	6	43	20	64	2	28	50	2,42
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	...	4	3	6	44	21	68	2	28	54	2,30
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	67	86	4,28	85	7,94	4,70	4,02	...	7.51	3.46	34,29
	Budget . 1901-2 .	68	1,10	4,10	1,01	8,01	4.55	4,12	...	7,78	3.90	35,25
	Revised . 1901-2 .	83	1,01	4.50	76	8,07	4.58	3,67	45	7.78	3.55	35,20
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	57	1,01	4.49	77	8,02	4.48	3.71	34	7,80	3.64	34,83
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1900-1 .											228,6
	Budget . 1901-2 .											235,0
	Revised . 1901-2 .											234,7
	Accounts . 1901-2 .											232,2

112. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 42, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 54. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, occurred under *Court-fees realised in Cash* (26), and *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* (34), counterbalanced by an increase of 17 under *Other Receipts.* As compared with the Budget, the decrease under the former head occurred chiefly in Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, due to low receipts from Amins' fees. Under *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* the decrease of 34, occurred chiefly in Assam (25), Madras (12) and Bombay (32) due to less receipts of Magisterial fines, counterbalanced by an increase of 37 in Burma, due to high receipts from criminal fines. The increase of 1,09, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in Burma (41), due to the above cause, and in Madras (46), due to increased receipts from translation and printing fees of the High Court. Under the first head, the receipts in India and Bombay, as compared with the Budget, were low and high, respectively, owing to receipts from lapsed Administrator General's deposits being small in the former and high in the latter province. In Madras the actuals of the previous year under this head included a special credit of 38 on account of the balance of the Audit Fund of the Administrator General's office which was closed under the orders of Government. Under *Other Receipts* the increase in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to improved receipts from pleadership examination fees and that in Madras to fees for petroleum licenses.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts . 1900-1	13	2,47	3.40	16	13,57	3.38	1,57	...	5,98	1,04	31,70
	Budget . 1901-2	14	2,42	3,66	16	11,13	3.56	1,65	..	4.75	1,04	28,51
	Revised . 1901-2	15	2,60	3,56	18	12,00	3,18	1,77	6	5,25	1,00	29,75
	Accounts 1901-2	13	2,47	3,56	17	13,50	3,03	1,76	4	5.47	1,00	31,13
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1900-1	11	1	37	19	12	44	75	...	23	47	2,69
	Budget . 1901-2 .	10	1	34	17	15	44	60	...	25	38	2,44
	Revised . 1901-2 .	11	2	34	16	20	32	76	...	25	89	3.05
	Accounts 1901-2 .	6	1	35	14	19	33	72	1	24	1,00	3,05
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	2,38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,38
	Budget . 1901-2 .	3,01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,01
	Revised . 1901-2 .	3,19	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,19
	Accounts 1901-2 .	3,40	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,40
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	2.62	2,48	3,77	35	13,69	3.82	2,32	...	6,21	1,51	36,77
	Budget . 1901-2 .	3,25	2,43	4,00	33	11.28	4.00	2,25	...	5,00	1.42	33,96
	Revised . 1901-2 .	3.45	2,02	3,90	34	12,20	3,50	2.53	6	5.50	1,89	35,99
	Accounts. 1901-2 .	3,59	2,48	3,91	31	13,69	3,36	2,48	5	5,71	2,00	37,58
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1900-1											245,1
	Budget . 1901-2											226,4
	Revised . 1901-2											239,9
	Accounts. 1901-2											250,5

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—*concluded.*

113. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 3,62 and 81, respectively. Under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* the improvement of 2,62, as compared with the Budget, was chiefly contributed by Bengal (2,37) and Madras (72). In Bengal it was due partly to the increased jail population employed on manufactures, and partly to the jails being more fully employed throughout the year, and to the better working of the Manufacture Department, and in Madras to the unusually large supplies to the Military Department in connection with the operations in South Africa and China, and to the general development in the manufacturing industry in jails. The increase in the Punjab was attributable to a special effort made to recover outstandings. These increases were partly counterbalanced by low receipts in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (53), due chiefly to the factory work in several jails having been brought to a standstill, for long periods, owing to epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever and cholera, to the great rise in the price of raw *moonj*, and to the check to the export trade in carpets, durries and mattings owing to the plague.

114. The net receipts under this head, after deducting the corresponding charges under 19B, are given below :—

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	5	55	1,81	2	2,30	1,53	46	...	1,96	40	9,08
	Budget . 1901-2 .	5	47	1,24	2	2,96	1,53	37	...	79	29	7,72
	Revised 1901-2 .	7	90	1,72	—2	—44	1,35	61	2	1,30	30	5,81
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	7	1,03	1,60	—3	2,14	1,31	52	1	1,38	32	8,35

115. Under *Other Receipts* the increase in Bombay (62), was due to the Deccan gang having been employed on remunerative work during the year; that in the Punjab (12), to the employment of a large number of prisoners on extra-mural labor, while the decrease of 11 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was due to low receipts from the Dairy Farm at Lucknow. Under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair*, the increase was due chiefly to arrear recoveries from Native States of the cost of maintenance of their convicts.

XVII.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts . 1900-1	...	1	65	1	10	65	6,10	...	...	69	8,21
	Budget . 1901-2	...	1	64	1	10	66	5,98	...	...	63	8,03
	Revised 1901-2	...	1	63	1	17	66	5,77	21	...	63	8,09
	Accounts 1901-2	23	1	54	1	8	68	5,82	25	...	61	8,23
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts . 1900-1	...	4	9	6	56	75	98	...	1,61	1,92	6,01
	Budget . 1901-2	...	5	10	1	55	17	47	...	1,58	1,85	4,78
	Revised 1901-2	...	7	10	2	44	21	81	5	1,69	1,70	5,09
	Accounts . 1901-2	...	8	11	2	44	21	61	5	1,77	1,70	4,99
Presidency Police .	Accounts . 1900-1	...	...	...	...	1,11	...	...	...	30	1,83	3,24
	Budget . 1901-2	...	...	..	...	99	...	...	...	28	1,80	3,07
	Revised . 1901-2	...	..	...	...	87	...	...	...	30	1,70	2,87
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	30	1,58	2,71
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts . 1900-1	10	1,63	2,50	94	5,39	3,55	1,08	...	3,22	2,32	20,73
	Budget . 1901-2	14	1,71	2,47	1,11	5,46	3,49	1,17	..	3,63	2,62	21,80
	Revised 1901-2	12	1,54	2,91	1,00	5,48	3,52	97	3	3,37	2,40	21,34
	Accounts 1901-2	11	1,58	2,86	98	5,49	3,60	98	3	3,29	2,33	21,25
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1900-1	8	6	46	90	3,74	50	15	...	39	36	6,64
	Budget . 1901-2	8	8	59	84	3,93	39	12	...	35	41	6,79
	Revised . 1901-2	8	8	16	88	4,14	38	15	1	38	34	6,60
	Accounts . 1901-2	8	7	21	88	4,32	38	15	1	40	36	6,86
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts . 1900-1	18	1,74	3,70	1,91	10,90	5,45	8,31	...	5,52	7,12	44,83
	Budget . 1901-2	22	1,85	3,80	1,97	11,03	4,71	7,74	...	5,84	7,31	44,47
	Revised . 1901-2	20	1,70	3,80	1,91	11,10	4,77	7,70	30	5,74	6,77	43,99
	Accounts . 1901-2	42	1,74	3,72	1,89	11,16	4,87	7,56	34	5,76	6,58	44,04
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1900-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 298,9
	Budget . 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	296,50
	Revised . 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	293,3
	Accounts . 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	293,6

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*concluded.*

116. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 43 and of the actuals of the previous year by 79. Of these decreases 36 and 53, respectively, occurred under *Presidency Police.* In Bengal the decline was due to low receipts from Police supplied to private persons, and in Bombay to a falling off in the receipts from private watchmen (Ramoshis). Under *Police supplied to Municipal Cantonment and Town Funds* the receipts in India represent recoveries from the Quetta Cantonment and Municipal Funds towards Cost of Quetta-Pishin Police Force, which was not anticipated in the Budget; while those in Burma were less, owing partly to the reduction, with effect from 1st July 1901, of the rate of contribution payable by the Rangoon Cantonment Fund in consequence of the curtailment of the Cantonment area, and partly to portions of the contributions payable by that Fund and by the Thayetmyo Cantonment Fund, not having been collected. Under *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons* the improvement, as compared with the Budget, occurred in all the provinces except Bengal and Bombay, and was due in the Punjab (1'4) and in Madras (19) to large recoveries on account of Punitive Police, and in the Central Provinces (3), to realizations from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on account of pay, etc., of guards supplied to the Superintending Engineer, Satpura Railway. The actuals of the previous year, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab, included large receipts on account of Punitive Police, and those in Bombay large contributions from the Aden Port Trust. Under *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* the decreases, in Assam (13), the Punjab (19), Madras (34) and Bombay (29), on account of cattle pound receipts, were partly counterbalanced by an increase of 39 in Burma, due to large receipts from fines in gambling cases, and from steam-boiler inspection fees and slaughter-house license fees. Under *Other Receipts* the improvement in Bengal was due to recoveries on account of Village Police, and the decline in Burma to the adjustment of the value of arms returned to the arsenal, by reduction of expenditure under *20.—Police* instead of by credit to this head.

XVIII.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	11,49	...	11,49
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	11,00	...	11,00
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	11,26	...	11,26
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	11,25	...	11,25
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts	1900-1	5,01	...	...	...	5,01
	Budget	1901-2	1,64	...	...	...	1,64
	Revised	1901-2	3,59	...	...	...	3,59
	Accounts	1901-2	3,93	...	...	...	3,93
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts	1900-1	33	12	2	...	47
	Budget	1901-2	42	11	2	...	55
	Revised	1901-2	55	3	1	...	59
	Accounts	1901-2	52	3	1	...	56
Registration and other Fees	Accounts	1900-1	...	6	61	60	1,27
	Budget	1901-2	...	7	62	61	1,30
	Revised	1901-2	...	5	62	62	1,29
	Accounts	1901-2	...	5	61	61	1,27
Coast Light Dues	Accounts	1900-1	...	3,66	...	...	3,66
	Budget	1901-2	...	3,60	...	...	3,60
	Revised	1901-2	...	3,51	...	...	3,51
	Accounts	1901-2	...	3,60	...	...	3,60
Other Receipts	Accounts	1900-1	22	24	81	...	1,27
	Budget	1901-2	29	24	56	...	1,09
	Revised	1901-2	36	23	71	...	1,30
	Accounts	1901-2	27	22	72	...	1,21
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1900-1	5,50	4,08	12,93	60	23,17
	Budget	1901-2	2,35	4,02	12,20	61	19,18
	Revised	1901-2	4,50	3,82	12,00	62	21,54
	Accounts	1901-2	4,72	3,90	12,59	61	21,82
Total in Sterling							£
	Accounts	1900-1	.	.	.	.	154,5
	Budget	1901-2	.	.	.	.	127,9
	Revised	1901-2	.	.	.	.	143,6
	Accounts	1901-2	.	.	.	.	145,4

117. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,64, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 1,35. Of the improvement, as compared with the Budget, 2,29 occurred under

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*.

XVIII.—Marine—*concluded*.

Dockyard Services, etc., due principally to large recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial Service. The recoveries on this account were, however, smaller than in the previous year. In Bengal there was an increase of 25 under *Pilotage Receipts*, which depend on the number and tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port, and in Burma the postponement of the sale of certain launches caused a fall of 8 under *Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores*.

XIX.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees from Schools and Colleges.	Accounts 1900-1	15	20	20	53	6,96	2,90	1,33	...	3,73	3,76	19,76
	Budget 1901-2	15	21	21	56	7,29	2,79	1,35	...	3,85	3,81	20,22
	Revised 1901-2	16	25	22	60	6,75	2,95	1,29	1	3,87	3,78	19,88
	Accounts 1901-2	18	25	23	61	6,83	2,97	1,30	1	4,00	3,73	20,11
Contributions	Accounts 1900-1	5	14	...	...	27	39	11	...	4	4	1,04
	Budget 1901-2	7	17	1	...	28	41	9	...	5	4	1,12
	Revised 1901-2	8	17	1	...	35	91	8	..	7	3	1,70
	Accounts 1901-2	7	17	..	...	34	93	8	...	6	4	1,69
Other Receipts	Accounts 1900-1	3	13	8	1	50	1,03	4	...	50	1,25	3,57
	Budget 1901-2	4	13	2	1	46	1,41	3	...	48	1,30	3,88
	Revised 1901-2	3	17	4	2	60	1,06	3	...	51	1,28	3,74
	Accounts 1901-2	3	16	8	2	68	1,13	4	...	61	1,45	4,20
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1900-1	23	47	28	54	7,73	4,32	1,48	...	4,27	5,05	24,37
	Budget 1901-2	26	51	24	57	8,03	4,61	1,47	...	4,38	5,15	25,22
	Revised 1901-2	27	59	27	62	7,70	4,92	1,40	1	4,45	5,09	25,32
	Accounts 1901-2	28	58	31	63	7,85	5,03	1,42	1	4,67	5,22	26,00
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162,5
	Budget 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	168,1
	Revised 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	168,8
	Accounts 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173,3

118. The receipts under this head were higher than the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 78 and 1,63, respectively. Under *Fees from Schools and Colleges* the only variations that need be noticed are the decrease in Bengal, due to low receipts from Fees from Government Schools, and that in Bombay due to an over-estimate in the local section, and the increases in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras, due in the former to high receipts from the Civil Engineering College fees and schools under the control of District Boards, and in the latter to improved attendance in the Law Colleges. Under *Contributions* the largest increase occurred in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (52), owing to the credit to this head of contributions by Municipalities to District Boards, hitherto credited under XXV—Miscellaneous. The increase in Bengal was in the contributions from Native States and private persons. Under *Other Receipts* the improvement occurred in all the provinces except the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where there was a decrease due to the Book Depôt system of Oudh not having been extended to the extent anticipated, and to the low receipts from the Roorkee College Workshop. The increases in the Central Provinces, Burma, Bengal, and Bombay were due chiefly to large receipts from sale-proceeds of articles manufactured at the Reformatory Schools, and that in Madras to larger sales in the School of Arts.

XX.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts 1900-1	..	...	...	2	62	...	9	...	20	52	1,45
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	2	60	...	10	...	17	46	1,35
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	2	60	1	11	...	21	75	1,70
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	2	60	1	12	...	21	76	1,72
Hospital Receipts	Accounts 1900-1	...	...	...	...	83	2	3	...	23	65	1,76
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	90	1	4	...	26	67	1,88
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	82	2	6	...	24	66	1,80
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	..	...	82	1	7	...	27	66	1,83
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts 1900-1	...	7	16	1	23	17	2	...	20	20	1,06
	Budget 1901-2	...	8	17	1	15	22	2	...	19	16	1,00
	Revised 1901-2	...	6	18	1	13	15	2	...	21	21	97
	Accounts 1901-2	...	6	18	1	14	13	3	...	21	20	96

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Contributions	Accounts 1900-1	11	4	2	1	72	1,59	44	...	77	33	4,03
	Budget 1901-2	10	5	2	1	71	1,66	41	...	74	36	4,06
	Revised 1901-2	11	4	3	1	79	2,18	39	4	65	40	4,64
	Accounts 1901-2	9	2	2	1	93	2,25	44	4	72	42	4,94
Other Receipts	Accounts 1900-1	1	3	5	3	6	19	7	...	36	25	1,05
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	4	3	6	22	5	...	40	24	1,04
	Revised 1901-2	...	2	5	3	6	23	7	1	39	8	94
	Accounts 1901-2	...	1	6	3	8	20	4	...	37	9	88
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1900-1	12	14	23	7	2,46	1,97	65	...	1,76	1,95	9,35
	Budget 1901-2	10	13	23	7	2,42	2,11	62	...	1,76	1,89	9,33
	Revised 1901-2	11	12	26	7	2,40	2,59	65	5	1,70	2,10	10,05
	Accounts 1901-2	9	9	26	7	2,57	2,60	70	4	1,78	2,13	10,33

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1	62,3	1,5	63,8
	Budget 1901-2	62,2	1,5	63,7
	Revised 1901-2	67,0	1,5	68,5
	Accounts 1901-2	68,9	1,4	70,3

119. The Indian receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,00, and the actuals of the previous year by 98. The largest improvement occurred under *Contributions* in Bengal (22), due to large receipts from Municipalities and private persons in aid of dispensaries, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (59), due to the transfer of contributions from Municipalities for dispensaries from XXV—Miscellaneous to this head. There was, however, a decrease of 3 in the Central Provinces in subscriptions from private persons towards the support of local dispensaries and for village sanitation. The improvement under *Medical College and School Fees* occurred chiefly in Bombay (30), due to increased attendance at the Grant Medical College. Under *Hospital Receipts* there was a decrease of 8 in Bengal in the receipts from paying patients. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the decreases in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were due to low receipts from the Dairy Farms attached to the Nagpur and Bareilly Lunatic Asylums, respectively, while the increase in Bombay was due to large receipts from paying patients. Under *Other Receipts* the decrease occurred chiefly in Bombay (15), due to the discontinuance, under Government of India orders, of fees for the inspection of vessels on Sundays and holidays.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1900-1	...	8	3	...	1	23	7	...	...	11	53
	Budget 1901-2	...	6	6	...	1	14	11	...	...	13	51
	Revised 1901-2	...	10	6	...	...	13	11	...	...	11	51
	Accounts 1901-2	...	10	6	...	1	12	13	...	...	13	55
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1900-1	...	10	...	...	4	49	55	...	4	2	1,24
	Budget 1901-2	...	11	...	...	5	52	52	...	3	2	1,25
	Revised 1901-2	...	12	...	...	20	51	50	1	3	2	1,39
	Accounts 1901-2	...	12	...	...	20	49	51	1	4	2	1,39
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1900-1	...	...	...	...	2,15	...	...	...	1,83	...	3,98
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	1,75	...	...	...	1,45	...	3,20
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	1,97	...	...	...	1,95	...	3,92
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	1,99	...	...	...	1,93	...	3,92
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1900-1	1	6	...	...	11	56	53	...	...	3	1,30
	Budget 1901-2	1	4	...	...	7	50	73	...	...	2	1,37
	Revised 1901-2	1	5	...	...	7	63	81	...	...	2	1,59
	Accounts 1901-2	1	6	...	...	7	57	64	...	...	2	1,37
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1900-1	36	1	...	...	15	7	6	...	...	12	77
	Budget 1901-2	22	1	...	...	12	6	5	...	...	14	60
	Revised 1901-2	50	1	...	...	18	6	8	...	...	15	98
	Accounts 1901-2	60	1	...	...	18	6	7	...	...	15	1,07

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1900-1	...	8	...	86	52	...	...	...	19	...	1,65
	Budget 1901-2	...	3	...	91	54	...	...	...	16	...	1,64
	Revised 1901-2	...	5	...	70	47	...	...	...	27	...	1,49
	Accounts 1901-2	...	8	...	62	49	...	...	...	26	...	1,45
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instruments Department.	Accounts 1900-1	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
	Budget 1901-2	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
	Revised 1901-2	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
	Accounts 1901-2	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Other Receipts	Accounts 1900-1	9	...	1	...	4	1	4	...	2,80	12	3,11
	Budget 1901-2	7	...	2	...	5	3	4	...	3,95	12	4,28
	Revised 1901-2	7	...	2	...	7	2	5	...	3,22	13	3,58
	Accounts 1901-2	10	...	1	...	5	1	4	...	3,34	14	3,69
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1900-1	1,27	33	4	86	3,02	1,36	1,25	...	4,86	40	13,39
	Budget 1901-2	1,23	25	8	91	2,59	1,25	1,45	...	5,59	43	13,78
	Revised 1901-2	1,47	33	8	70	2,96	1,35	1,55	1	5,47	43	14,35
	Accounts 1901-2	1,58	37	7	62	2,99	1,25	1,39	1	5,57	46	14,31

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1	89,3	4	89,7
	Budget 1901-2	91,8	3	92,1
	Revised 1901-2	95,6	3	95,9
	Accounts 1901-2	95,5	4	95,9

120. The Indian receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 53 and 92, respectively. The improvement, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was spread over almost all the heads. Under *Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation* the improvement of 4 in the Central Provinces was due to a good outturn of crops. Under *Botanical and Other Public Garden Receipts* the improvement of 15 in Bengal occurred in the receipts of the Birch Hill Park, Darjeeling. The increase of 72 under *Cinchona Plantations* was due to considerable increase in the demand for quinine both in Bengal and Madras. Under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* the increase in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to high receipts from the Batesar Fair in the Agra District, while the decrease in the Punjab occurred chiefly in the receipts from cattle fairs at Hissar and Rohtak. The heavy increase in India under *Veterinary and Stallion Receipts* was due to the transfer of the Hissar Cattle Farm from the Military Department. Under *Labour and Emigration* there was a decrease of 29 in Assam owing to a decrease in the number of labourers imported under the Act, counterbalanced by an increase of 10 in Madras due to an unexpected increase of emigration. Under *Other Receipts* the decrease in Madras was due to smaller sales of aluminium ware at the School of Arts than was anticipated, though they exceeded the sales of the previous year.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE :—	R	R	R
15,43,25	India (Rupee figures) .	16,31,14	15,81,63	15,78,71
£		£	£	£
10,288,4	India (equivalent in Sterling) .	10,874,2	10,544,2	10,524,7
683,2	England	584,6	619,8	622,1
10,971,6	TOTAL .	11,458,8	11,164,0	11,146,8

121. The expenditure in this Section showed a saving of £312,0 or R46,80 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of £175,2 or R25,28 as compared with the actuals of the previous year As compared with the Budget there was a saving of £91,7 or R13,75 under Police, due, in Burma, to the lapse of the provisions for increasing the number of Commandants and Assistant Commandants, and for the addition of eight companies of Military Police for the Shan States, and to the adjustment of the cost of re-arming some battalions of Military Police in 1900-1. In Bengal, it was caused by the District Executive Force being below the sanctioned strength, and by changes in *personnel*, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh by the absence of officers, by delay in re-organizing the supervising staff of the District Executive Police, and by the revision of the Village Chaukidari system not having been carried out to the extent anticipated. There were savings of £125,2 or R18,78 under Medical, due to the provision for plague expenditure having proved too high, chiefly in India, Bengal and Bombay, partly counterbalanced by high expenditure on this account in the Punjab and Madras, of £93,5 or R14,02 under Political, due to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn, of £68,3 or R10,25 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, chiefly in charges of the Survey of India, Geological and other surveys, Veterinary and Stallion charges, and in the expenditure in connection with the Census. There were smaller savings of £42,0 or R6,30 under Education, contributed by all the Provinces, but chiefly by Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, due mainly to certain special provisions not having been utilized, and to over-estimating in respect of local charges; and of £10,5 or R1,58 under Ecclesiastical, due partly to the transfer, from the Civil to the Military Department, of charges for capitation and travelling allowance of Wesleyan Presbyterian Ministers. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses of £31,5 or R4,72 under General Administration, due mainly to the extended tours of the Viceroy, to high Secretariat charges in nearly all the Provinces, and to high charges under Staff and Household in Bengal and Bombay; of £28,3 or R4,24 under Law and Justice—Jails, due to large purchases of raw material for jail manufactures in Bengal, and to an increase of jail population in some Provinces, and a rise in the price of food grains; and of £59,3 or R8,90 under Marine, due mainly to extensive alterations and repairs to certain Royal Indian Marine vessels, and to the supply of coal to a large number of His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf.

122. Of the increase, as compared with the previous year, £23,1 or R3,46 occurred under General Administration in Staff and Household, and Secretariat charges; £33,3 or R5,00 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due chiefly to the Judges of the Chief Court in Burma having drawn pay for the whole year against ten and-a-half months only in the previous year, and to an increase in the number of Myoôks, to the revision of salaries of District and Sessions Judges in Bengal, and to the creation of the appointment of Judicial Commissioner in the new North-West Frontier Province; of £39,1 or R5,86 under Police, due chiefly to the District Executive and Military Police Forces in Burma having been below the sanctioned strength in 1900-1, and to high expenditure in 1901-2 on Arms and Accoutrements, Petty Construction and Repairs and Purchase and Carriage of Supplies, and to increases in the District Executive and Railway Police Forces in Bengal, and the extension of the Village Police Act in the Orissa District; of £8,3 or R1,25 under Marine, due to the causes stated

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

above; of £41,2 or R6,18 under Education in all the Provinces; of £99,6 or R14,94 under Political, due to the drawings of the Amir of Afghanistan having exceeded those of 1900-1, and to charges in connection with the Waziristan Militia, and the Mahsud Blockade in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province; and of £36,5 or R5,47 under Scientific and other Minor Departments chiefly in the expenditure in connection with the Census. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £25,4 or R3,81 under Law and Justice—Jails, due to the high prices of food grains in 1900-1 and to the payment in that year of compensation to jail ration contractors in Bombay; and of £77,0 or R11,55 under Medical in charges connected with the plague.

18.—General Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1900-1	2,52	44	96	48	1,00	96	96	...	1,20	2,59	11,20
	Budget 1901-2	2,52	50	96	50	96	96	96	...	1,20	2,43	10,99
	Revised 1901-2	2,52	44	96	50	1,01	96	96	19	1,20	2,46	11,20
	Accounts 1901-2	2,54	44	96	46	1,00	96	97	17	1,20	2,46	11,16
Staff and Household	Accounts 1900-1	2,59	8	34	7	62	33	23	...	1,41	2,18	7,85
	Budget 1901-2	2,56	6	30	12	38	44	22	...	1,39	2,17	7,64
	Revised 1901-2	2,47	10	29	8	52	53	26	...	1,42	2,52	8,19
	Accounts 1901-2	2,40	10	29	8	1,14	42	26	6	1,42	2,83	9,00
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1900-1	2,08	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2,08
	Budget 1901-2	1,87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87
	Revised 1901-2	2,49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49
	Accounts 1901-2	2,09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09
Executive Council	Accounts 1900-1	4,20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35	1,30	6,85
	Budget 1901-2	4,06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35	1,30	6,71
	Revised 1901-2	4,05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34	1,30	6,69
	Accounts 1901-2	4,04	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,35	1,30	6,76
Legislative Council	Accounts 1900-1	1,08	...	12	...	26	2	3	...	2	7	1,60
	Budget 1901-2	93	...	18	...	35	6	2	...	11	2	1,67
	Revised 1901-2	73	...	15	...	35	7	...	...	3	6	1,39
	Accounts 1901-2	60	...	14	...	35	7	...	...	5	6	1,33
Secretariat	Accounts 1900-1	23,82	1,61	2,79	1,11	6,03	3,40	2,65	..	3,78	6,19	51,38
	Budget 1901-2	23,85	1,43	2,87	1,20	5,70	3,51	2,64	...	3,73	5,76	50,69
	Revised 1901-2	24,45	1,54	2,76	1,20	5,92	3,66	2,58	33	3,97	6,00	52,41
	Accounts 1901-2	24,62	1,57	2,79	1,21	6,08	3,67	2,71	30	3,89	6,06	52,90
Tour Charges	Accounts 1900-1	3,24	24	13	6	30	88	59	...	7	2	5,53
	Budget 1901-2	2,59	29	17	6	34	58	62	...	7	6	4,78
	Revised 1901-2	2,81	25	18	4	40	57	61	1	5	3	4,95
	Accounts 1901-2	3,22	31	20	3	37	69	45	12	12	2	5,53
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts 1900-1	4	...	1,09	...	2,83	2,62	1,53	...	1,72	...	9,83
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	1,14	...	2,99	2,64	1,55	...	1,62	...	9,94
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	1,19	...	2,83	2,73	1,59	21	1,65	...	10,20
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	1,19	...	2,83	2,71	1,67	20	1,71	...	10,31
Commissioners	Accounts 1900-1	1	2,13	4,58	61	5,75	4,82	3,38	...	...	2,53	23,83
	Budget 1901-2	...	2,11	4,36	55	5,90	4,94	3,45	...	...	2,41	23,72
	Revised 1901-2	...	2,01	4,32	56	5,93	4,94	3,26	...	...	2,59	23,61
	Accounts 1901-2	...	2,01	4,29	55	6,03	4,91	3,19	—1	...	2,59	23,56
Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails and Police.	Accounts 1900-1	...	31	...	61	...	57	58	...	...	54	2,61
	Budget 1901-2		34	...	51	...	54	58	...	...	55	2,52
	Revised 1901-2		34	...	53	...	51	58	...	...	20	2,16
	Accounts 1901-2	...	31	...	53	...	51	57	...	...	19	2,11

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Account Offices	Accounts 1900-1	6,22	1,14	3,06	54	3,70	2,99	1,82	...	2,56	2,93	24,96
	Budget 1901-2	6,85	1,11	3,07	56	3,65	3,04	1,86	...	2,79	2,87	25,80
	Revised 1901-2	6,36	1,08	3,01	56	3,71	3,09	1,83	...	2,80	2,88	25,32
	Accounts 1901-2	6,43	1,07	2,99	55	3,72	3,07	1,86	...	2,79	2,89	25,37
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1900-1	1,15	...	30	...	...	13	14	...	31	84	2,87
	Budget 1901-2	1,22	...	32	...	...	13	16	...	32	93	3,08
	Revised 1901-2	1,22	...	31	...	...	14	15	...	32	83	2,97
	Accounts 1901-2	1,24	...	31	...	...	14	15	...	32	84	3,00
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts 1900-1	1,89	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28	55	2,72
	Budget 1901-2	1,91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	55	2,75
	Revised 1901-2	1,90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	56	2,80
	Accounts 1901-2	1,93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	57	2,77
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts 1900-1	1	35	...	3	2,41	75	1,58	...	3,01	1,15	9,29
	Budget 1901-2	2	35	...	3	2,28	82	1,72	...	3,14	1,16	9,52
	Revised 1901-2	2	35	...	3	2,68	76	1,44	16	2,94	1,17	9,55
	Accounts 1901-2	2	34	...	3	2,57	77	1,45	13	3,14	1,13	9,58
Reserve Treasuries.	Accounts 1900-1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budget 1901-2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Revised 1901-2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11
	Accounts 1901-2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lump addition	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts 1900-1	48,92	6,30	13,37	3,51	22,99	17,47	13,49	...	15,71	20,91	1,62,67
	Budget 1901-2	48,45	6,19	13,37	3,53	22,55	17,74	13,78	...	16,02	20,21	1,61,84
	Revised 1901-2	49,15	6,11	13,17	3,50	23,35	17,96	13,26	90	16,04	20,60	1,64,04
	Accounts 1901-2	49,27	6,15	13,16	3,44	24,09	17,92	13,35	97	16,26	20,94	1,65,55

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1	1,084,5	255,2	1,339,7
	Budget 1901-2	1,078,9	252,4	1,331,3
	Revised 1901-2	1,093,6	258,9	1,352,5
	Accounts 1901-2	1,103,7	259,1	1,362,8

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant.	Imperial	83	...	...	...	4	...	...	84	...	...	1,71
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,50	21	...	13	29	78	2,91
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	83	...	...	...	4	...	...	74	...	...	1,61
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
" " Local Government	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,50	21	...	...	28	78	2,77
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

123. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 3,71 and 2,88, respectively. The excess as compared with the Budget occurred mainly under *Staff and Household* (1,36), chiefly in Bengal, and Bombay, due to the construction of new saloon carriages, and high hill journey charges in Bengal, and the purchase of new tents in Bombay for the Delhi Durbar: under *Secretariat* (2,21), in all the provinces except Burma, chiefly in salaries, and telegram and hill journey charges, and under *Tour Charges* in India, owing to the more extended tours of the Viceroy. As compared with the previous year, the excess occurred chiefly under *Staff and Household* and *Secretariat* and was due mainly to the causes stated above.

124. Under *Salaries of Governor-General, Governors, etc.*, the excess was due to the creation of the North-West Frontier Province from the 9th of November 1901. Under *Staff and Household* the excesses in Bengal and Bombay have been explained above. The excess in the Central Provinces (4)

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

was due to the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner for six months, while, the saving in Assam (4), was due to the appointment of Personal Assistant having remained vacant for a part of the year. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh there was a saving of 11, covered by an excess under *Tour Charges*, there being one consolidated grant under the two heads. There was also an excess of 9 due to the enhancement of the taxes on Government House, at Naini Tal, and to payment of arrears on this account. The charge of 6 in the North-West Frontier Province represents the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Commissioner, and the salary of his Private Secretary. Under *Durbar Fund*, the excess was due to the increase sanctioned in the annual contract allowance for household expenditure of the Viceroy, after the Budget was framed. Under *Executive Council*, the charge in the Punjab represents the salary of Sir Charles Rivaz as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Under *Legislative Council*, the saving in India (27), was due to too large a provision for salaries and travelling allowances of official members, and in Madras (6), to the Madras member of the Supreme Council not having drawn his salary in Madras, while the excess in Bombay (4) was due to an additional member of that council having drawn his pay in Bombay.

125. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,21, of which 77 were in India, 14 in the Central Provinces, 1 in Assam, 38 in Bengal, 16 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 7 in the Punjab, 30 in the North-West Frontier Province, 16 in Madras, 30 in Bombay, and a saving of 8 in Burma. The details in the India Secretariat charges are given below :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	Secretariat (India).			
3,02	Financial Department	2,95	2,96	2,99
75	Statistical Department	77	93	91
3,15	Home Department	2,98	3,00	2,91
1,60	Legislative Department	1,50	1,40	1,50
4,19	Foreign Department	4,25	4,44	4,60
2,00	Revenue and Agriculture	1,95	2,06	2,09
8	Translator's Department	8	8	8
3,62	Public Works Department	3,31	3,35	3,32
37	Record Department	28	29	29
5,04	Military Department	4,91	5,06	5,09
...	Imperial Library	87	88	84
23,82	TOTAL	23,85	24,45	24,62

126. The excess in the Statistical Department (14), was due mainly to the transfer of the Bengal Statistical Establishment; that in the Foreign, Revenue and Agricultural and Military Departments, chiefly to high telegram charges; in the Foreign Department, it was also partly due to revision of establishment, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the grant of privilege leave to both officers and clerks, and in the Military Secretariat, to the entertainment of an additional officer for the revision of the Army Regulations, and to the senior rank of the second Deputy Secretary. In the Central Provinces the excess was due to the appointment of an officer on special duty, and to increased charges on account of purchase of furniture and office expenses; in Bengal and the United Provinces of Arga and Oudh it was mainly due to the grant of privilege leave, and, in the latter, partly also to the deputation of officers on special duty. The excesses in the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province was mainly due to the creation of the latter Province. In Madras it was due to the grant of privilege leave to the Chief Secretary, and to increased contingent charges, and that in Bombay to the appointment of an additional temporary officer, to an increase in charges for establishments on famine duty, and to the grant of leave. Under *Tour Charges* the excess in India has been explained above; the excess in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was covered by a saving under *Staff and Household* as stated above; in the North-West Frontier Province the charges represent the tour expense of the Chief Commissioner, while in Madras the excess was due to expenditure in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The saving in the Punjab was partly in the tour charges of the Lieutenant-Governor, and partly in travelling and deputation allowances of the Civil Secretariat. Under *Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner*, the excess in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was due to the deputation of officers in connection with the Tenancy Bill, that in the Punjab and Madras to the grant of privilege leave, while the expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province is accounted for by the creation of that Province. The saving in Bengal was due to the charges for keeping record rooms in order, provided for under this head, having been adjusted under appropriate heads. Under *Commissioners* the decrease in the Central Provinces was due to the transfer of establishment from offices of Divisional Commissioners to Courts of the Divisional Judges, and to savings in salaries,

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*concluded.*

and that in the Punjab, to the abolition of the appointment of Commissioners of Peshawar, owing to the separation of the North-West Frontier Province. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess in Bombay, due to unusually large payments to officers of other Provinces, and to an increase in contingent charges, chiefly on account of famine, reduced by savings under salaries due to absentees and changes in personnel.

127. The total charges for *Account* and *Currency Offices* are shown below :—

		Civil Account.	Currency Offices.	Total Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL.
Accounts	1900-1	22,70	2,87	25,57	2,26	27,83
Budget	1901-2	23,40	3,08	26,48	2,40	28,88
Revised	1901-2	22,95	2,97	25,92	2,37	28,29
Accounts	1901-2	23,01	3,00	26,01	2,36	28,37

128. The saving in Civil Account Offices was chiefly due to absence of officers, and to deputation of Superintendents to act as Chief Superintendents, partly counterbalanced by privilege leave arrangements. The saving under Public Works Office of Account was due to the appointment of Deputy Accountant General for Inspection having remained vacant for a portion of the year. Under *General Establishment of Local Fund Offices* the excess in Bengal, which occurred in establishment and contingent charges of the District Fund, was partly counterbalanced by savings in the other provinces, chiefly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in establishment and contingent expenditure of District Boards, and in the Punjab, due partly to an over-estimate, and partly to the transfer of ·13 to the North-West Frontier Province.

129. The expenditure in England shows an excess of £6,7 or R1,00, due to an increase of £2,0 in telegram and contingent charges, of £4 in the charge for Parliamentary Papers supplied to India, and of £4,3 in the cost of currency note forms, which proved higher than was anticipated in the estimates.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts	1900-1	5	60	3,14	..	11,63	5,75	3,64	...	5,88	6,83	37,52
	Budget	1901-2	0	60	3,24	...	11,88	5,91	3,74	...	5,80	6,89	38,12
	Revised	1901-2	5	63	3,30	.	11,68	5,95	3,76	17	5,86	6,91	38,31
	Accounts	1901-2	5	63	3,30	..	11,69	5,98	3,82	17	5,76	6,94	38,34
Law Officers.	Accounts	1900-1	4	3	65	10	3,36	1,66	1,38	...	1,74	2,14	11,10
	Budget	1901-2	2	4	69	11	3,55	1,52	1,43	..	1,59	2,17	11,12
	Revised	1901-2	13	8	75	13	3,65	1,77	1,42	3	1,65	2,19	11,80
	Accounts	1901-2	13	4	76	10	3,65	1,75	1,42	3	[illegible],62	2,19	11,69
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts	1900-1	77	1,32	1,58	1,96	47,94	24,34	12,53	..	25,27	19,45	1,35,16
	Budget	1901-2	89	1,46	1,75	2,04	49,14	24,72	12,19	...	25,12	19,18	1,36,49
	Revised	1901-2	86	1,34	1,64	1,97	49,61	24,30	12,26	51	25,17	19,20	1,36,86
	Accounts	1901-2	84	1,31	1,66	1,96	49,02	24,26	12,08	50	25,12	19,20	1,36,55
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts	1900-1	4	34	37	...	1,63	79	30	...	87	2,44	6,78
	Budget	1901-2	4	34	39	...	1,71	83	29	...	94	2,49	7,03
	Revised	1901-2	4	32	38	...	1,63	81	30	...	94	2,39	6,81
	Accounts	1901-2	4	32	38	...	1,64	79	28	...	94	2,37	6,76
Criminal Courts.	Accounts	1900-1	1,54	8,23	20,61	4,07	25,16	18,94	16,96	...	12,67	13,62	1,21,80
	Budget	1901-2	1,56	7,89	21,59	4,60	26,24	19,18	16,96	...	12,81	13,46	1,24,29
	Revised	1901-2	1,57	7,53	21,08	4,10	25,84	19,30	16,19	95	12,63	14,05	1,23,24
	Accounts	1901-2	1,59	7,54	21,1[illegible]	4,06	25,59	19,30	16,31	99	12,73	14,19	1,23,41
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	56	97	2,30
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	54	94	2,22
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	59	89	2,31
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	60	89	2,32
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	...	6	1	33
	Budget	1901-2	...	.	...	...	13	13	...	...	6	1	33
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	...	6	...	32
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	...		11	16	...	...	6	...	33

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Refunds	Accounts . 1900-1 .	10	11	80	6	73	44	33	...	87	18	3,62
	Budget . 1901-2 .	12	12	87	8	74	44	43	...	91	26	3,97
	Revised . 1901-2 .	11	10	85	7	90	48	38	2	85	22	3,98
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	4	8	95	8	90	46	47	2	90	29	4,19
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1900-1 .	2,54	10,63	27,15	6,19	91,33	52,07	35,14	...	47,92	45,64	3,18,61
	Budget . 1901-2 .	2,69	10,45	28,53	6,83	94,13	52,73	35,04	..	47,77	45,40	3,23,57
	Revised . 1901-2 .	2,76	10,00	28,00	6,27	94,25	52,76	34,31	1,68	47,75	45,85	3,23,63
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	2,69	9,92	28,16	6,20	94,03	52,70	34,38	1,71	47,73	46,07	3,23,59

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1900-1	2,124,1	3	2,124,4
	Budget . 1901-2	2,157,1	5	2,157,6
	Revised . 1901-2	2,157,5	5	2,158,0
	Accounts . 1901-2	2,157,2	5	2,157,7

130. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 2 and 4,98, respectively. The increase over the previous year was contributed by all the provinces except the Central Provinces and Madras. The principal increases were in Burma (1,01), Bengal (2,70) and Punjab with the North-West Frontier Province (95). In Burma it was due to the salaries of the judges of the Chief Court having been drawn for the whole year, against 10½ months only in 1900-1, to an increase in the number of Myoôks, and to high expenditure on travelling allowances and diet and road money, and to leave arrangements. In Bengal it was mainly due to the revision of salaries of District and Sessions Judges, and in the Punjab the increase was chiefly in the charges for salaries and contingencies, but partly also owing to the creation of the appointment of Judicial Commissioner in the new North-West Frontier Province.

131. The variations from the Budget are small, and it is only necessary to explain the more important ones. Under *High Court, Chief Courts, etc.*, there was a decrease of 19 in Bengal, due to the post of one Puisne Judge having been vacant for three months, and to the provision for commission to the Receiver not having been utilized, and an increase of 25 in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces together, due mainly to the creation of the appointment of Judicial Commissioner for the latter, and an increase in the pay of the Chief Judge in the former. Under *Law Officers*, the excess in India (11), was due to the inclusion of the charges of the Administrator General, Bengal, under the reorganisation; those in Burma, (7), Bengal (10), and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (23), were mainly due to high payments on account of pleaders' and barristers' fees, in criminal cases, enhanced, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, by the deputation of the Legal Remembrancer on special duty in connection with the Tenancy Bill. Under *Civil and Sessions Courts*, the excess in Bengal (48), was due to the revision in the salaries of District and Subordinate Judges (73), and to an increase in expenditure on supplies and services (38), partly counterbalanced by savings in salaries of Munsiffs (31), establishments (11), process-serving establishments (16) and under contingencies (10), while the excess in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province together (39), was due to an over-estimate of the probable savings in salaries. These excesses were almost covered by savings in the other provinces which occurred mainly under salaries. Under *Courts of Small Causes*, the saving in Bombay (12), was due to the absence of officers on long leave, and to a decrease in the establishment charges of the Mofussil courts. Under *Criminal Courts* the variations occurred chiefly in salaries. In Burma the saving was enhanced by smaller expenditure than was anticipated on travelling (12), contingencies (16), and remunerations to copyists (8), and partly counterbalanced by high expenditure on account of diet and travelling allowance of witnesses (16). The last named cause enhanced the excess in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh by 7, high expenditure on travelling, due to some extent to the plague, increased the excess in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, while that in Bombay was enhanced to the extent of 29 by large payments to officers of other provinces. Under *Other Courts of Justice* the excess in Bengal was chiefly due to expenditure on account of the Municipal Magistrate's establishment for which no provision was made. The excess 67 in Bombay, and 1,68 of the excess in the North-West Frontier Province have alreary been sanctioned; and the balance 3 (Imperial) in the latter requires to be sanctioned.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures.	Accounts. 1900-1	8	1,92	1,59	14	11,27	1,85	1,11	...	4,02	64	22,62
	Budget 1901-2	9	1,95	2,42	14	8,17	2,03	1,28	...	3,96	75	20,79
	Revised 1901-2	8	1,70	1,84	20	12,44	1,83	1,16	4	3,95	70	23,94
	Accounts 1901-2	6	1,44	1,96	20	11,36	1,72	1,24	3	4,09	68	22,78
Other Jail Charges.	Accounts. 1900-1	93	4,59	8,79	1,19	17,04	16,40	12,43	...	9,52	10,81	81,70
	Budget 1901-2	71	4,03	10,78	1,25	16,69	14,68	11,38	...	8,36	8,58	76,46
	Revised 1901-2	75	3,70	9,68	1,30	17,62	15,07	10,10	34	10,03	8,50	77,09
	Accounts 1901-2	71	3,85	9,79	1,35	18,56	15,18	9,94	33	9,67	8,74	78,12
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts. 1900-1	15,24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,24
	Budget 1901-2	14,22	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	14,22
	Revised 1901-2	14,02	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,02
	Accounts 1901-2	14,71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,71
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1900-1	16,25	6,51	10,38	1,33	28,31	18,25	13,54	...	13,54	11,45	1,19,56
	Budget 1901-2	15,02	5,98	13,20	1,39	24,86	16,71	12,66	..	12,32	9,33	1,11,47
	Revised 1901-2	14,85	5,40	11,52	1,50	30,06	16,90	11,26	38	13,98	9,20	1,15,05
	Accounts 1901-2	15,48	5,29	11,75	1,55	29,92	16,90	11,18	36	13,76	9,42	1,15,61

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	797,0	...	797,0
	Budget 1901-2	743,1	2	743,3
	Revised 1901-2	767,0	8	767,8
	Accounts 1901-2	770,8	8	771,6

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant — Imperial	46	...	...	...	...	...	..	36	..	...	82
Excess over Budget Grant — Provincial	...	...	...	16	5,06	19	...	...	1,44	9	6,94
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government — Imperial	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	82
" " Local Government — Provincial	...	...	...	16	5,06	19	...	...	1,44	9	6,94

132. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 4,14, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 3,95. The excess under *Jail Manufactures* occurred almost entirely in Bengal (3,19) and was due to large purchases of raw materials. The outlay on this account in the Central Provinces and Burma was small. The excess under *Other Jail Charges* was contributed by all the Provinces except the Central Provinces, Burma and the Punjab, and was due chiefly to an increase in jail population, and a rise in the price of food grains, in Madras it was also partly due to high expenditure for moving prisoners, and for sanitation, while in Bombay it was chiefly due to the creation of the appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons from 1st April 1901. The decrease in the Central Provinces and Burma was due to the jail population having been less than was provided for, while in the Punjab it was due to a fall in jail population and favourable rates for food grains. The decrease as compared with the previous year was mainly due to the high prices of food grains in 1900-1, and in Bombay also to the payment of compensation to jail ration contractors in that year.

133. The excess in the expenditure in England was due to an under-estimate for Stores.

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	...	...	8,30	...	...	...	2,79	4,37	15,46
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	8,51	...	...	...	2,84	4,13	15,48
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	8,20	...	...	...	2,80	3,89	14,89
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	8,20	...	...	...	2,78	4,44	15,42
Superintendence.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	52	1,47	...	1,46	1,64	1,33	...	1,56	92	8,90
	Budget 1901-2	...	54	1,42	...	1,53	1,55	1,34	...	1,52	1,02	8,92
	Revised 1901-2	...	52	1,34	...	1,60	1,66	1,33	12	1,52	1,04	9,13
	Accounts 1901-2	...	51	1,31	...	1,63	1,65	1,34	11	1,52	1,05	9,12

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District Executive Force.	Accounts	1900-1	5,56	14,56	39,28	6,59	47,03	48,16	28,59	...	38,72	44,15	2,72,94
	Budget	1901-2	4,83	14,03	40,77	6,83	49,11	49,12	28,31	...	39,37	43,57	2,75,94
	Revised	1901-2	5,22	13,74	40,77	6,56	47,60	48,36	27,05	1,56	39,08	42,46	2,72,40
	Accounts	1901-2	5,36	13,96	40,53	6,53	47,75	48,14	26,94	1,56	39,46	43,14	2,73,37
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	20	...	39	...	6,06	...	...	49	7,14
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	21	...	49	...	6,09	...	...	47	7,26
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	21	...	45	...	5,79	27	...	48	7,20
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	20	...	43	...	5,86	24	...	48	7,21
Government Railway Police.	Accounts	1900-1	45	23	8	7	1,37	1,52	2,86	...	1,05	1,20	8,83
	Budget	1901-2	38	21	16	8	1,56	1,72	2,91	...	1,21	1,01	9,24
	Revised	1901-2	42	22	20	7	1,50	1,50	2,86	...	1,20	1,04	8,95
	Accounts	1901-2	39	22	22	7	1,68	1,53	2,80	1	1,04	1,01	8,97
Village Police	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	27	2	3,08	30,15	...	...	6	9,56	44,04
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	28	4	4,58	31,57	...	...	5	10,17	46,69
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	26	2	4,50	30,95	...	...	5	9,75	45,53
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	25	2	4,45	30,94	...	...	5	9,80	45,51
Special Police	Accounts	1900-1	...	...	50,27	9,45	1,63	3	4,76	...	14	4,89	71,17
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	61,18	10,45	1,52	3	4,98	...	14	4,79	83,09
	Revised	1901-2	...	...	52,89	10,68	1,48	3	3,58	1,90	15	4,53	75,24
	Accounts	1901-2	...	...	52,36	10,37	1,53	3	3,54	1,63	15	4,61	74,27
Cattle Pounds	Accounts	1900-1	2	75	6	23	23	1,38	42	...	2,43	92	6,44
	Budget	1901-2	4	79	6	26	30	1,50	44	...	2,64	1,20	7,23
	Revised	1901-2	4	81	6	22	26	1,40	41	2	2,40	88	6,50
	Accounts	1901-2	2	72	6	22	26	1,38	39	2	2,40	90	6,37
Other Charges	Accounts	1900-1	1,29	1	22	...	50	2	4	...	9	42	2,59
	Budget	1901-2	1,50	1	20	1	41	48	6	..	18	49	3,34
	Revised	1901-2	1,15	1	27	1	60	3	5	...	48	43	3,03
	Accounts	1901-2	1,28	1	28	1	58	3	6	...	41	51	3,17
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1900-1	7,32	16,07	91,85	16,36	64,89	83,20	41,06	...	46,84	66,92	4,37,51
	Budget	1901-2	6,75	15,58	1,04,28	17,67	68,01	85,97	44,13	...	47,95	66,85	4,57,19
	Revised	1901-2	6,83	15,30	96,00	17,56	66,19	83,93	41,01	3,87	47,68	64,50	4,42,87
	Accounts	1901-2	7,05	15,42	95,21	17,22	66,51	83,70	40,93	3,62	47,81	65,94	4,43,41

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1900-1	2,916,8	1,2	2,918,0
	Budget	1901-2	3,047,9	9	3,048,8
	Revised	1901-2	2,952,5	1,0	2,953,5
	Accounts	1901-2	2,956,1	1,0	2,957,1

134. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 13,78, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 5,90. As compared with the Budget, the saving was chiefly contributed by Burma (9,07), Bengal (1,50) and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (2,27). In Burma the saving occurred mainly under *Special Police*, and was due chiefly to the provision for an increase in the number of Commandants and Assistant Commandants, and for the addition of eight companies of Military Police for the Shan States, not having been utilized, and to the cost of re-arming some battalions of Military Police having been adjusted in 1900-1, though provided for in 1901-2, and partly also to the adjustment by deduction from expenditure of the value of old rifles returned to the arsenal; in Bengal it occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force*, and was due to change of officers and short strength of the force; and in the United Provinces it occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force* (98), *Village Police* (63) and *Other charges* (45) due in the first case mainly to absence of officers on furlough, and to a delay in the re-organization

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

of the supervising staff, in the second, to the revision of the chaukidari system in Oudh not having been carried out to the extent anticipated, and to savings in the Rural Police (Province of Agra), while under *Other Charges* the lump provision of 40 was utilized in meeting extra expenditure connected with plague and other items of expenditure. As compared with the previous year the increase was contributed by all the Provinces except India, the Central Provinces, and Bombay, but chiefly by Burma (3,36) and Bengal (1,62). In the former of these Provinces it was due to the District Executive, and Military Police forces having been below the sanctioned strength in 1900-1, and to high expenditure in the year under report on arms and accoutrements, petty construction and repairs, and purchase and carriage of supplies, and in the second to increases in the District Executive and Railway Police forces and to the extension of the Village Police Act in the Orissa Division. The decrease in the Central Provinces (65) was due to the strength of the Police force having been reduced owing to the cessation of famine and the return of the Province to its normal condition.

135. Under *Presidency Police* the saving in Bengal (31) was chiefly due to the force being below the sanctioned strength, while the excess in Bombay (31), was due to grain compensation having been paid for a longer period than was anticipated, and to a decrease in the contribution from the Bombay Municipality towards the cost of the City Police, which is adjusted by deduction under this head. There were, on the other hand, savings in the cost of Municipal Police, due to absences and changes in personnel, and to reduced expenditure on travelling allowances, clothing and rents, and in the charges for private watchmen. Under *Superintendence* the saving in Burma (11) was due to the absence on long leave of the Inspector-General of Police; the excess in Bengal (10), was due to the grant of privilege leave, and to the officer in charge of the special branch drawing a higher pay than was provided for; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (10) it was also partly due to the grant of privilege leave and partly to high contingent charges, and in the Punjab, and North-West Frontier Province taken together, the excess of 11 was due to the creation of the appointment of Inspector-General for the latter. Under *District Executive Force* the saving in Burma (24) is spread over several heads; in Assam (30), it was due partly to leave vacancies (14) and partly to low expenditure on petty construction and repairs; and in Bombay (43) to payment of grain compensation for a shorter period than was anticipated (57) to small establishments employed on famine and plague duties (72), to savings under Salaries and Police Force (28) and under Mounted Police (11), partly counterbalanced by large payments to officers of other Provinces (19), to high expenditure on clothing (41), contingencies (21) owing to famine, petty constructions (15) and on travelling allowances (22) owing to famine. The savings in Bengal (1,36) and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (98) have been explained above. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in India (53), due mainly to the contributions from the Local Funds in Indore (47) not having been recovered, partly counterbalanced by an unexpected recovery of 12 from the Quetta Cantonment Fund; in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province (19), due to high charges for Punitive Police, and in Madras (9), due to high expenditure on clothing, arms and accoutrements, and petty works of construction. Under *Government Railway Police* the saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (19) was chiefly due to the re-organization of the supervising staff having been delayed; that in the Punjab (11), occurred in the pay of the force, and that in Madras (17), was mainly due to the provision of 12 for a railway carriage not having been used. The excess in Burma (6), was due to the recovery from the Burma Railway Company having fallen short of the Government share of the cost of the Railway Police. Under *Village Police* the saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has been explained above; that in Bombay (37), was due partly to the transfer to 3—Land Revenue, of assessment of alienated lands (24) and partly to the grant for Pugis not having been fully utilized. Under *Special Police* the saving in Burma has been explained above, that in Bombay (18) was due to absences, and to the provision of 10 for Police in lieu of Military Guards at Sadra having been only partially used. The high figures of the previous year were due to indirect famine charges. The excess in the Punjab, taken together with the North-West Frontier Province (24), was due to the supply of ordnance stores by the Military Department to the Border Military Police (40) and to the re-organization of the force. Under *Cattle Pounds* the charges are of a fluctuating character; the saving occurred chiefly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12) in feed of cattle, in Madras (24) the decrease followed the decrease in the receipts, and in Bombay (30) where the low expenditure was due to famine. Under *Other charges* the savings occurred chiefly in India (22) due to the provision of 30 for revision of Thuggy and Dacoity Establishments not having been utilized, partly counterbalanced by short recoveries from Native States for Mooghia operations, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (45), where, in addition to the 40 explained above, there was a saving of 5 due to low expenditure on account of refunds. The excess in Burma (8) occurred in the charges of the Steam Boiler Inspection establishment; that in Bengal was due to special refunds; and that in Madras (23) to large refunds on account of Punitive Police cess collections in the Tinnevelly District. The excess of 3,62 in the North-West Frontier Province has already been sanctioned, and that of 43 (Imperial) in India requires to be sanctioned.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District Executive Force.	Accounts. 1900-1	5,56	14,56	39,28	6,59	47,03	48,16	28,59	...	38,72	44,15	2,72,94
	Budget 1901-2	4,83	14,03	40,77	6,83	49,11	49,12	28,31	...	39,37	43,57	2,75,94
	Revised 1901-2	5,22	13,74	40,77	6,56	47,60	48,36	27,05	1,56	39,08	42,46	2,72,40
	Accounts 1901-2	5,36	13,96	40,53	6,53	47,75	48,14	26,94	1,56	39,45	43,14	2,73,37
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts. 1900-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	6,08	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	7,14
	Budget 1901-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	...	6,09	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	7,26
	Revised 1901-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	...	43	...	5,79	27	[illegible]	48	7,20
	Accounts 1901-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	...	43	[illegible]	5,86	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	7,21
Government Railway Police.	Accounts. 1900-1	45	43	8	2	1,37	1,52	2,86	[illegible]	1,05	1,30	8,83
	Budget 1901-2	38	22	16	8	1,56	1,72	2,91	...	1,21	1,01	9,24
	Revised 1901-2	42	23	20	7	1,50	1,50	2,80	[illegible]	1,20	1,04	8,95
	Accounts 1901-2	39	22	22	7	1,68	1,53	2,80	[illegible]	1,04	1,01	8,97
Village Police	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	27	2	3,98	30,15	...	...	6	9,56	44,04
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	28	4	4,58	31,57		...	5	10,17	46,69
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	26	2	4,50	30,95	.	...	5	9,75	45,53
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	25	2	4,45	30,94	...	...	5	9,80	45,51
Special Police	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	50,27	9,45	1,63	3	4,76	...	14	4,89	71,17
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	61,18	10,45	1,52	3	4,08	...	14	4,79	83,09
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	52,89	10,68	1,48	3	3,58	1,90	15	4,53	75,24
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	52,36	10,37	1,53	3	3,54	1,63	15	4,61	74,27
Cattle Pounds	Accounts. 1900-1	2	75	6	23	23	1,38	42	...	2,43	92	6,44
	Budget 1901-2	4	79	6	26	30	1,50	44	...	2,64	1,20	7,23
	Revised 1901-2	4	81	6	22	26	1,40	41	2	2,40	88	6,50
	Accounts 1901-2	2	72	6	22	26	1,38	39	2	2,40	90	6,37
Other Charges	Accounts 1900-1	1,29	1	22		50	2	4	...	9	42	2,59
	Budget 1901-2	1,50	1	20	1	41	48	6	..	18	49	3,34
	Revised 1901-2	1,15	1	27	1	61	3	5	...	48	43	3,03
	Accounts 1901-2	1,23	1	28	1	58	3	6	...	41	51	3,17
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-1	7,32	16,07	91,85	16,36	64,89	83,20	41,06	...	46,84	66,92	4,37,51
	Budget 1901-2	6,75	15,58	1,04,28	17,67	68,01	85,97	44,13	...	47,95	66,85	4,57,19
	Revised 1901-2	6,83	15,30	96,00	17,56	66,19	83,93	41,01	3,87	47,68	64,50	4,42,87
	Accounts 1901-2	7,05	15,42	95,21	17,22	66,51	83,70	40,93	3,62	47,81	65,94	4,43,41

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	2,916,8	1,2	2,918,0
	Budget 1901-2	3,047,9	9	3,048,8
	Revised 1901-2	2,952,5	1,0	2,953,5
	Accounts 1901-2	2,956,1	1,0	2,957,1

134. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 13,78, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 5,90. As compared with the Budget, the saving was chiefly contributed by Burma (9,07), Bengal (1,50) and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (2,27). In Burma the saving occurred mainly under *Special Police*, and was due chiefly to the provision for an increase in the number of Commandants and Assistant Commandants, and for the addition of eight companies of Military Police for the Shan States, not having been utilized, and to the cost of re-arming some battalions of Military Police having been adjusted in 1900-1, though provided for in 1901-2, and partly also to the adjustment by deduction from expenditure of the value of old rifles returned to the arsenal; in Bengal it occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force*, and was due to change of officers and short strength of the force; and in the United Provinces it occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force* (98), *Village Police* (63) and *Other charges* (45) due in the first case mainly to absence of officers on furlough, and to a delay in the re-organization

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

of the supervising staff. In the second, to the revision of the chaukidari system in Oudh not having been carried out to the extent anticipated, and to savings in the Rural Police (Province of Agra), while unde, *Other Charges* the lump provision of 40 was utilized in meeting extra expenditure connected with plague and other items of expenditure. As compared with the previous year the increase was contributed by all the Provinces except India, the Central Provinces, and Bombay, but chiefly by Burma (3,36) and Bengal (1,62). In the former of these Provinces it was due to the District Executive, and Military Police forces having been below the sanctioned strength in 1900-1, and to high expenditure in the year under report on arms and accoutrements, petty construction and repairs, and purchase and carriage of supplies, and in the second to increases in the District Executive and Railway Police forces and to the extension of the Village Police Act in the Orissa Division. The decrease in the Central Provinces (65) was due to the strength of the Police force having been reduced owing to the cessation of famine and the return of the Province to its normal condition.

135. Under *Presidency Police* the saving in Bengal (31) was chiefly due to the force being below the sanctioned strength, while the excess in Bombay (31), was due to grain compensation having been paid for a longer period than was anticipated, and to a decrease in the contribution from the Bombay Municipality towards the cost of the City Police, which is adjusted by deduction under this head. There were, on the other hand, savings in the cost of Municipal Police, due to absences and changes in personnel, and to reduced expenditure on travelling allowances, clothing and rents, and in the charges for private watchmen. Under *Superintendence* the saving in Burma (11) was due to the absence on long leave of the Inspector-General of Police; the excess in Bengal (10), was due to the grant of privilege leave, and to the officer in charge of the special branch drawing a higher pay than was provided for; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (10) it was also partly due to the grant of privilege leave and partly to high contingent charges, and in the Punjab, and North-West Frontier Province taken together, the excess of 11 was due to the creation of the appointment of Inspector-General for the latter. Under *District Executive Force* the saving in Burma (24) is spread over several heads; in Assam (30), it was due partly to leave vacancies (14) and partly to low expenditure on petty construction and repairs; and in Bombay (43) to payment of grain compensation for a shorter period than was anticipated (57) to small establishments employed on famine and plague duties (72), to savings under Salaries and Police Force (28) and under Mounted Police (11), partly counterbalanced by large payments to officers of other Provinces (19), to high expenditure on clothing (41), contingencies (21) owing to famine, petty constructions (15) and on travelling allowances (22) owing to famine. The savings in Bengal (1,36) and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (98) have been explained above. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in India (53), due mainly to the contributions from the Local Funds in Indore (47) not having been recovered, partly counterbalanced by an unexpected recovery of 12 from the Quetta Cantonment Fund; in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province (19), due to high charges for Punitive Police, and in Madras (9), due to high expenditure on clothing, arms and accoutrements, and petty works of construction. Under *Government Railway Police* the saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (19) was chiefly due to the re-organization of the supervising staff having been delayed; that in the Punjab (11), occurred in the pay of the force, and that in Madras (17), was mainly due to the provision of 12 for a railway carriage not having been used. The excess in Burma (6), was due to the recovery from the Burma Railway Company having fallen short of the Government share of the cost of the Railway Police. Under *Village Police* the saving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has been explained above; that in Bombay (37), was due partly to the transfer to 3—Land Revenue, of assessment of alienated lands (24) and partly to the grant for Pugis not having been fully utilized. Under *Special Police* the saving in Burma has been explained above, that in Bombay (18) was due to absences, and to the provision of 10 for Police in lieu of Military Guards at Sadra having been only partially used. The high figures of the previous year were due to indirect famine charges. The excess in the Punjab, taken together with the North-West Frontier Province (24), was due to the supply of ordnance stores by the Military Department to the Border Military Police (40) and to the re-organization of the force. Under *Cattle Pounds* the charges are of a fluctuating character; the saving occurred chiefly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (12) in feed of cattle, in Madras (24) the decrease followed the decrease in the receipts, and in Bombay (30) where the low expenditure was due to famine. Under *Other charges* the savings occurred chiefly in India (22) due to the provision of 30 for revision of Thuggy and Dacoity Establishments not having been utilized, partly counterbalanced by short recoveries from Native States for Mooghia operations, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (45), where, in addition to the 40 explained above, there was a saving of 5 due to low expenditure on account of refunds. The excess in Burma (8) occurred in the charges of the Steam Boiler Inspection establishment; that in Bengal was due to special refunds; and that in Madras (23) to large refunds on account of Punitive Police cess collections in the Tinnevelly District. The excess of 3,62 in the North-West Frontier Province has already been sanctioned, and that of 43 (Imperial) in India requires to be sanctioned.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*

21.—Marine.

		India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts . 1900-1	1,74	...	...	...	...	...	1,74
	Budget 1901-2	1,67	...	...	...	...	...	1,67
	Revised 1901-2	1,67	...	...	...	...	...	1,67
	Accounts 1901-2	1,66	...	...	...	...	...	1,66
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts . 1900-1	85	60	...	74	10	20	2,49
	Budget 1901-2	80	63	...	90	12	23	2,68
	Revised 1901-2	86	62	...	77	11	22	2,58
	Accounts 1901-2	90	62	...	80	13	20	2,65
Dockyards	Accounts . 1900-1	4,29	...	...	...	...	...	4,29
	Budget 1901-2	4,78	...	...	...	...	...	4,78
	Revised 1901-2	7,96	...	...	...	...	...	7,96
	Accounts 1901-2	7,41	...	...	...	...	...	7,41
Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts . 1900-1	8,98	1,28	25	84	...	10	11,45
	Budget 1901-2	9,30	1,49	26	89	...	10	12,04
	Revised 1901-2	9,74	1,29	26	86	...	10	12,25
	Accounts 1901-2	9,77	1,28	25	85	...	10	12,25
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts . 1900-1	−1,15	1,95	18	85	..	4	1,87
	Budget 1901-2	−2,01	1,96	21	99	...	4	1,19
	Revised 1901-2	52	1,95	19	92	...	10	3,68
	Accounts 1901-2	−1,61	2,16	22	84	...	14	1,75
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts . 1900-1	...	...	2	6,92	...	...	6,94
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	2	6,43	...	...	6,45
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	2	6,85	...	...	6,87
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	2	6,93	...	1	6,96
Other Charges	Accounts . 1900-1	2,02	3,65	32	89	..	2	6,90
	Budget 1901-2	2,21	5,08	43	1,00	...	2	8,74
	Revised 1901-2	3,67	4,57	46	93	...	2	9,65
	Accounts 1901-2	4,39	4,24	45	80	...	2	9,90
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1900-1	16,73	7,48	77	10,24	10	36	35,68
	Budget 1901-2	16,75	9,16	92	10,21	12	39	37,55
	Revised 1901-2	24,42	8,43	93	10,33	11	44	44,66
	Accounts 1901-2	22,52	8,30	94	10,22	13	47	42,58

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£		£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1900-1	237,9	352,0	589,9
	Budget 1901-2	250,3	288,6	538,9
	Revised 1901-2	297,7	303,5	601,2
	Accounts 1901-2	283,9	314,3	598,2

136. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,03 and 6,90, respectively. Both excesses occurred chiefly under *Dockyards* and *Other Charges*, due, in the former case mainly to extensive alterations and repairs of Royal Indian Marine Vessels "Clive," "Lawrence" and "Mayo" at the Bombay Dockyard, and in the latter, chiefly to the presence of a large number of His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf which received coal at the expense of India.

137. Under *Dockyards* there was a large increase in expenditure in connection with alterations and repairs of certain Royal Indian Marine Vessels, and with the work of fitting transports for expeditions and the conveyance of troops from China, and details to England at both Kidderpore (1,59) and Bombay (4,18), which were partly covered by increased recoveries (3,06) on account of fitting the transports. The excess over the previous year was partly due to the work in connection with the Royal Indian Marine Vessels, and partly to smaller recoveries in 1901-2. Under *Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of officers and men afloat*, the excess in India (45) was chiefly due to the Royal Indian Marine Vessels "Canning" and "Hardinge" having been in commission throughout the year, and to a revision of the complement of the latter. The saving in Burma (21) was due partly to steam launches having been lent to other Departments, and partly to the provision for the officers of the

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*concluded.*

"McIvor" not having been utilized, and to the partial lapse of the provision for the crews of new launches. Under *Marine Stores and Coal for building and repairs of ships* there was an excess in India, due to the purchase of stores to replace stores issued from stock in 1900-1 for fitting transports for expeditions, for extensive alterations and repairs of certain Royal Indian Marine Vessels, and for fitting of transports for expeditions and for conveyance of details to England (4,82), and to the purchase of coal by the "Hardinge" during her voyage to England, and by the "Dalhousie" in Australia, and by the "Canning" in China (2,15). These excesses were, however, almost covered by large recoveries on account of coal supplied to His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf, and for work done in connection with the fitting of transports, and on account of the adjustment of departmental commission on supplies of coal to transports in previous years. In Burma the excess (20), was due to the outlay on stores and fuel for steam launches having proved larger than was anticipated, and that in Bombay (10) to the special repairs to the Steamer "Jhelum" and the flat "Mooltan". The expenditure in Bengal under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment and vessels,* which is dependent on the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port, was larger than was anticipated. Under *Other Charges* the excess in India has been explained above. The saving in Burma (84), was due to the lapse of the provision of 1,00 for lighting the Burma coast, to smaller outlay than expected on supplies and services for light-houses (37), and on subsidies to steam-boat companies, owing to the Sandoway Kyaukpyu service not having been established, and to a reduction in the subsidy for the Mergui Coasting Mail service (15), and to low expenditure on account of the clearance of the Irrawaddy-Chindwin river, and piloting and towing vessels (13). These savings were reduced by an excess of 74 on account of construction of several launches, and of 7 on account of miscellaneous expenditure due to the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. The excesses in India, Assam, Madras and Bombay have already been sanctioned; that of 1 (Provincial) in Bengal requires to be sanctioned.

138. In England the expenditure exceeded the estimate by £25,7 or R3,85, due chiefly to a larger demand than was expected for stores, and to payments made for stores ordered for 1902-3 (£23,3 or R3,49), to an increase in the cost of coal used by His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf (£4,3 or R65), and to the enhancement of the subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels (£8 or R12). On the other hand there was a decrease of £2,7 or R41 on account of alterations to the Defence Vessels not covered by the subsidy.

22.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. F. Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts . 1900-1 .	...	25	44	27	66	43	50	...	54	45	3,54
	Budget . 1901-2 .	...	31	43	27	68	44	49	...	54	47	3,63
	Revised . 1901-2 .	...	31	44	27	80	44	46	...	57	46	3,75
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	...	31	45	28	78	45	45	...	56	47	3,75
Inspection	Accounts . 1900-1 .	7	77	1,57	46	6,54	2,54	1,77	...	3,99	2,28	19,99
	Budget . 1901-2 .	9	86	1,67	47	6,53	3,09	1,79	...	4,12	2,36	20,98
	Revised . 1901-2 .	8	82	1,57	47	6,51	2,71	1,61	6	4,06	2,44	20,33
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	8	82	1,56	46	6,57	2,75	1,61	3	4,03	2,45	20,36
University	Accounts . 1900-1 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30
	Budget . 1901-2 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30
	Revised . 1901-2 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28
Government Colleges.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	40	31	...	...	7,04	3,80	66	...	4,14	2,19	18,54
	Budget . 1901-2 .	44	34	...	14	7,47	3,89	69	...	4,21	2,51	19,69
	Revised . 1901-2 .	42	30	...	15	7,41	3,46	62	...	4,08	2,37	18,81
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	42	32	...	15	7,47	3,65	63	...	4,05	2,36	19,05
Government Schools	Accounts . 1900-1 .	52	3,05	2,35	1,10	9,83	12,16	7,40	...	10,95	21,74	69,10
	Budget . 1901-2 .	56	3,55	2,68	1,16	10,87	12,74	7,78	...	11,29	22,23	72,86
	Revised . 1901-2 .	52	3,17	2,52	1,15	9,92	12,49	7,30	19	11,05	21,89	70,20
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	53	3,10	2,48	1,13	10,08	12,48	7,29	20	11,10	21,86	70,31
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	73	1,53	4,25	2,04	13,78	4,22	2,74	...	7,72	4,81	41,82
	Budget . 1901-2 .	75	1,41	4,91	2,20	15,38	4,61	3,14	...	8,30	4,93	45,63
	Revised . 1901-2 .	75	1,63	4,46	2,11	14,72	4,35	2,81	6	8,14	5,63	44,66
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	74	1,61	4,59	2,14	14,78	4,39	3,34	2	8,24	5,54	45,39
Scholarships	Accounts . 1900-1 .	5	28	30	26	2,29	62	82	...	46	85	5,93
	Budget . 1901-2 .	7	37	34	34	2,39	71	96	...	42	87	6,47
	Revised . 1901-2 .	5	29	30	33	2,24	64	83	2	45	86	6,01
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	5	28	29	33	2,26	62	84	2	47	84	6,00

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts . 1900-1 .	8	8	87	10	83	71	17	...	14	1,06	4,04
	Budget . 1901-2	17	8	1,06	11	2,18	1,10	23	...	20	1,23	6,36
	Revised . 1901-2	16	8	1,05	12	80	89	24	1	15	90	4,40
	Accounts 1901-2	14	6	1,06	11	79	92	21	1	19	81	4,30
Lump reduction .	Budget 1901-2 .	...	...	...	...	...	—4	...	...	...	...	—4
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,85	6,27	9,78	4,23	40,97	24,48	14,36	...	27,94	33,38	1,63,26
	Budget 1901-2	2,08	6,92	11,09	4,69	45,50	26,54	15,38	...	29,08	34,60	1,75,88
	Revised . 1901-2 .	1,98	6,60	10,34	4,60	42,40	24,98	14,17	34	28,50	34,55	1,68,46
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,96	6.50	10,43	4,60	42,73	25,26	14,65	28	28,70	34,33	1,69,44

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1900-1	1,088,4	2,7	1,091,1
	Budget . 1901-2	1,172,6	1,7	1,174,3
	Revised . 1901-2	1,123,1	2,7	1,125,8
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,129,6	2,7	1,132,3

139. The Indian expenditure showed a saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 6,44, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 6,18. The saving was contributed by all the Provinces, but chiefly by Bengal (2,77) and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1,28). The excess over the previous year was contributed by all the Provinces.

140. The savings under *Inspection* and *Government Colleges* occurred chiefly under salaries, and were due to absences on leave and deputation ; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, however, the decrease due to this cause was increased by savings (6) in the grant for the equipment of the laboratory of the Muir Central College, and counterbalanced to the extent of 10 by high expenditure on account of machinery and plant for College workshops. Under *Government Schools* the decrease in the Central Provinces (45), occurred chiefly in the local section under Secondary and Primary Schools, but partly also under salaries in Training schools, and under petty construction and repairs; in Burma (20), it was due to the absence of an officer on deputation, to the opening of the Taunggyi school from the 1st December 1901 instead of from the beginning of the year as provided for, and to low expenditure on Surveying and Reformatory schools, in Bengal (79), it was due to the revision of establishment in some of the Zillah schools, the abolition of some High and Vernacular schools, and to the provision for training of Gymnastic teachers not having been utilized ; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (26), the Punjab(29), Madras (13), and Bombay (37), it was due to over-estimate in the Local Section. Under *Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results* the saving in Burma (32), was due to an over-estimate, partly counterbalanced by a special building grant of 12 ; in Bengal (60), to smaller building grants than were provided for, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (22), to the building grant of 20 provided for the Muhamadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, not having been paid. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in the Central Provinces (20), the Punjab (20), and Bombay (61), due to special building grants. The excess over the previous year was contributed by all the Provinces but chiefly by Bengal (1,00), the Punjab (62), Madras (52) and Bombay (73). Uuder *Other Charges* the saving in Bengal (1,39), was mainly due to the provision of 1,25 for contribution to the Provident Fund for teachers in Primary schools not having been utilized ; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (18), it was due to the Book Depôt system in District Board schools not having been introduced in the Province of Agra to the extent anticipated ; and in Bombay (42), to low charges for the purchase and publication of books. The excess over the previous year in Burma (19) was due to enhanced contribu- tions to the Educational Syndicate. The excess in the North-West Frontier Province has already been sanctioned.

141. The excess in the expenditure in England (£1,0 or R15) was mainly due to payments to Educational officers on special duty.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Church of England	Accounts. 1900-1	1,58	46	91	20	1,57	2,11	2,25	...	2,99	2,74	14,81
	Budget 1901-2	1,73	50	98	21	1,52	2,34	2,25	...	3,12	3,07	15,72
	Revised 1901-2	1,41	41	91	21	1,77	2,18	2,12	13	3,04	2,78	14,96
	Accounts 1901-2	1,41	40	89	21	1,77	2,20	2,04	12	3,09	2,73	14,86
Church of Scotland	Accounts. 1900-1	5	...	...	...	22	10	...	...	22	22	81
	Budget 1901-2	4	...	...	...	26	10	...	...	25	31	96
	Revised 1901-2	10	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	22	26	84
	Accounts 1901-2	9	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	23	31	90
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts. 1900-1	9	2	7	...	10	18	33	...	10	26	1,15
	Budget 1901-2	9	...	7	...	10	26	28	...	11	26	1,17
	Revised 1901-2	1	...	4	...	7	4	4	...	7	17	44
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	4	...	7	4	4	...	7	17	43
Payments to officer of other Provinces.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	10	10
Charges for Cemeteries.	Accounts. 1900-1	4	2	6	1	7	8	7	...	12	10	57
	Budget 1901-2	4	2	6	1	8	8	7	...	12	9	57
	Revised 1901-2	4	2	6	1	8	8	6	...	12	10	57
	Accounts 1901-2	4	2	6	1	7	8	6	1	11	9	55
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,76	50	1,04	21	1,96	2,47	2,65	...	3,43	3,32	17,34
	Budget 1901-2	1,90	52	1,11	22	1,96	2,78	2,60	...	3,60	3,74	18,43
	Revised 1901-2	1,56	43	1,01	22	2,10	2,38	2,22	13	3,45	3,40	16,90
	Accounts 1901-2	1,54	42	99	22	2,11	2,39	2,14	13	3,50	3,40	16,84

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1	115,6	7	116,3
	Budget 1901-2	122,9	4	123,3
	Revised 1901-2	112,7	4	113,1
	Accounts 1901-2	112,3	5	112,8

Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance											[illegible]

142. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 1,57 and 50, respectively. Of the former, 74 was due to the transfer from the Civil to the Military Department of the capitation and travelling allowances of Wesleyan and Presbyterian Ministers in accordance with Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3565A dated 10th July 1901. The rest was as usual mainly due to variations in the number of senior and junior chaplains on duty or on leave. The saving in India was, however, chiefly accounted for by the absence on leave of the Lord Bishop and his domestic chaplain. The excess in the North-West Frontier Province has already been sanctioned; of the excess of 15 in Bengal 14 have been sanctioned and 1 requires to be sanctioned.

143 The excess in expenditure in England was due to ten chaplains having been provided with passages against eight provided for in the Budget.

24.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,16	2,29	2,96	1,33	6,62	4,44	3,39	...	5,14	5,16	32,49
	Budget 1901-2	1,23	2,16	3,18	1,55	6,94	4,92	3,41	...	5,21	3,40	32,00
	Revised 1901-2	1,22	2,02	3,06	1,47	6,94	4,61	3,27	19	5,18	4,38	32,34
	Accounts 1901-2	1,17	2,04	3,00	1,43	6,91	4,67	3,29	21	5,25	4,31	32,28
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,16	1,33	1,45	1,91	8,14	5,16	3,74	...	10,42	8,16	41,47
	Budget 1901-2	1,20	1,38	1,92	1,91	8,62	5,71	3,78	...	11,38	8,36	44,26
	Revised 1901-2	1,17	1,42	1,58	1,94	8,69	5,20	3,69	19	10,78	7,63	42,29
	Accounts 1901-2	1,17	1,50	1,62	1,92	8,82	5,13	3,69	14	10,79	7,63	42,41

Section D—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued*.

24.—Medical—*continued*.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts. 1900-1	71	25	65	34	1,97	1,71	1,31	...	7,67	4,58	19,19
	Budget 1901-2	69	25	95	36	2,07	2,12	1,32	...	9,09	4,56	21,41
	Revised 1901-2	67	18	66	36	2,02	1,82	1,27	3	7,54	4,36	18,91
	Accounts 1901-2	67	14	66	36	2,07	1,84	1,29	4	7,76	4,30	19,13
Medical Schools and Colleges.	Accounts. 1900-1	..	...	5	9	3,08	35	1,31	...	1,90	1,87	8,65
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	6	14	3,21	34	1,43	...	1,93	1,83	8.94
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	4	20	3,10	34	1,32	...	1,74	1,89	8,63
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	5	18	3,10	34	1,31	..	1,80	1,98	8,76
Lunatic Asylums	Accounts. 1900-1	5	22	47	13	1,21	91	57	...	87	1,32	5,75
	Budget 1901-2	5	25	51	13	1,36	99	54	...	88	1,45	6,16
	Revised 1901-2	5	23	48	13	1,26	96	57	...	92	1,30	5,90
	Accounts 1901-2	7	19	49	13	1,26	89	56	2	89	1,32	5,82
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,13	78	1,27	20	4,69	4.73	3,17	...	2,37	13,22	31,56
	Budget 1901-2	2,00	30	1,51	20	8,61	4,30	2,30	...	1,89	12,26	33 37
	Revised 1901-2	1,03	27	1,50	14	3,32	3,99	5,00	3	2,17	4,65	22,10
	Accounts 1901-2	75	26	1,09	13	2,44	4,19	5,18	1	2,55	2,37	18,97
Other Charges	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	4	...	43	27	2	...	24	27	1,27
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	7	...	57	25	3	...	25	30	1,47
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	7	...	46	30	3	...	26	29	1,41
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	9	...	47	30	3	...	27	35	1,51
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-2	4,21	4,87	6,89	4,00	26,14	17,57	13,51	..	28,61	34,58	1,40,38
	Budget 1901-2	5,17	4,34	8,20	4,29	31,38	18,63	12,81	...	30,63	32,16	1,47,61
	Revised 1901-2	4,14	4,12	7.39	4,24	25,79	17,22	15,15	44	28,59	24,50	1,31,58
	Accounts 1901-2	3,83	4,13	7,00	4,15	25,07	17,36	15,35	42	29,31	22,26	1,28,88

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	935,9	5,2	941,1
	Budget 1901-2	984,1	5,2	989,3
	Revised 1901-2	877,2	5,1	882,3
	Accounts 1901-2	859,2	4,9	864,1

144. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 18,73 and 11,50 respectively. As compared with the Budget the decrease occurred under *Grants for Medical Purposes*, almost entirely in expenditure connected with the plague, and was contributed by all the Provinces except the Punjab and Madras, in which the charges exceeded both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year. The decrease as compared with the previous year was entirely in plague expenditure.

145. Under *Medical Establishments* the variations were mainly under Salaries, due to the absence of officers. The excess of 91 in Bombay was chiefly due to the appointment of special officers and establishments for famine duty, and to high travelling charges, while that in the Punjab, taken with the North-West Frontier Province, (9) was due to the new appointment of Administrative Medical Officer for the latter. Under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries*, the saving in Burma (30) was due to the number of Assistant Surgeons, and Hospital Assistants having been below the sanctioned scale (25), and to low expenditure on medicines and instruments (5); in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (58) it occurred chiefly in Salaries (35), and establishments (9), and was due in some measure to the demand for Medical officers for plague duty; in Madras (59) there was an over-estimate in the local section, while in Bombay (73) it was due to charges on account of famine having been shown under *Medical Establishments*, and to a decrease in dietary charges of St. George's Hospital. Against these savings there were excesses of 12 in the Central Provinces, owing to a revision of the scale of pay of Hospital Assistants; of 20 in Bengal, due to increased expenditure under supplies and services and contingencies of the General Hospital (46), reduced by savings in the Medical College (14), and Campbell (12) Hospitals. Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* the most important decrease occurred in Madras (1,33) and was due to the provisions for a Central Vaccine Institute (29) not having been utilized, to the grant of furlough to the Sanitary Commissioner (15), and to an over-estimate in the local section (85). The savings in the other Provinces were mainly under Salaries, due to the absence of officers, enhanced in Burma by the provision for the re-organization of the Vaccination establishment not having been used, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh by the lapse of the provision for the Bovine Lymph Depôt, and by low

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*

24.—Medical—*concluded.*

expenditure on village sanitary improvements (15), and in Bombay by decrease in grants to village Sanitation Committees, and Sanitary Boards, and savings in the grant for holiday inspection fees. The variations under *Medical Schools and Colleges* occurred chiefly under Salaries. Under *Lunatic Asylums* the saving in the Central Provinces (6) was in dietary charges; that in Bengal (10) in establishment and contingent charges; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (10), it is mainly attributable to small expenditure for purchase and feed of cattle in the Diary Farm attached to the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum, and in Bombay to low expenditure for the removal of lunatics. Under *Other Charges* the additional provision of 8 for the Chemical Examiner in Bengal was not untilized, while in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the excess (5) was mainly due to the purchase of machinery for the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory, and that in Bombay (5) to an increase under Salaries in the Chemical Examiner's Department. Of the excesses in the Punjab (2,54) and in the North-West Frontier Province (42), 23 and 39 respectively have been sanctioned, and the balances 2,31 (Provincial) in the former, and 3 (Imperial) in the latter require to be sanctioned.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts. 1900-1	19,03	35	3,05	1,05	19	31	5,77	...	75	6,61	38,01
	Budget 1901-2	20,27	32	3,50	1,99	20	33	6,02	...	75	6,04	39,48
	Revised 1901-2	19,00	38	3,42	1,88	19	36	4,80	93	76	7,02	38,83
	Accounts 1901-2	19,21	39	3,45	1,89	22	36	4,80	1,15	77	6,54	38,78
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1900-1	10,48	..	...	...	...	...	7,11	..	...	...	17,59
	Budget 1901-2	9,94	...	...	...	...	...	7,13	...	...	...	17,07
	Revised 1901-2	10,30	...	...	...	...	...	4,22	2 94	...	...	17,46
	Accounts 1901-2	10,32	...	...	...	...	...	4,21	2,74	...	...	17,27
Political Subsidies.	Accounts. 1900-1	5.69	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	6,00
	Budget 1901-2	35,36	..	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	35,55
	Revised 1901-2	18,10	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	18,29
	Accounts 1901-2	18,10	...	...	...	...	..	7	12	...	...	18,29
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1900-1	34	...	..	1	4	...	75	...	...	6	1,20
	Budget 1901-2	32	...	2	2	2	...	82	...	...	18	1,38
	Revised 1901-2	33	...	10	2	2	...	40	28	...	9	1,24
	Accounts 1901-2	27	...	9	2	2	...	41	65	...	11	1,57
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts. 1900-1	37	...	4	1	12	1	32	...	...	28	1,15
	Budget 1901-2	52	...	15	2	16	2	27	...	...	38	1,52
	Revised 1901-2	30	...	8	2	12	...	28	3	...	51	1,34
	Accounts 1901-2	36	...	9	3	14	...	29	4	...	56	1,51
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1900-1	27	...	1	...	4	1,14	3,95	...	22	1,71	7,34
	Budget 1901-2	21	...	2	...	13	1,12	3,99	...	16	1,65	7,28
	Revised 1901-2	18	...	2	...	4	1,00	3,70	12	15	1,64	6,85
	Accounts 1901-2	20	...	4	...	3	98	3,69	12	14	1,67	6,87
Other Charges	Accounts. 1900-1	4,40	2	1,24	3	3	2	7,29	...	4	5	13,12
	Budget 1901-2	4,59	2	32	3	4	3	8,66	...	3	9	13,81
	Revised 1901-2	5,19	2	24	3	1	2	5,64	4,60	...	54	16,29
	Accounts 1901-2	5,42	1	29	2	2	9	5,67	5,99	1	20	17,72
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1900-1	40,58	37	4,34	2,00	42	1,48	25,50	...	1,01	8,71	84,41
	Budget 1901-2	71,21	34	4,07	2,06	55	1,50	27,08	...	94	8,34	1,16,09
	Revised 1901-2	53,40	40	3,86	1,95	38	1,38	19,20	9,02	91	9,80	1,00,30
	Accounts 1901-2	53,88	40	3,96	1,96	43	1,43	19,14	10,81	92	9,08	1,02,01

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	562,7	24,8	587,5
	Budget 1901-2	773 9	6,7	780,6
	Revised 1901-2	668,7	12,1	680,8
	Accounts 1901-2	680,0	7,1	687,1

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,81	...	24	11,05
	Provincial	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	50	58
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government—	Imperial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,02	...	4	9,06
Excess sanctioned by Local Government—	Provincial	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	58
Awaiting sanction of Imperial Government—	Imperial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79	...	20	1,99

Section D—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

146. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 14,08, as compared with the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 17,60. The saving as compared with the Budget occurred in India under *Political Subsidies*, and was due to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn. The excess as compared with the previous year, also occurred in India under the same head and was due to the drawings of the Amir of Afghanistan having exceeded those of 1900-1. An excess under *Other Charges* in the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province, taken together, on account of the Waziristan Militia, and the Mahsud Blockade, added to the difference.

147. Under *Political Agents* the saving in India (1,06), was due to the provision of 1,00 for the North-West Frontier Province which was not required, while in Assam (10), it was due to a reduction in the strength of the Coolie Corps in the Lushai Hills. The saving in Burma (11) was mainly under Salaries, while the excess in Bombay (50) was due to unusually high payments to officers of other Provinces (54), and to the postponement of the recovery of 27 on account of political establishments employed in the Palanpur Agency, partly counterbalanced by savings under salaries and high recoveries at Kathiawar. Under *Charges on the North-West Frontier* there was an under-estimate in India, on account of Seistan (31), while the expenditure in Baluchistan on Levy establishments and Jhob Levy Corps exceeded the estimate by 12. On the other hand there was a saving of 5 in Khorassan, in establishment charges. Under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* the excess in Burma (7) was due to the entertainment of Chiefs on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy, while that in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province (24), occurred in connection with the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, which is also accountable for the variation between the revised and the actuals in the latter province. The saving in Bombay (7) was due to the closure of the guest-house at Aden. Under *Durbar Presents etc.*, the provisions in India and Burma proved too high, while in Bombay the excess (18) was due to special presents given at Aden. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* the provision in Bengal for passage and other expenses of the family and dependents of the late Mintha Nyang Oke was not fully utilized, while in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the return of Sardar Yahia Khan and his sons to Kabul resulted in the saving of the allowances enjoyed by them. Under *Other Charges* the excess in India (83) was due to charges in connection with the deputation of Imperial Service Troops to Australia for the Commonwealth celebrations (19), on account of the Imperial Cadet Corps (60), for Lieutenant Colonel Showers' tour in connection with the Baluch-Mekran disturbance (13), and for expenditure connected with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, none of which were provided for, partly counterbalanced by savings due to the contribution for the expenses of the Chiengemai Vice-Consulate not having been drawn since February 1901 (15), and in the grant for secret service (17). The excess in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province (3,00) was due to the Mahsud Blockade, for which there was no provision; the excess over the Revised in the latter Province is also attributable to this cause.

148. The excess of 3 in the expenditure in England was due to contribution towards the expenses of the Kerman Consulate.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
SCIENTIFIC.												
Survey of India	Accounts. 1900-1	17,62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,62
	Budget 1901-2	17,76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,76
	Revised 1901-2	17,18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,18
	Accounts 1901-2	16,07	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	16,07
Geological and other Surveys.	Accounts. 1900-1	3,24	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	42	...	3,75
	Budget 1901-2	4,00	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	50	...	4,62
	Revised 1901-2	2,97	...	9	2	...	2	...	...	51	1	3,62
	Accounts 1901-2	2,95	...	8	1	...	2	1	...	52	...	3,59
Meteorological Department.	Accounts. 1900-1	3,93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,93
	Budget 1901-2	3,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,94
	Revised 1901-2	3,85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85
	Accounts 1901-2	4,10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,10
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,10	2	3	4	27	11	3	...	39	39	2,38
	Budget 1901-2	1,44	2	7	4	9	12	4	...	39	22	2,43
	Revised 1901-2	1,70	2	8	4	9	11	5	...	39	22	2,65
	Accounts 1901-2	1,49	2	2	4	13	10	4	...	39	23	2,46

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURAL.												
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	7,36	13	90	1	67	65	1,56	...	30	1,43	13,01
	Budget . 1901-2	7,51	18	1,45	3	90	80	1,58	...	37	1,63	14,45
	Revised . 1901-2 .	7,24	17	1,03	1	85	71	1,02	6	28	1,42	13,39
	Accounts . 1901-2	6,81	15	1,03	3	92	68	1,67	5	23	1,41	12,98
Other charges .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	28	45	17	15	3,20	1,81	1,29	...	2,04	72	10,11
	Budget . 1901-2	74	52	29	4	3,81	1,95	1,33	...	1,88	78	11,34
	Revised . 1901-2 .	45	47	21	4	3,67	1,90	1,23	4	1,70	73	10,62
	Accounts 1901-2	39	47	22	4	3,75	1,95	1,24	3	1,84	82	10,75
LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.	Accounts 1900-1 .	8	4	5	55	62	7	4	...	18	18	1,81
	Budget . 1901-2	9	3	6	58	70	7	5	...	19	22	2,05
	Revised . 1901-2 .	7	3	10	64	63	8	5	...	18	21	1,09
	Accounts . 1901-2	8	4	6	56	62	7	4	...	15	21	1,86
STATISTICS .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,20	45	60	29	1,10	75	78	...	82	85	6,84
	Budget . 1901-2	2,52	1,08	1,24	59	5,57	3,07	1,43	...	3,15	1,22	19,87
	Revised . 1901-2 .	1,65	1,08	1,21	50	3,80	2,07	1,38	1	2,30	1,50	16,16
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,35	1,10	1,05	50	3,17	2,05	1,25	1	2,12	1,40	14,00
MISCELLANEOUS .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	77	...	2	...	18	5	3	...	3,19	14	4,38
	Budget . 1901-2	87	1	7	...	16	7	2	...	3,62	20	5,03
	Revised . 1901-2 .	87	...	5	...	19	5	5	...	3,27	20	4,68
	Accounts . 1901-2	88	...	5	...	18	5	6	...	3,57	20	4,99
Lump addition .	Budget 1901-2 .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	35,58	1,09	1,85	1,05	6,04	3,44	3,73	...	7,34	3,71	63,83
	Budget . 1901-2	38,89	1,84	3,29	1,29	11,29	6,08	4,46	...	10,10	4,27	81,51
	Revised . 1901-2 .	35,98	1,77	2,72	1,25	9,23	5,63	4,38	11	8,78	4,29	74,14
	Accounts 1901-2	34,12	1,78	2,51	1,18	8,77	4,92	4,31	9	8,85	4,27	70,80

		Total India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1900-1	425,5	41,1	466,6
	Budget . 1901-2	543,4	28,0	571,4
	Revised . 1901-2 .	494,2	34,8	529,0
	Accounts . 1901-2	471,9	31,2	503,1

149. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 10,71, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 6,97. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Survey of India* (1,69), mainly in the charges of Survey parties; under *Geological and Other Surveys* (1,03) chiefly in salaries; under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* (1,47) chiefly in the purchase of stallions; and under *Statistics* (5,87) almost entirely in census charges. The excess over the previous year occurred mainly (7,16) under the last-named head, and was due to the low expenditure in 1900-1 on Census operations. This increase was partly reduced by a decrease under *Survey of India* (1,55) in the charge of survey parties.

150. Under *Survey of India* there was a saving of 7,11 in the charges of Survey parties, which was, however, counterbalanced to the extent of 5,13 due to smaller recoveries than were anticipated from other Governments. Under *Geological and Other Surveys* the saving in salaries was enhanced by the partial lapse of the provisions for the cost of Economic Survey (26) and for the publication of Reports and Archœological Explorations (7). Under *Meteorological Department* there was an excess of 23, due to high telegram charges, and a saving of 7 in allowances to observers. Under *Other Scientific Departments* in Burma the provision for exploration of petroleum, coal and minerals was not fully used, and that for the pay of a Curator for the Provincial Museum was not required. Under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* the saving in India (70) was mainly due to low expenditure in the purchase of stallion (53) and prizes at fairs (10) to adjustment of a recovery on account of sale of animals at Babugarh Farm by deduction from charges (8), to savings in pay of establishments (11) and salaries (5), and to the partial lapse of the grant for chemicals etc., for the Bacteriological Laboratory, and for the construction of a road and bazar at Bubugarh, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 22 in the charges for feed; in Burma (42), the saving was due to the number of Veterinary Assistants being below that provided for, and to the provisions for an additional Veterinary Officer, and for the purchase of bulls and stallions not having been utilized; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the saving (12) occurred mainly in the Head Quarters and District Boards charges; in Madras (14) the provision (5) for the establishment of a Veterinary

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

Hospital was not utilized, and savings occurred in the charges for pony and mule breeding, and in Bombay (22), the decrease was due to the absence of an officer (5), to short expenditure for the purchase of stallions, and for maintenance and stabling (12), and in contingent charges (5), while the excess in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province (14) was due to the appointment of a third Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Under *Other Charges* the saving in India (35), was due to the new office of Inspector General of Agriculture not having been filled until the 14th October 1901 (22), to the grant for Miscellaneous expenditure at the disposal of the R venue and Agricultural Department not having been fully utilized (10), and to low expenditure on agricultural experiments (7); the saving in Burma (7), and the excess in Bombay (4), occurred in expenditure on experimental cultivation. Under ***Labour and Emigration*** the saving in Bengal (14) was due to larger recoveries than were anticipated from Assam towards the deficit in the transactions of the Inland Labour Transport Fund. The excesses in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Bombay have already been sanctioned; the excess of 3 (Imperial) in the Central Provinces requires to be sanctioned.

151. The expenditure in England exceeded the Budget by £3,2 or R48. There was an increase of £4,2 in the purchase of stallions, and in the expenses of the commission on Horse-breeding, and of £2,1 on account of charges in connection with the Indian Section at the Paris Exhibition of 1900; these excesses were partly counterbalanced by a reduction in the demand for stores.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1900-01 Accounts.	RECEIPTS :—	1901-02. Budget.	1901-02. Revised.	1901-02. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
66,28	India (Rupee figures) . .	73,01	81,20	80,14
£		£	£	£
441,8	India (converted into Sterling) .	486,8	541,3	534,3
87,7	England	87,0	95,9	93,7
529,5	TOTAL .	573,8	637,2	628,0

152. The total receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by R8,13 or £54,2 and R14,78 or £98,5, respectively. As compared with the Budget R1,43 or £9,5 occurred under Exchange, and R6,67 or £44,5 under Miscellaneous, of which £9,5 or R1,43 occurred in England in departmental expenses on stores procured for the China Expeditionary Force, and penalties incurred by Contractors, and £35,0 or R5,24 in India, chiefly in unclaimed deposits and recoveries from municipalities on account of plague charges in Bengal, and in rents in the Central Provinces and Madras. There was also a small increase of R30 or £2,0 under Stationery and Printing, which was almost covered by a decline in the receipts in aid of Superannuation allowances chiefly in England.

153. As compared with the previous year £25,5 or R3,82 of the increase occurred under Exchange ; £65,3 or R9,80 under Miscellaneous, of which £8,6 or R1,30 was contibuted by England and £56,7 or R8,50 by India, due partly to the causes stated above and partly to the recovery of famine expenditure in the Central Provinces ; and £7,3 or R 1,09 under Stationery and Printing, due chiefly to municipal forms now being printed by the Government Press in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	19	...	...	...	13	3	1	...	8	16	60
	Budget . 1901-2 .	30	...	...	...	10	3	1	...	9	20	73
	Revised . 1901-2 .	29	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	8	12	71
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	36	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	8	13	76
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	16	25	24	7	65	60	27	...	47	44	3,15
	Budget . 1901-2	15	25	24	7	70	60	26	...	35	45	3,07
	Revised . 1901-2	15	23	27	10	63	61	35	2	54	42	3,32
	Accounts 1901-2	15	21	28	8	63	64	39	2	53	43	3,36
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	52	10	23	4	69	63	34	...	30	54	3,39
	Budget . 1901-2 .	39	11	24	5	65	63	30	...	28	47	3,12
	Revised . 1901-2 .	41	9	18	4	73	60	33	1	29	48	3,16
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	47	8	19	5	73	57	34	1	28	49	3,21
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities.	Accounts 1900-1 .	4,13	20	50	6	53	23	58	...	59	2,18	9,00
	Budget . 1901-2	4,30	20	47	5	55	31	65	...	63	2,34	9,50
	Revised . 1901-2	4,21	20	42	5	55	24	64	1	77	2,03	9,12
	Accounts . 1901-2	4,06	19	57	5	61	25	62	1	78	2,09	9,23
Other Items .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	23	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	34
	Budget . 1901-2 .	23	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	34
	Revised . 1901-2 .	23	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	34
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	24	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	36
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts . 1900-1 .	5,23	55	97	17	2,10	1,50	1,20	...	1,44	3,32	16,48
	Budget . 1901-2 .	5,37	56	95	17	2,10	1,[illegible]8	1,22	...	1,35	3,46	16,76
	Revised . 1901-2 .	5,29	52	87	19	2,20	1,49	1,32	4	1,68	3,05	16,65
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	5,28	48	1,04	18	2,24	1,50	1,35	4	1,67	3,14	16,92

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1900-1 .	109,8	84,3	194,1
	Budget . 1901-2 .	111,8	84,5	196,3
	Revised . 1901-2 .	111,0	82,7	193,7
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	112,8	81,7	194,5

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*concluded.*

154. The Indian receipts under this head show an increase of 16 over the Budget Estimate and 44 over the actuals of the previous year. The increased receipts in India (6) and Bengal (6) on account of *Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds* were due to an under-estimate in the case of the former and in the latter to the large receipts of the Orphangunge market at Kidderpur, and were partly counterbalanced by a falling off in Bombay of 7 owing to the decline in the number of subscribers to the Military Funds. *Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations* and *Subscriptions to the Civil Funds* showed increases of 29 and 9, respectively. The first increase is noticeable principally in the Punjab and Madras, and the latter in India, Bengal and the Punjab. The increases generally are attributable to variations in the number of subscribers and the realization of marriage donations. The decrease under *Contributions* was due to a falling off, generally in the number of subscribers, owing to retirement and reversions of officers on Foreign service. In India it was due to an over-estimate.

155. In England the decrease is attributable chiefly to small receipts on account of the Military Funds.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1	1	5	...	71	42	31	..	29	42	2,22
	Budget . 1901-2 .	1	1	6	1	1,02	41	31	...	35	57	2,75
	Revised . 1901-2 .	1	1	7	1	87	50	45	...	13	58	2,03
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	2	...	8	...	1,10	55	51	...	11	39	2,76
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	60	1	22	2	1,10	42	4	...	53	23	3,17
	Budget . 1901-2 .	62	1	21	2	1,01	40	3	...	53	26	3,09
	Revised . 1901-2 .	60	1	24	2	1,01	1,05	5	...	56	24	3,78
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	52	2	24	2	89	1,23	4	...	56	26	3,78
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	84	25	[illegible]	2	42	41	39	...	21	33	2,95
	Budget . 1901-2 .	75	22	4	2	61	54	43	...	32	36	3,29
	Revised . 1901-2 .	70	22	5	2	48	35	37	1	21	37	2,78
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	66	14	5	2	49	51	40	...	24	39	2,90
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,45	27	35	4	2,23	1,25	74	...	1,03	98	8,34
	Budget . 1901-2 .	1,38	24	31	5	2,64	1,35	77	...	1,20	1,19	9,13
	Revised . 1901-2 .	1,31	24	36	5	2,30	1,90	87	1	90	1,19	9,19
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	1,20	16	37	4	2,48	2,20	95	...	91	1,04	9,44
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 55,6
	Budget . 1901-2											60,9
	Revised 1901-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61,3
	Accounts . 1901-2											62,9

156. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 31 and 1,10, respectively. The increase in the United Provinces under *Sale of Gazettes and other Publications,* owing to Municipal forms now being printed in the Government press under orders of the Local Government, is mainly responsible for both these increases. Under *Receipts from sale of Stationery* the high demands from Railways in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab, were almost covered by the decrease in these demands in Madras, and from the Berar administration in Bombay. Under *Other Press Receipts,* the decrease in India was in the receipts of the Government Central Press at Calcutta, that in Bengal and the United Provinces occurs in the miscellaneous receipts.

XXIV.—Exchange.

STERLING AMOUNTS. Budget. 1901-2.	Revised. 1901-2.	Accounts.		CREDIT + OR DEBIT – TO EXCHANGE Budget. 1901-2.	Revised. 1901-2.	Accounts.
17,747,3	17,357,2	16,877,4	NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND . .	...	– 1,39	– 1,96
46,9	– 128,1	– 155,4	GUARANTEED COMPANIES	+ 2,62	+ 6,47	+ 6,49

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*concluded.*

Sterling Amounts. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	Accounts.		Credit + or Debit — to Exchange. Budget	1901-2. Revised.	Accounts
			Subsidised and other Companies—			
64,9	21,2	40,2	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . .	+1,24	+85	+20
—29,7	66,1	65,6	Indian Midland and its Extension . .	+6,3	+10	—1,24
—553,6	19,6	10,2	Bengal-Nagpur	...	—8	—9
—1,5	1,8	1,2	Bengal Central	..	+10	+10
30,0	34,7	32,9	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	...	+2	+1
16,9	30,4	27,7	Assam-Bengal	...	+1	+1
—345,0	—378,2	—375,6	Burma	...	—13	—12
			Total Subsidised and other Companies .	+7,62	+87	-1,13
			Remittance Accounts—			
—1,0	773,3	755,9	East Indian Railway Advances . .	+10	+26	+25
170,0	116,0	123,7	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	+1	+4	+4
—242,4	—366,9	—375,0	South Indian Railway ditto . .	+3	+19	—9
99,4	36,0	36,0	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	+1	+1	+1
2,4	264,0	244,7	Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	+3	+10	+8
—603,3	—2,708,8	—1,743,7	Miscellaneous	—2	+13	+13
			Total Remittance Accounts .	+16	+75	+42
			Lump Alteration .	—8,00	...	...
			Total in Rupees .	+2,40	+6,70	+3,82
			Total in Sterling .	£ +16,0	£ +44,6	£ +25,5

157. The actuals under this head vary with the average rate of exchange and variations in the sterling transactions of the Railways.

158. The Budget was calculated at an average rate of 16*d.* the rupee, but the actual average rate of the year proved to be 15·988*d.* approximately. This accounts for the net debit of 1,96 under ***Net Expenditure in England.*** Under ***Guaranteed Companies*** there was a credit of R2,80 under exchange against a debit of 64 provided for in the Budget, chiefly in consequence of the transfer of the store balances of the Southern Section of the East Coast Railway to the capital account of the Madras Railway, and larger outlay on coal, timber and miscellaneous stores on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The credits to exchange on account of revenue stores were also greater by 43. The other variations from the Budget are unimportant and do not require any special notice.

159. The large difference in the Revised under Indian Midland Railway was due principally to adjustments in regard to the capital of £500,0 raised by the Company in October 1901 having been made at R15 = £1 instead of at the contract rate (Financial Department No. 2190A., dated 25th April 1902).

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	31
	Budget . 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Revised . 1901-2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Accounts . 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Premium on Bills .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,33	4	23	...	29	6	6	...	15	69	2,85
	Budget . 1901-2	1,37	1	24	...	25	4	6	...	19	60	2,76
	Revised . 1901-2	1,25	1	34	...	35	4	4	2	14	32	2,51
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,43	1	33	...	31	4	6	2	13	32	2,65
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts . 1900-1 .	24	15	17	14	4,94	26	82	...	67	30	7,69
	Budget . 1901-2	13	25	20	5	4,57	50	56	...	42	25	6,93
	Revised . 1901-2	25	25	20	5	5,80	46	50	10	43	29	8,33
	Acconnts . 1901-2	25	25	21	8	6,30	71	75	17	55	20	9,47
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	32	14	41	1	65	27	...	...	15	16	2,11
	Budget . 1901-2	20	22	42	1	54	45	...	...	15	15	2,14
	Revised . 1901-2	31	14	42	2	51	40	...	...	17	13	2,10
	Accounts . 1901-2	26	14	43	2	54	41	...	...	16	15	2,11

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Contributions	Accounts. 1900-1	...	42	...	4	57	1,08	39	...	76	9	3,35
	Budget 1901-2	...	57	1	6	50	1,09	39	...	77	6	3,45
	Revised 1901-2	...	64	...	5	2,26	5	34	4	82	6	4,26
	Accounts 1901-2	...	63	...	5	2,34	6	38	3	81	31	4,61
Rents	Accounts. 1900-1	5	18	5,17	14	32	1,28	...	...	4,75	1	11,90
	Budget 1901-2	8	16	5,25	17	26	1,22	...	...	4,46	1	11,61
	Revised 1901-2	6	21	5,40	16	29	1,12	6	...	5,15	1	12,46
	Accounts 1901-2	5	27	5,25	18	31	1,09	8	...	5,43	1	12,07
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts. 1900-1	55	...	9	1	26	1	11	...	48	8	1,59
	Budget 1901-2	60	...	13	1	42	1	11	...	52	8	1,88
	Revised 1901-2	58	1	24	..	17	1	12	...	52	8	1,73
	Accounts 1901-2	59	3	22	...	21	...	11	...	53	8	1,77
Extraordinary Items	Accounts 1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	14	78	...	...	...	92
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	20	...	...	80	...	...	1	1,01
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	6	...	1	44	34	...	...	85
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	6	...	4	44	41	...	3	98
Other Items	Accounts. 1900-1	1,30	2,24	15	13	3,52	35	1,84	...	92	29	10,74
	Budget 1901-2	1,37	4,08	13	11	3,29	23	1,66	...	1,78	2,14	14,79
	Revised 1901-2	1,31	6,38	16	11	3,09	38	2,06	39	1,55	34	16,37
	Accounts 1901-2	1,21	5,73	22	12	4,19	46	2,14	42	79	37	15,65
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-1	4,04	3,17	6,22	47	10,55	3,45	4,00	...	7,88	1,68	41,46
	Budget 1901-2	3,75	5,29	6,38	61	9,83	3,54	3,58	...	8,29	3,45	44,72
	Revised 1901-2	3,76	7,64	6,76	45	13,07	2,47	3,56	89	8,78	1,28	48,06
	Accounts 1901-2	3,79	7,06	6,66	51	14,20	2,81	3,96	1,05	8,40	1,52	49,96

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	276,4	3,4	279,8
	Budget 1901-2	298,1	2,5	300,6
	Revised 1901-2	324,4	13,2	337,6
	Accounts 1901-2	333,1	12,0	345,1

160. The Indian revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 5,24 and the actuals of the previous year by 8,50. As compared with the Budget the increase accrued principally under the heads *Unclaimed Deposits* (2,54), *Contributions* (1,16), *Rents* (1,06), and *Other Items* (86). Receipts under *Unclaimed Deposits* are of a fluctuating nature and cannot therefore be accurately estimated. The receipts were exceptionally high in Bengal. The increase under *Contributions* was chiefly due to large recoveries in Bengal (1,84), from municipalities on account of Plague Charges. The increase under *Rents* was chiefly due to large realizations of Town, Civil Station and Nazul Lands rent in the Central Provinces, and to the collection in Madras of arrears, principally of choultry rents in the Tanjore District. The increase under *Other Items* occurred principally in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Punjab, and is attributable in the case of the first to an under-estimate of recoveries of famine expenditure, and in the two latter to the sale of old stores and materials and sale of lands etc., which are subject to fluctuation, and in the last also to increased receipts from tolls on the Khyber Road, said to be due to the fact that after the late Amir's death in November 1901, there was a great deal of smuggling resulting in an increase in the Khyber tolls. Large receipts on account of Fees and Fines of Revenue Courts, recoveries of Law charges and sale of Elephants, account for 56 of the increase in Bengal. The decrease of 1,77 in Bombay was due to the expected recovery from the Barsi-Light Railway Company for famine labour not having been effected. As compared with the previous year Bengal contributed 1,36 under *Unclaimed Deposits* and 1,77 under *Contribution*, due to the causes stated above. Under *Rents* the increase occurred in Madras, mainly in the choultry rents, and under *Other Items* the increase in the Central Provinces was due to recoveries of famine expenditure, and those in Bengal and the Punjab mainly to the causes stated above.

161. Of the increase in the receipts in England £5,9 or R88 was on account of departmental expenses on stores procured for the China Expeditionary Force, and £3,5 or R53 on account of fines and penalties incurred by contractors.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	EXPENDITURE—			
2,50,83	India (Rupee figures) . .	2,70,73	2,69,19	2,67,42
£		£	£	£
1,672,2	Equivalent in Sterling . .	1,804,9	1,794,6	1,782,9
2,315,2	England	2,327,6	2,380,1	2,356,5
3,987,4	TOTAL .	4,132,5	4,174,7	4,139,4

162. The total expenditure in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate by £6,9 or R1,04, and the actuals of the previous year by £152,0 or R22,80. As compared with the Budget there was an excess of £19,0 or R2,85 under Stationery and Printing, being the result of an increase of £37,2 or R5,58, due to large purchases of stationery in England to meet the demands from India, and of a decrease in India of £18,2 or R2,73 chiefly on account of the charges in Government Presses. Against this excess, there was a decrease of £9,3 or R1,40 in the payments of Territorial and Political Pensions in India.

163. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase of £44,3 or R6,64 under Superannuation Allowances, both in India and in England, of £34,7 or R5,21 under Stationery and Printing, chiefly in England, and of £118,0 or R17,70 under Miscellaneous due to the writing-off of irrecoverable *taccavi* loans in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Bombay. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases of £14,9 or R2,24 under Territorial and Political Pensions, chiefly in England, and of £31,8 or R4,78 under Exchange.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	U.P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts. 1900-1	92	2,34	.	9	10,78	8,19	1,87	...	5,87	5,55	35,61
	Budget. 1901-2	95	2,36	..	9	10,74	8,10	1,83	...	5 99	6,11	36 17
	Revised. 1901-2	1,06	2,36	...	8	10,63	8,10	1,53	21	6,27	5,64	35,88
	Accounts. 1901-2	1,04	2 32		8	10,45	8,11	1,59	14	5,76	5,53	35,02
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts. 1900-1	40	...	1,18	2	7	64	84	..	2	...	3,17
	Budget. 1901-2	41	...	1,20	1	7	65	89	..	2	3	3,28
	Revised. 1901-2	40	...	1,18	1	7	63	83	2	2	1	3,17
	Accounts. 1901-2	36	...	1,19	...	7	59	78	1	2	1	3,03
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,32	2,34	1,18	11	10,85	8,83	2,71	...	5,89	5,55	38,78
	Budget. 1901-2	1,36	2,36	1,20	10	10,81	8,75	2,72	...	6,01	6,14	39 45
	Revised. 1901-2	1,46	2,36	1,18	9	10,70	8,73	2,36	23	6,29	5,65	39,05
	Accounts. 1901-2	1,40	2,32	1,19	8	10,52	8,70	2,37	15	5,78	5,54	38,05

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	258,5	20,8	279,3
	Budget. 1901-2	263,0	10,7	273,7
	Revised. 1901-2	260,4	10,7	271,1
	Accounts. 1901-2	253,7	10,7	264,4

164. The total Indian expenditure was 1,40 below the Budget and 73 less than the actuals of the previous year. All the provinces, except India, contributed to the savings, which were due mainly to lapses and to grants remaining undrawn. The saving in Madras was reduced by the payment of certain special commutations of Carnatic Stipends (15) ordered by Government. In Bombay, the provision for the Angria family was not utilized, as the question of succession was not finally settled during the year. The excess (9), in India under the first head was due to the transfer of Carnatic Stipendiaries from Madras The net excess of 4 in India awaits the sanction of the Government of India while that of 15 in the North-West Frontier Province has been sanctioned.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
—1	India	5	6	11
...	Bengal	1	...	...
...	Punjab	...	...	...
...	Madras	1	1	...
1	Bombay	2	1	...
...	TOTAL IN RUPEES	9	8	11
£		£	£	£
...	Equivalent in Sterling	6	5	8
250,9	England	252,5	257,5	251,8
250,9	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	253,1	258,0	252,6

165. The charges incurred in India under this head depend on the number and grade of officers lent to foreign service, who happen to be on leave. The increase in India (6) was due to the payment of certain officers of the Berars from Indian revenues, and requires to be sanctioned.

166. In England the decrease is nominal.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts	1900-1	5,44	3,37	4,00	1,08	23,02	22,71	12,14	...	17,13	20,28	1,09,17
	Budget	1901-2	5,68	3,48	4,17	1,10	23,65	23,18	12,54	...	17,33	20,59	1,11,72
	Revised	1901-2	5,68	3,57	4,10	1,12	23,76	22,93	12,46	26	17,42	20,81	1,12,11
	Accounts	1901-2	5,72	3,60	4,12	1,10	23,98	22,83	12,34	26	17,31	20,89	1,12,15
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts	1900-1	15	5	...	1	14	20	34	...	26	44	1,59
	Budget	1901-2	16	5	...	1	15	27	35	...	25	42	1,66
	Revised	1901-2	16	5	...	1	14	21	32	3	25	43	1,60
	Accounts	1901-2	14	4	...	1	14	20	31	3	23	46	1,56
Gratuities	Accounts	1900-1	3	2	7	2	8	9	9	...	12	15	67
	Budget	1901-2	2	3	9	3	7	11	12	...	19	14	80
	Revised	1901-2	4	3	6	1	7	12	10	1	22	10	76
	Accounts	1901-2	5	2	6	1	9	12	11	...	20	10	76
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts	1900-1	1	1	2	1	42	13	12	...	4	3	79
	Budget	1901-2	...	1	4	1	40	14	9	...	6	6	81
	Revised	1901-2	...	1	3	1	41	13	11	...	4	2	76
	Accounts	1901-2	...	1	4	1	37	11	12	...	5	3	74
Pensions of the Military Fund.	Accounts	1900-1	5	...	...	...	9	23	3	...	20	10	70
	Budget	1901-2	6	...	...	...	13	24	9	...	20	11	83
	Revised	1901-2	6	...	...	...	11	23	2	...	22	12	76
	Accounts	1901-2	3	...	...	...	11	22	1	...	26	13	76
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts	1900-1	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	3	21
	Budget	1901-2	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	3	21
	Revised	1901-2	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	3	21
	Accounts	1901-2	11	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	3	25
Other Charges	Accounts	1900-1	21	...	...	...	3	...	34	...	34	...	92
	Budget	1901-2	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	21	1	43
	Revised	1901-2	1	...	1	...	...	1	23	5	27	1	59
	Accounts	1901-2	3	...	1	...	1	1	15	4	36	...	61
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1900-1	5,98	3,45	4,09	1,12	23,80	23,37	13,06	...	18,15	21,03	1,14,05
	Budget	1901-2	6,00	3,57	4,31	1,15	24,42	23,95	13,39	...	18,31	21,36	1,16,46
	Revised	1901-2	6,03	3,66	4,20	1,15	24,51	23,64	13,24	35	18,49	21,51	1,16,70
	Accounts	1901-2	6,08	3,68	4,23	1,13	24,72	23,50	13,04	33	18,48	21,64	1,16,83

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1900-1	760,4	1,950,9	2,711,3
	Budget	1901-2	776,4	1,983,0	2,759,4
	Revised	1901-2	778,6	1,991,5	2,770,1
	Accounts	1901-2	778,9	1,976,7	2,755,6

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	5	...	46
	Provincial	1	10	...	...	35	...	...	...	12	38	96
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	34
	Provincial	...	10	...	...	35	...	...	...	12	38	95
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government	Imperial	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12
	Provincial	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

167. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 37. The major portion of the excess occurred under *Superannuation and Retired Allowances*, and was due to the usual growth of expenditure in pension charges which was somewhat under-estimated in the Budget.

168. The following statement shows this growth during the last six years :—

	R
1896-97	96,32
1897-98	99,83
1898-99	1,01,87
1899-1900	1,06,24
1900-1901	1,09,17
1901-1902	1,12,15

169. The increase of 18 under *Other Charges* occurred chiefly in Madras, and was due to bonuses paid to Provident Funds for which sufficient provision was not made in the Local Section. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase occurred under the first head.

170. In England the decrease occurred mainly in Civil Fund Pensions, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the pensions of officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts . 1900-1	...	...	...	...	1,59	...	...	...	34	30	2,23
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	1,68	...	...	...	42	28	2,38
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	1,73	...	...	...	35	31	2,39
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	1,78	...	...	...	36	33	2,47
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts . 1900-1	2	7	18	5	23,92	63	1,16	...	4,04	6,14	36,21
	Budget 1901-2	2	6	20	8	24,10	73	1,26	...	4,12	6,15	36,72
	Revised 1901-2	1	5	19	7	26,16	62	1,15	7	1,21	6,94	36,47
	Accounts 1901-2	1	6	19	7	26,54	64	1,14	7	86	6,78	36,36
Government Presses.	Accounts . 1900-1	6,37	80	3,63	86	3,70	2,98	1,86	...	3,22	4,19	27,61
	Budget 1901-2	7,91	93	3,71	93	3,89	3,08	1,89	...	3,44	4,34	30,12
	Revised 1901-2	7,09	90	3,77	84	3,88	3,08	1,94	6	3,23	4,13	28,92
	Accounts 1901-2	6,43	86	3,77	80	3,84	3,11	1,90	2	3,39	4,12	28,24
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts . 1900-1	—25,66	1,00	2,93	31	5,84	3,17	1,00	...	6,10	5,31	...
	Budget 1901-2	—26,37	1,10	2,78	43	6,26	3,14	1,17	...	6,49	5,00	...
	Revised 1901-2	—27,50	1,11	3,01	41	6,27	3,72	1,20	4	6,49	5,25	...
	Accounts 1901-2	—27,57	97	2,81	26	6,73	4,61	1,59	12	5,26	5,22	...
Stationery supplied to Postal, Telegraph, and Census Departments.	Accounts . 1900-1	—2,84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,84
	Budget 1901-2	—2,33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,33
	Revised 1901-2	—2,55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,55
	Accounts 1901-2	—2,91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,91
Other Charges	Accounts . 1900-1	7	19	...	...	32	29	79	...	1,26	16	3,08
	Budget 1901-2	6	15	...	2	34	33	84	...	1,03	10	2,87
	Revised 1901-2	7	12	...	...	33	40	72	3	86	21	2,68
	Accounts 1901-2	7	8	...	...	38	46	74	1	95	18	2,37

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Lump reduction	Accounts. 1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*21*	...	...	...	*21*
	Accounts 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1900-1	—22,04	2,06	6,74	1,22	35,37	7,07	4,81	...	14,96	16,10	66,29
	Budget 1901-2	—20,71	2,24	6,69	1,46	36,27	7,28	5,16	...	15,50	15,87	69,76
	Revised 1901-2	—22,88	2,18	6,97	1,32	38,37	7,82	4,80	20	12,08	16,84	67,70
	Accounts 1901-2	—23,97	1,97	6,77	1,13	39,27	8,82	5,37	22	10,82	16,63	67,03

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1900-1901	441,9	67,4	509,3
	Budget 1901-1902	465,1	59,9	525,0
	Revised 1901-1902	451,3	97,3	548,6
	Accounts 1901-1902	446,9	97,1	544,0

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	...	...	2,69	...	...	21	...	63	3,53
	Provincial	...	..	8	...	31	1,54	21	1	...	13	2,28
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...	...	2,62	...	...	19	...	63	3,44
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	8	...	31	1,54	1	...	...	13	2,07
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	9
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20

171. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 2,73, but greater than the actuals of the previous year by 74. The principal saving occurred under *Government Presses,* mainly, in India (1,48) due to large recoveries from the Postal and Telegraph Departments for printing work. Assam and Bombay contributed 13, and 22, respectively, to the decrease, due in the former, to reductions in press establishments and savings in overtime allowances, and in Bombay, to savings in the grant for compositors for piece-work.

172. The decrease 36 under *Purchase of Stationery* was the result mainly of a saving of 3,26 in Madras, due to the transfer of the source of supply of certain articles of Stationery from India to England, counterbalanced by excesses in Bengal (2,44), due to large purchases of stationery for the China Expeditionary Force and Census Operations, and to the purchase of typewriters and materials from the local market, and in Bombay (63) to larger purchases than was expected. The excess was covered by a re-appropriation sanctioned by the Government of India. Under *Stationery Supplied from Central Stores* the Budget was exceeded in Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, Bombay and the Post Office and Telegraph Departments. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the extra supplies of paper required by the Superintendent, Government press, was for printing municipal forms and for increased demands for forms by other Departments notably the Police Department. Under *Other Charges* the increases in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (13), and Bombay (8) occurred in the charges for printing work done at private presses; the decrease in the Punjab (10) was due to certain publications provided for, not being ready for the press before the close of the year, and that in Madras, (8) to an over-estimate in the Provincial Section (23), partly counterbalanced by increased charges in the Local section for printing at private presses.

173. The excess in England was due to larger indents from India than was provided for.

32—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts. 1900-1	2	1	40	2	5	3	12	...	9	14	88
	Budget 1901-2	2	1	47	5	7	7	9	...	10	16	1,04
	Revised 1901-2	8	1	39	2	8	7	10	2	6	13	96
	Accounts 1901-2	7	1	41	3	11	6	9	2	6	13	99
Remittance Charges	Accounts. 1900-1	77	12	43	29	61	62	34	...	38	1,97	5,53
	Budget 1901-2	44	10	40	25	60	55	55	...	50	1,00	4,39
	Revised 1901-2	38	13	60	15	55	62	32	1	37	90	4,03
	Accounts 1901-2	58	12	50	12	52	63	33	...	48	82	4,10

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N. W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charitable Donations.	Accounts. 1900-1	8	5	4	5	1,21	31	7	...	58	86	3,25
	Budget 1901-2	8	3	4	5	1,29	33	7	...	58	78	3,25
	Revised 1901-2	8	2	4	4	1,24	30	7	...	58	80	3,17
	Accounts 1901-2	8	2	4	3	97	29	7	...	60	81	2,91
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts. 1900-1	1	15	27	16	7	8	7	...	19	4	1,04
	Budget 1901-2	1	19	27	18	12	10	9	...	21	6	1,23
	Revised 1901-2	1	19	28	16	10	8	6	...	16	45	1,49
	Accounts 1901-2	1	17	26	16	8	9	5	1	17	48	1,48
Petty Establishments	Accounts. 1900-1	4	11	1,42	18	32	29	1,38	...	2,93	7	6,74
	Budget 1901-2	2	11	1,61	21	34	32	1,36	...	2,75	9	6,81
	Revised 1901-2	2	11	1,50	17	33	31	1,50	4	2,91	9	6,98
	Accounts 1901-2	2	12	2,35	18	28	29	1,56	3	3,15	6	8,04
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts. 1900-1	46	...	...	...	32	9	...	...	...	3	90
	Budget 1901-2	46	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	55
	Revised 1901-2	1,44	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	7	...	1,71
	Accounts 1901-2	1,26	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	7	4	1,60
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts. 1900-1	...	2,60	5	...	6	7	6	...	2	1	2,87
	Budget 1901-2	...	6,02	1	...	3	1,28	1	...	5	13,75	21,15
	Revised 1901-2	...	6,00	2	...	6	1,28	9	...	1	14,56	22,02
	Accounts 1901-2	...	5,19	2	...	5	1,19	7	...	2	14,57	21,11
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts. 1900-1	22	1	27	3	31	...	...	...	7	1,72	2,63
	Budget 1901-2	22	2	28	3	32	...	...	...	8	1,35	2,30
	Revised 1901-2	24	2	28	3	30	...	...	...	8	1,40	2,35
	Accounts 1901-2	24	2	28	2	33	...	...	...	7	1,39	2,35
Extraordinary Items	Accounts 1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Revised 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts 1901-2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Items	Accounts. 1900-1	39	6	21	6	76	26	10	...	78	47	3,09
	Budget 1901-2	36	3	30	7	82	49	29	...	1,20	62	4,18
	Revised 1901-2	12	5	20	5	66	24	21	1	69	63	2,86
	Accounts 1901-2	16	5	14	5	56	27	21	...	76	56	2,76
Lump addition	Budget 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1900-1	1,99	3,11	3,09	79	3,71	1,75	2,14	...	5,04	5,31	26,93
	Budget 1901-2	1,61	6,51	3,38	84	3,64	3,22	2,46	...	5,49	17,82	44,97
	Revised 1901-2	2,37	6,53	3,31	62	3,47	2,95	2,35	8	4,93	18,96	45,57
	Accounts 1901-2	2,48	5,70	4,00	59	3,10	2,85	2,38	6	5,38	18,86	45,40

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1900-1	179,6	25,2	204,8
	Budget 1901-2	299,8	21,5	321,3
	Revised 1901-2	303,8	23,1	326,0
	Accounts 1901-2	302,6	20 2	322,8

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N. W. Frontier Province.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	86	2	10	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	1,10
	Provincial	1	...	52	...	...	...	15	2	...	1,19	1,89
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	42
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Provincial	...	...	25	...	...	...	15	...	...	1,19	1,59
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	50	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	68
	Provincial	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

174. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget by 43, and the actuals of the previous year by 18,47. In the former case the increase occurred principally under *Petty Establishments* and *Special Commissions of Enquiry*, counterbalanced by savings under some of the other heads, but chiefly under *Other Items*. The excess as compared with the previous year occurred almost entirely under *Irrecoverable Loans written off*.

175. Under *Petty Establishments* the excess in Burma (74) was due to the purchase and transit charges of elephants purchased for khedda operations in Burma, for which no provision was made. In the Punjab (20) there was an increase in the charges for the Copying Agency Account, whilst in Madras (40) the increase was due to the transfer of lighting charges to this head from *Other Items* which shows

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*concluded.*

a corresponding saving. The increase under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* in India (80) was due to no provision having been made for several commissions, chiefly the Panna Commission (19), Industrial Education Conference (24), Indian Universities Commission (23), the Furniture Committee (14), and the Agricultural Bank Conference, which were organized after the Budget had been framed. In Bengal (15) it was due to charges in connection with the Port Trust Commission and deputation of Mr. Carlyle for the curtailment of reports; and in Bombay (4) to the Aden Trust Commission, which was not provided for. The increase under *Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals* was due exclusively to special grants sanctioned in Bombay for the destruction of rats in the Northern Division. Under *Extraordinary Items*, the expenditure in India represents charges in connection with the deputation of Major-General Sir E. Collen, as a representative of the Government of India, at the celebrations in Melbourne during the opening of the first Parliament of United Australia in May 1901. Nearly all the provinces contributed to savings under *Other Items*, but principally the following :—India (20), Burma (16), Bengal (26), United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (22), Madras (44), and was due in India to the transfer of the contribution to the Bangalore Municipality to 45—Civil Works; in Burma, to the contribution for the maintenance of local telegraph lines having proved less than was anticipated; in Bengal to a decrease in subscriptions to periodicials, owing to the adjustment of a larger amount than was expected, in reduction of charges on account of supplies made to the several Departments in the previous year; in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to expenditure against the grant for unforeseen charges having been adjusted under appropriate heads; and in Madras to the transfer of lighting charges to the head *Petty Establishments* as stated above. Under *Remittance Charges* the variations are due to the more or less frequent remittances of coin. Under *Charitable Donations* the decrease occurred principally in Bengal (32), owing to the provision for miscellaneous donations not having been utilized, and to large recoveries on account of support of pilgrims which were adjusted in reduction of charges. Under *Irrecoverable Loans Written off* there was an increase in Bombay of 82, on account of remissions of *taccavi* advances, which was counterbalanced by a decrease of 83 in the Central Provinces.

176. In England the decrease occurred in the payments for stores lost in transit to India, partly counterbalanced by increased payments on account of the Indian Plague Commission.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised	1901-2. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
6,22,28	India (Rupee figures)	1,50,00	1,38,39	1,31,93
£		£	£	£
4,148,6	Equivalent in Sterling	1,000,0	922,6	879,5
7,8	England	...	5,0	5,0
4,156,4	TOTAL	1,000,0	927,6	884,5

177. When the Budget Estimate was prepared Bombay was the only province in which large famine expenditure was required, and a provision of 99,91, was accordingly made which, with a provision of 20 in India, and 1,00 in the Central Provinces, where it was expected small relief would be required before the rains set in, brought the provision for direct Famine Relief to 1,01,11; 11,37 was assigned to the Construction of Protective Irrigation Works, and 37,52, was reserved for the Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. The expenditure on Famine Relief and Construction of Protective Irrigation works fell short of the Estimate, and accordingly the amount available for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt was increased. The increase would have been greater but for an unexpected net charge of 17,32 on the revenues (shown under the Railway Revenue account) on account of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which reduced it to 42,70.

178. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution:—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2 Budget.	1901-2 Revised.	1901-2 Accounts.
R		R	R	R
6,17,61	33. Famine Relief	1,01,11	83,40	79,36
4,67	35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	11,37	9,39	9,87
...	36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	37,52	45,60	42,70
6,22,28	TOTAL	1,50,00	1,38,39	1,31,93
£		£	£	£
4,148,6	Equivalent in Sterling	1,000,0	922,6	879,5
7,8	England	...	5,0	5,0
4,156,4	TOTAL	1,000,0	927,6	884,5

Railway Revenue Account.

9,5	Net charges on account of Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	72,4	115,5
9,5	TOTAL	..	72,4	115,5
4,165,9	GRAND TOTAL	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised	1901-2. Accounts
R		R	R	R
19,89	India	20	56	25
2,86,26	Central Provinces	1,00	60	54
1	Burma	...	...	..
...	Assam	..	8	7
2,70	Bengal	..	5	7
40	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	..		1
22,72	Punjab	...	1,40	27
1,61	Madras	...	64	49
2,84,02	Bombay	99,91	80,07	77,66
6,17,61	TOTAL	1,01,11	83,40	79,36
£		£	£	£
4,117,5	Equivalent in Sterling	674,1	556,0	529,1
7,8	England	...	2	1
4,125,3	TOTAL	674,1	556,2	529,2

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*concluded*.

33.—Famine Relief—*concluded*.

179. The total expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 21,75. In the Central Provinces little more than half of the provision was needed, and in Bombay, where the distress proved less severe and extensive than was expected, the saving amounted to 22,25, chiefly in gratuitous relief. On the other hand, the charges in India exceeded the Estimate by 5, while the re-appearance of famine, conditions in the Punjab and Madras necessitated some expenditure in these provinces. The excesses in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras have already been sanctioned. The excess of 5 (Imperial) in India requires to be sanctioned.

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
...	INDIA	...	1,45	1,15
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
34	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	3,00	1,55	1,74
	BENGAL—			
10	Dhaka Canal	1,00	77	82
1	Tribeni Canal	3,82	1,69	1,55
...	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...	17	17
	UNITED PROVINCES—			
1,14	Betwa Canal	55	37	20
17	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	12	48	47
	PUNJAB—			
9	Swat River Canal	...	} 9	—9
...	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...		16
	North-West Frontier Province—			
...	Swat River Canal	...	7	7
	MADRAS—			
39	Rushikulya project	16	50	50
...	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...	50	56
	BOMBAY—			
2	Nira Canal	13	...	1
4	Mhasvad tank	13	2	2
13	Chankapur tank	64	2	1
1,58	Shetphal tank	1,24	69	1,46
66	Maladevi tank	58	44	58
...	Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	...	58	49
4,67	TOTAL INDIA	11,37	9,39	9,87
£		£	£	£
31,1	Equivalent in sterling	75,8	62,6	65,8
...	EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND	...	4,8	4,9
31,1	GRAND TOTAL	75,8	67,4	70,7

180. The increase in the expenditure during 1901-2 over that of the previous year was due to the commencement of work on the Dhaka and Tribeni canals, and to the cost of investigating Protective Irrigation projects. The short outlay, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to work on the Chankapur tank, not having been commenced, and to the progress of work on the Tribeni canal not being as rapid as was anticipated.

36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
...	India	37,52	45,60	42,70
£		£	£	£
...	Equivalent in sterling	250,1	304,0	284,6

181. The charge under this head represents as usual the balance of the Famine Insurance grant left after meeting the expenditure on the relief of famine and the construction of Protective works.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

182. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross figures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts:—

1901-2.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
GROSS RECEIPTS—					
India	28,91,10	2,65,90	4,86		31,61,86
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	19,274,0	1,772,7	32,4	...	21,079,1
England	3,2	...	1,4	...	4,6
TOTAL RECEIPTS	19,277,2	1,772,7	33,8	...	21,083,7
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—					
Working Expenses	13,76,49	1,28,65	...	...	15,05,14
Surplus Profits	47,36	23,16	...	...	70,52
Interest	4,83,52	1,05	...	...	4,84,57
Land and Supervision	...	—1,01	2,02	...	1,01
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	11,86	11,86
TOTAL INDIA	19,07,37	1,51,85	2,02	11,86	20,73,10
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	12,715,8	1,012,3	13,5	79,1	13,820,7
ENGLAND—	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	2,40,90	1,009,6	...	...	3,418,6
Annuities	2,997,8	...	...	...	2,997,8
TOTAL ENGLAND	5,406,8	1,009,6	...	...	6,416,4
TOTAL CHARGES	18,122,6	2,021,9	13,5	79,1	20,237,1
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—					
	£	£	£	£	£
1901-1902	+1,154,6	—*249,2*	+20,3	— *79,1*	+ 846,6
1900-1901	+ 819,4	—*451,7*	+5,5	— *48,1*	+ 325,1
1899-1900	+ 747,1	—*617,1*	—*10,7*	— *42,6*	+ 76,7
1898-1899	— *165,4*	—*378,4*	—*40,2*	— *36,2*	— *620,2*
	R	R	R	R	R
1898-1899	— *25,57*	—*57,19*	—*6,02*	— *5,43*	— *94,21*
1897-1898	— *1,57*	—*1,30,19*	—*9,88*	— *1,62*	—*1,43,26*

183. These figures show that the net result of the working of all Railways was a gain of £846,6 after meeting all charges for interest, annuities, etc., this being an increase of £521,5 or R78,23 over the gain in the previous year. Under Receipts there was an increase of £1,585,3 or R2,37,79 due generally to larger movements of passengers in connection with marriages and fairs, the result of favourable seasons, absence of famine and the removal of plague precautionary measures, and to a revival of traffic in cotton, grain and seeds following on the abundant harvests of 1901. The total charges were more by £1,063,8 or R1,59,57 of which R1,07,83 consisted of an increase in working expenses due chiefly to the increased traffic and the consequent larger train mileage. There was also an increase of £380,7 or R57,10 under Interest and Annuity charges due to the increased capital employed in the construction of Railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	RECEIPTS—			
27,43,77	India	27,63,96	30,26,03	30,33,21
£		£	£	£
18,291,8	Equivalent in Sterling	18,426,4	20,173,5	20,221,4
1,8	England	1,2	4,6	4,6
18,293,6	TOTAL	18,427,6	20,178,1	20,226,0

184. The following are the items comprised in this group, particulars of which are given in the succeeding statements :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	India—			
25,43,03	State Railways (gross)	26,11,31	28,72,00	28,91,10
1,97,54	Guaranteed Companies (net)	1,47,75	1,48,85	1,37,25
3,20	Subsidized Companies	4,90	5,18	4,86
27,43,77	TOTAL INDIA	27,63,96	30,26,03	30,33,21
£		£	£	£
18,291,8	Equivalent in Sterling	18,426,4	20,173,5	20,221,4
	England—			
2	State Railways (gross)	2	3,2	3,2
1,6	Subsidized Companies	1,0	1,4	1,4
1,8	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,2	4,6	4,6
18,293,6	GRAND TOTAL	18,427,6	20,178,1	20,226,0

185. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts in India for the year 1901-2 show an increase over the figures of the previous year of 3,48,07. There was an improvement in the earnings of all the more important railway systems with the exception of the Southern Mahratta, Indian Midland and Rajputana-Malwa Railways. The principal increases occurred as follows :—On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 1,59,11 due partly to the inclusion under this head of the figures for the full 12 months of the year as against only 9 months in 1900-1, and partly to an improvement in traffic in cotton and oil-seeds; on the North-Western Railway 1,04,22 due chiefly to the revival of the export traffic *viâ* Karachi in grain and seed consequent on seasonable harvests; on the East Indian Railway 35,44 due to the continued expansion of the coal traffic; on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 19,11 due to development of traffic on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, larger movements of passengers in connection with marriages and fairs, and a longer lead traffic in wheat; on the Bengal and North-Western Railway 15,56 due to general development of traffic on the opening up of the new extensions; on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway 13,92 due to the inclusion of the figures of the Northern Section, East Coast Railway for twelve months as against only three months in the previous year; on the South Indian Railway 13,47 due to exports of grain to Colombo and large imports of Burma rice into districts affected by drought; and on the Burma Railways 8,99 due to an improvement in both passenger and goods traffic, the result of the increasing prosperity of the country.

186. The decreases were :—Southern Mahratta Railway 6,63 due to the absence of the special troop traffic of the previous year; Indian Midland Railway 5,47 due to a falling off in traffic in wheat and other food grains; and Rajputana-Malwa Railway 3,46 due chiefly to fluctuations in suspense.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

187. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net increase of 2,79,79. The more important increases were :—66,63 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 66,53 on the North-Western Railway, 46,19 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 32,63 on the East Indian Railway, 15,80 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, 15,68 on the South Indian Railway, 13,33 on the Burma Railways and 13,21 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The increases were due—in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to improved traffic in cotton and oil-seeds, in the case of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to a more favourable export traffic than anticipated, and in the case of the other railways to the same causes generally which led to the increases compared with the actuals of the previous year. Decreases occurred, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway 7,63 due to the absence of any large demand for food grains, and on the Southern-Mahratta Railway 5,87 owing to a general decline in both passenger and goods traffic.

188. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The total net receipts were less than those of the previous year by 60,29. The decrease was, however, to a certain extent nominal as the previous year's figures included the net receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for three months of the year amounting to 48,86. Eliminating these figures from the comparison the actual decrease is 11,43, viz. 6,83 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and 4,60 on the Madras Railway due to enhanced payments to foreign lines on account of through traffic. Compared with the Budget Estimate the decrease of 10,50 is attributable generally to the same causes and to an overestimate of the mileage of the Madras Railway Extensions that would be opened to traffic during the year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1900-1. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1900-1. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1900-1. Net.	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1902.	Railways.	Budget, 1901-2. Gross Receipts.	Budget, 1901-2. Working Expenses.	Budget, 1901-2. Net.	Revised, 1901-2. Gross Receipts.	Revised, 1901-2. Working Expenses.	Revised, 1901-2. Net.	Accounts, 1901-2. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1901-2. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1901-2. Net.
R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
				INDIA—									
				IMPERIAL.									
6,75,19	2,21,71	4,53,48	58,75,83	East Indian	6,78,00	2,23,75	4,54,25	7,10,00	2,39,10	4,70,90	7,10,63	2,39,64	4,70,99
1,71,05	81,43	89,62	14,51,48	Eastern Bengal	1,70,00	80,00	90,00	1,68,00	86,00	82,00	1,70,14	87,19	82,95
2,84,65	1,32,22	1,52,43	15,51,90	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	2,35,00	1,17,50	1,17,50	2,79,00	1,28,36	1,50,64	2,81,19	1,30,18	1,51,01
3,22,31	1,88,63	1,33,68	56,04,75	North-Western	3,60,00	2,10,00	1,50,00	4,35,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	4,26,53	2,22,52	2,04,01
1,16,10	58,76	57,34	17,61,13	Oudh & Rohilkhand	1,22,00	61,00	61,00	1,33,00	67,00	66,00	1,35,21	65,84	69,37
1,21,45	53,77	67,68	21,81,49	Bengal-Nagpur	1,43,00	66,00	77,00	1,30,00	70,40	59,60	1,35,37	70,87	64,50
84,24	75,64	8,60	(b) 4,68,65	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	84,00	69,00	15,00	98,00	75,30	22,70	99,80	74,10	25,70
89,21	43,99	45,22	10,60,51	Indian Midland	77,50	36,25	41,25	80,50	39,12	41,38	83,74	40,22	43,52
63,76	42,34	21,42	9,90,35	Southern Mahratta	63,00	43,50	19,50	56,00	39,15	16,85	57,13	40,60	16,53
90,21	44,01	46,20	9,62,45	South Indian	88,00	49,50	38,50	1,03,00	50,00	53,00	1,03,68	49,35	54,33
1,13,34	63,16	50,18	12,28,15	Burma	1,09,00	60,70	48,30	1,22,00	68,90	53,10	1,22,33	69,44	52,89
2,67,52	1,25,53	1,41,99	40,94,40	Great Indian Peninsula	3,60,00	1,71,50	1,88,50	4,18,00	2,01,20	2,16,80	4,26,63	2,03,03	2,23,60
23,99,03	11,31,19	12,67,84	2,72,31,09	TOTAL	24,89,50	11,88,70	13,00,80	27,32,50	12,84,53	14,47,97	27,52,38	12,92,98	14,59,40
				OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL.									
...	...	...	...	Tinnevelly-Quilon	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,97	1,25	72	...	Hyderabad-Shadipalli (c)	1,80	1,24	56	...	.	...	...	...	...
13	12	1	39,87	Jodhpur Hyderabad (British Section) (d)	2,15	1,08	1,07	4,60	2,48	2,12	4,01	2,45	1,56
41	37	4	2,33	Palanpur-Deesa	43	33	10	35	27	8	39	25	14
2,55	1,28	1,27	26,91	Bhopal	2,40	1,35	1,05	3,00	1,52	1,48	2,93	1,49	1,44
1,75	95	80	..	Wardha Coal (†)	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
6,59	4,19	2,40	16,00	Warora Colliery	6,10	4,15	1,95	7,10	4,30	2,80	6,99	4,33	2,66
...	...	...	11,57	Bezwada Extension	3,00	1,13	1,87	2,70	1,10	1,60	2,64	1,20	1,44
18,21	14,25	3,96	10,60,90	Assam-Bengal	20,00	15,00	5,00	21,50	16,50	5,00	20,92	16,96	3,96
13,62	7,80	5,82	1,29,74	Bengal Central	13,00	7,00	6,00	14,00	7,40	6,60	13,93	7,40	6,53
12,75	5,92	6,83	1,03,74	Lucknow-Bareilly	12,00	5,97	6,03	13,75	6,46	7,29	13,87	6,52	7,35
4,60	2,96	1,64	59,03	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	4,00	2,80	1,20	4,25	3,00	1,25	4,37	3,10	1,27
14,53	9,59	4,94	1,56,99	Mysore	13,50	9,10	4,40	14,00	10,45	3,55	14,05	10,26	3,79
60,95	33,96	26,99	6,06,57	East Coast (e)	36,00	18,00	18,00	46,50	24,00	22,50	40,90	25,13	21,77
2,12		2,12	.	Dhond-Manmad (†)	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	26,72	Brahmaputra Sultanpur	1,28	58	70	1,60	72	88	1,62	73	89
48	24	24	26,12	Hardwar Dehra	2,80	1,40	1,40	2,25	1,13	1,12	2,27	1,14	1,13
1,40,66	82,88	57,78	22,66,49	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL	1,18,61	69,23	49,38	1,35,60	79,33	56,27	1,34,89	80,96	53,93
25,39,69	12,14,07	13,25,62	2,94,97,58	TOTAL	26,08,11	12,57,93	13,50,18	28,68,10	13,63,86	15,04,24	28,87,27	13,73,94	15,13,33
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
...	..		...	Bengal-Nagpur	...	2,47	—2,47	...	2,60	—2,60	.	1,79	—1,79
...	.	...	.	Indian Midland	.	..	.	..	1,84	—1,84	...	1,93	—1,93
...	22,61	—22,61	...	East Indian	..	21,50	—21,50	...	21,90	—21,90	..	21,87	—21,87
...	13,92	—13,92	.	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	...	...	...	...	14	—14	...	14	—14
...	1,41	—1,41	...	Bengal Central	...	1,50	—1,50	...	1,60	—1,60	...	1,61	—1,61
...	1,01	—1,01	...	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	1,03	—1,03	...	1,04	—1,04	...	1,18	—1,18
...	5,70	—5,70	...	Southern Mahratta	...	4,50	—4,50	...	4,35	—4,35	.	4,33	—4,33
...	1,19	—1,19	-	Mysore	...	90	—90	...	1,05	—1,05	.	1,02	—1,02
...	3,99	—3,99	..	South Indian	...	2,50	—2,50	...	6,00	—6,00	...	6,15	—6,15
...	3,44	—3,44	.	Burma	...	3,30	—3,30	...	4,40	—4,40	.	4,42	—4,42
...	...	...	..	Great Indian Peninsula	...	..	...	...	2,72	—2,72	...	2,72	—2,72
				Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	..	7	—7	...	10	—10	...	9	—9
...	...	..	.	Hardwar-Dehra	...	25	—25	...	10	—10	...	11	—11
...	53,27	—53,27		TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	...	38,02	—38,02	...	47,84	—47,84	...	47,36	—47,36
25,39,69	12,67,34	12,72,35	2,94,97,58	TOTAL IMPERIAL	26,08,11	12,95,05	13,12,16	28,68,10	14,11,70	14,56,40	28,87,27	14,21,30	14,65,97
				PROVINCIAL.									
86	95	—9	9,05	Jorhat	90	82	8	87	94	—7	83	84	—1
5	20	—15	.	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	3	8	—5	3	8	—5
91	1,15	—24	9,05	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	90	82	8	90	1,02	—12	86	92	—6
				LOCAL.									
2,43	1,36	1,07	31,63	Mayavaram-Mutupet	2,30	1,53	77	3,00	1,69	1,31	2,97	1,63	1,34
25,43,03	12,69,85	12,73,18	2,95,38,26	TOTAL INDIA	26,11,31	12,98,30	13,13,01	28,72,00	14,14,41	14,57,59	28,91,10	14,23,85	14,67,25
£	£	£	R		£	£	£	£	£	£			
16,953,6	8,465,7	8,487,9	..	Equivalent in Sterling	17,408,7	8,655,3	8,753,4	19,146,7	9,429,4	9,717,3	19,274,0	9,492,3	9,781,7
				England—									
2	...	2	...	East Indian	2	...	2	2	..	2	2	...	2
				Indian Midland	..	...	...	3,0	...	3,0	3,0	...	3,00
16,953,8	8,465,7	8,488,1	2,95,38,26	GRAND TOTAL	17,408,9	8,655,3	8,753,6	19,149,9	9,429,4	9,720,5	19,277,2	9,492,3	9,784,0

The figures for 1901-2 are included with those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway
(b) Outlay on Tirhoot Railway
(c) The figures of the Revised Estimate and actuals for 1901-2 are included in those shown against the Jodhpur Hyderabad Railway (British Section).
(d) Actuals of 1900-1 and the Budget Estimate of 1901-2 relate to the Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier section only.
(e) The figures of 1901-2 are for the southern section only.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
2,06,34	Coaching	2,02,42	2,07,50	2,07,56
4,58,36	Goods	4,64,60	4,92,00	4,91,07
10,52	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,01	10,53	12,03
6,75,22	TOTAL	6,78,03	7,10,03	7,10,66

189. The receipts for 1901-2 were better than those of the previous year by 35,44, due mainly to the continued expansion of the coal traffic and to a more favourable traffic, in general merchandise chiefly in oil-seeds, jute, piece-goods, salt and kerosine oil. Larger movements of pilgrims in connection with the solar and lunar eclipses contributed to the increase. The same causes generally account for the increase of 32,63 compared with the Budget.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
58,20	Coaching	57,00	56,15	56,83
1,00,80	Goods	1,01,15	99,51	1,01,02
12,05	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,85	12,34	12,29
1,71,05	TOTAL	1,70,00	1,68,00	1,70,14

190. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts show a falling off of 91. Under coaching there was a decrease of 1,37, due chiefly to certain bathing festivals that usually take place at the close of the year having been held in April 1902, and to the diversion of traffic *viâ* Katihar on the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions; while *Goods* showed a slight increase attributable to an improvement in jute traffic. The difference between the actuals and the Budget was small.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
66,10	Coaching	65,00	72,00	72,71
2,07,17	Goods	1,65,75	2,02,15	2,05,68
11,38	Miscellaneous and Suspense	4,25	4,85	2,80
2,84,65	TOTAL	2,35,00	2,79,00	2,81,19

191. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase of 6,61 under *Coaching*, was due chiefly to a large attendance at marriages and fairs, the result of a favourable monsoon. The decrease of 1,49 under *Goods* is the net result of a falling off in wheat traffic, which was abnormal in the previous year owing to the famine in Guzerat and Rajputana, and of an improvement in the export traffic in oil-seeds and raw cotton due to better crops. Under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* the decrease of 8,58 was due to the abnormal cross traffic from contiguous railways in the previous year, and to fluctuations in suspense under the head "Traffic account." The same causes, generally, account for the variations from the Budget the increase under *Goods* being due to a more favourable export traffic than anticipated.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
1,25,74	Coaching	1,38,00	1,30,00	1,33,44
1,88,52	Goods	2,13,00	2,93,40	2,84,39
8,05	Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,00	11,60	8,70
3,22,31	TOTAL	3,60,00	4,35,00	4,26,53

192. The receipts for the year 1901-2, are the highest ever attained in the history of the North-Western Railway, being 1,04,22 above those of the previous year, which were the lowest since 1896-97. This large increase, resulted, almost entirely, from the revival of the export traffic to Karachi in grain and seed, consequent on the abundant harvest of 1901, that followed on the famine of the previous year. The increase of 66,53 compared with the Budget was due mainly to the same cause.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
49,31	Coaching	53,00	56,25	56,47
54,21	Goods	56,60	66,50	67,23
12,58	Miscellaneous and Suspense	12,40	10,25	11,51
1,16,10	TOTAL	1,22,00	1,33,00	1,35,21

193. The receipts for 1901-2 exceeded those of the previous year by 19,11, made up of increases under *Coaching* and *Goods* of 7,16 and 13,02, respectively, and a decrease under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* of 1,07. The increase under *Coaching* was due to development of traffic on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Section, to the removal of plague restrictions admitting of free movements of passengers in connection with Hindu marriages and fairs, and to a reduction in Intermediate and 3rd class fares enabling a larger number of pilgrims to travel by train. The increase under *Goods* is ascribed to heavier bookings under general merchandise, chiefly in grain, metals, oil-seeds and sugar and to a longer lead traffic in wheat, and the decrease under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* to smaller receipts from the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway for hire of rolling stock The same causes generally account for the variations from the Budget.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
40,69	Coaching	48,10	58,00	59,08
77,14	Goods	90,00	69,25	70,60
3,62	Miscellaneous and Suspense	4,90	2,75	5,69
1,21,45	TOTAL	1,43,00	1,30,00	1,35,37

194. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts show an increase of 13,92, due to the inclusion of the figures of the Northern Section, East Coast Railway, for the full 12 months of the year as against only three months in the previous year. The decrease as compared with the Budget is the net result of a falling off in *Goods* traffic, owing to there being no demand for food grains from other provinces, and of an improvement in *Coaching* due to increased attendance of pilgrims at Puri and large movements of troops.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
33,12	Coaching	33,00	40,18	40,48
40,23	Goods	42,40	48,50	48,06
10,89	Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,60	9,32	11,26
84,24	TOTAL	84,00	98,00	99,80

195. The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 15,56, due to general development of both passenger and goods traffic, consequent on the opening of the new extensions, the Katihar extension having been open for only a portion of the previous year. The increase as compared with the Budget is attributable to the same cause.

Indian Midland Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
24,01	Coaching	24,44	26,24	26,98
71,69	Goods	58,86	61,90	64,22
1,42	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,70	1,36	1,32
97,12	TOTAL	85,00	89,50	92,52
7,91	*Deduct*—Bhopal Railway earnings	*7,50*	*9,00*	*78,8*
89,21	Total Indian Midland Railway proper	77,50	80,50	83,74

196. The decrease of 5,47 compared with the actuals of the previous year was due mainly to a falling off in *Goods* traffic, chiefly in wheat and other food grains, owing to the absence of special famine conditions; counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in 3rd class passenger traffic attributable to the improved condition of the people. Compared with Budget there were increases under both *Coaching* and *Goods* traffic, the result of an overestimate of the probable falling off in traffic, due to the absence of the special famine conditions that prevailed in the previous year.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
20,46	Coaching	20,80	19,00	19,48
41,98	Goods	40,90	35,74	36,27
1,32	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,30	1,26	1,38
63,76	TOTAL	63,00	56,00	57,13

197. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a falling off in receipts of 6,63, due to a general decline in both passenger and goods ordinary traffic, and to the absence of the special troop traffic of the previous year. The same causes account for the decrease of 5,87 compared with the Budget.

South Indian Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
48,76	Coaching	48,50	52,60	52,91
40,18	Goods	38,10	48,00	48,23
1,27	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,40	2,40	2,54
90,21	TOTAL	88,00	1,03,00	1,03,68

198. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the receipts were better by 13,47. Favourable seasons, absence of famine, and the removal of plague-precautionary measures, secured a large *Coaching traffic*, while the export of grain to Colombo and large imports of Burma rice into districts affected by drought, account for the improvement in *Goods traffic*. The increases compared with the Budget are attributable to the same causes.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued*.

Burma Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
52,45	Coaching	50,40	54,35	54,67
59,88	Goods	56,40	64,50	64,84
1,01	Miscellaneous and Suspense	2,20	3,15	2,82
1,13,34	TOTAL	1,09,00	1,22,00	1,22,33

199. The receipts for the year 1901-2 are the highest on record having exceeded those of the previous year by 8,99. Under *Coaching* there was an increase of 2,22 mainly in the receipts from 3rd class-passenger traffic, the result of the increasing prosperity of the country, while *Goods* traffic, was better by 4,96 owing to favorable crops and the steady demand for Burma paddy in Indian and other markets. The increase compared with the Budget was due generally to the same causes.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
69,15	Coaching	94,00	99,55	1,00,70
2,05,48	Goods	2,62,50	3,14,55	3,23,57
—7,11	Miscellaneous and Suspense	3,50	3,90	2,36
2,67,52	TOTAL	3,60,00	4,18,00	4,26,63

200. The actuals of the previous year represent the receipts for nine months only, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having become a State line from 1st July 1900, while those of the year under review are for the full twelve months of the year. Compared with the Budget the receipts show an increase of 66,63. The increase is partly accounted for by general development of passenger traffic, but is mainly due to the large improvement in goods traffic that followed on the excellent cotton and oil-seed crops.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1900-1. Accounts. R	1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
1,40,66	1,18,61	1,35,60	1,34,89

201. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net decrease of 5,77 made up of total decreases of 18,65 and increases of 12,88. The principal decreases were 14,05, shown against the East Coast Railway, due to the transfer of the Northern Section of the line to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and 3,87 against Dhond and Manmad and Wardha Coal Railways, owing to the inclusion of the figures for 1901-1902 with those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The main increases were:—Jodhpore-Hyderabad 1,91, due to increased mileage on amalgamation with the Shadipali-Balotra section; Bezvada Extension 2,64, the earnings of which for the previous year were included with East Coast Railway; Assam-Bengal 2,71, due to the opening of the Lumding-Nazira portion of the line and the importation of Burma rice; Lucknow-Bareilly 1,12, due to general development of traffic; and Hardwar-Dehra 1,79, owing to the line having been open for the full twelve months of the year as against only three months in 1900-1. The actuals exceeded the Budget by 16,28. There were increases aggregating 17,36, of which the principal were 10,90 on the East Coast Railway, due to greater development of goods traffic than expected, 93 on the Bengal Central Railway, due to improvement in coaching traffic, and 92 and 1,87, respectively, on the Assam-Bengal and Lucknow-Bareilly Railways, due generally to the same causes as account for the increases compared with the actuals of the previous year; the decreases amounting to 1,08 do not call for remark.

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

1900-1. Accounts. R	1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
91	90	90	86

202. These figures relate to the Jorhat and Cherra-Companygunj Railways, the latter of which was closed in October 1901.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—LOCAL.

1900-1. Accounts.	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	R	R	R
2,43	2,30	3,00	2,97

203. The increase of 54 compared with actuals and of 67 compared with the Budget was due to general development of traffic on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1900-1. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1900-1. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1900-1. Net.	Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1901-2. Gross Receipts.	Budget, 1901-2. Working Expenses.	Budget, 1901-2. Net.	Revised, 1901-2. Gross Receipts.	Revised, 1901-2. Working Expenses.	Revised, 1901-2. Net.	Accounts, 1901-2. Gross Receipts.	Accounts, 1901-2. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1901-2. Net.	Guaranteed interest, 1901-2.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1,73,44	83,58	89,86	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,70,00	80,00	90,00	1,64,00	73,00	91,00	1,55,00	71.97	83,03	69,58	46'43
69,29	40,43	48,86	Great Indian Peninsula . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,15,53	56,71	58,82	Madras . .	1,12,00	56,00	56,00	1,14,50	57,00	57,50	1,10,33	56,46	53,87	82,0	51'17
...	...	...	Ditto Extensions	3,50	1,75	1,75	60	25	35	57	22	35		38 59
3,78,26	1,80,72	1,97,54	TOTAL .	2,85,50	1,37,75	1,47,75	2,79,10	1,30,25	1,48,85	2,65,00	1,28,65	1,37,25	1,52,48	48'38
£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
2,521,7	1,204,8	1,316,9	Equivalent in Sterling.	1,903,3	918,3	985,0	1,860,7	868,4	992,3	1,772,7	857,7	915,0	1,016,5	

Gross Receipts.

204. The receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were less than those of the previous year by 18,44, due partly to a falling off in goods traffic, which was abnormal in previous years owing to the heavy imports of food grains into the famine districts of Gujarat and Rajputana, but chiefly to fluctuations in suspense resulting in increased payments to foreign lines on account of through traffic and miscellaneous receipts. On the Madras Railway the decrease of 5,20 was due mainly to fluctuations in suspense. The same causes generally account for the decreases compared with the Budget, while the decrease of 2,93 on the Madras Railway Extensions is due to the mileage opened for traffic during the year being less than was anticipated.

Working Expenses

205. The working expenses of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were less than those of the previous year by 11,61, due partly to the favorable effect of the adoption of the "joint-purse" arrangement under the new contract for working the State lines, and partly to special credits for outlay on the Narbada Bridge Protective works transferred to Capital. Reduced consumption of coal and smaller charges for repairs and renewals of vehicles, owing to the reduced train mileage run, also contributed to the decrease. The decrease of 8,03 compared with the Budget is attributable to the same causes. On the Madras Railway the differences compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget were small.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R		R	R	R
3,20	Mysore Railway	3,55	4,55	4,29
..	Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (Native State Section)	1,35	63	57
3,20	TOTAL INDIA	4,90	5,18	4,86
£		£	£	£
21,3	Equivalent in Sterling	32,7	34,5	32,4
	ENGLAND—			
1,6	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	1,0	1,4	1,4
22,9	TOTAL	33,7	35,9	33,8

206. The credits under India represent the amounts recoverable from the Mysore and Travancore Durbars. The recovery from the Mysore Durbar is in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway, while the recovery from the Travancore Durbar is on account of —

(i) interest on so much of the South Indian Railway debentures as has been raised for the Native State Section of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, and

(ii) interest on Government advances, *i.e.*, on outlay in excess of the amount of debenture capital raised in respect of the section.

207. The details of the amounts recoverable are given below:—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R		R	R	R
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
7,20	Interest on Capital	7,20	7,20	7,21
25	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	15	15	15
6,95		7,05	7,05	7,06
3,75	Net receipts	3,50	2,50	2,77
3,20	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	3,55	4,55	4,29
	TINNEVELLY-QUILON RAILWAY—			
...	Interest on Capital	1,35	63	57
...	Net charge for interest recoverable	1,35	63	57

208. The credit under England represents the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway paid to the Secretary of State in England.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
17,73,39	India	18,20,12	19,41,59	19,44,45
£		£	£	£
11,822,6	Equivalent in Sterling .	12,134,1	12,943,9	12,963,0
6,145,9	England . .	6,458,3	6,416,5	6,416,4
17,968,5	TOTAL .	18,592,4	19,360,4	19,379,4

209. The actuals were greater than those of the previous year by £1,410,9 and than the Budge Estimate by £787,0. The following figures detail the expenditure under the several heads :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R
	India—			
12,69,85	Working Expenses . .	12,98,30	14,14,41	14,23,85
4,44,14	Interest on Debt . .	4,54,03	4,56,02	4,55,52
21,46	Interest on Advances .	23,33	22,71	22,72
1,23	Interest on Capital Deposits	7,20	5,33	5,28
17,36,68	TOTAL INDIA .	17,82,86	18,98,47	19,07,37
£		£	£	£
11,577,9	Equivalent in Sterling .	11,885,7	12,656,4	12,715,8
	England—			
1,053,8	Interest on Debt . .	1,148,0	1,147,8	1,147,7
2,357,1	Annuities . . .	2,995,2	2,997,8	2,997,8
218,9	Interest on Advances .	218,9	218,9	218,9
926,7	Interest on Capital Deposits	1,081,1	1,042,5	1,042,5
4,556,5	TOTAL ENGLAND .	5,443,2	5,407,0	5,406,9
16,134,4	TOTAL STATE RAILWAYS .	17,328,9	18,063,4	18,122,6
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
25,65	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	19,54	23,60	22,15
1,23	Interest	21	1,04	1,05
26,88	TOTAL INDIA .	19,75	24,64	23,20
£		£	£	£
179,2	Equivalent in Sterling .	131,7	164,3	154,7
	England—			
1,589,4	Interest	1,015,1	1,009,5	1,009,5
1,768,6	TOTAL GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	1,146,8	1,173,8	1,164,2
	SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
2,61	Land and Subsidy . .	9,18	4,12	2,02
£		£	£	£
17,4	Equivalent in Sterling .	61,2	27,5	13,5
R	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY	R	R	R
7,22	EXPENDITURE . .	8,33	14,36	11,86
£		£	£	£
48,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	55,5	95,7	79,1
17,968,5	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	18,592,4	19,360,4	19,379,4

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2 Budget. R	1901-2 Revised. R	1901-2 Accounts. R
12,69,85	EXPENDITURE . .	12,98,30	14,14,41	14,23,85

210. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 354. An explanation of the variations, compared with the actuals of the previous year and the figures of the Budget is given below. Of the excess of 1,25,35 under *Imperial* 1,15,75 has been sanctioned and 9,60 requires to be sanctioned. Under *Provincial* the excess of 10 in Assam has been sanctioned by the Local Government, and under *Local* the excess of 10 in Madras requires to be sanctioned.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1901-2. Accounts R		Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
48,49	Maintenance	54,93	63,45	70,44
69,11	Locomotive	69,81	72,55	69,21
19,85	Carriage and Wagon	20,97	21,11	21,13
44,74	Traffic	45,68	46,94	47,71
39,52	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	32,36	35,05	31,15
2,21,71	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	2,23,75	2,39,10	2,39,64
22,61	Share of Surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	21,50	21,90	21,87
2,44,32	TOTAL .	2,45,25	2,61,00	2,61,51

211. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the increase of 21,95 under *Maintenance* was due to heavy charges for maintenance and renewal of permanent-way, the relaying operations in the previous year having been hampered by an extra train service; the increase of 2,97 under *Traffic* is attributable to increased expenditure on the opening of additional stations, and to the heavy traffic handled, and the decrease of 8,37 under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* to small payments to foreign railways for hire of vehicles, and to a special credit for survey outlay transferred to the head 41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. The same causes generally account for the variations from the Budget.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
21,43	Maintenance	21,49	19,40	19,63
17,41	Locomotive	19,00	23,58	23,81
9,29	Carriage and Wagon	8,47	8,30	8,15
17,82	Traffic	16,63	18,48	18,35
15,48	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	14,41	16,24	17,25
81,43	TOTAL .	80,00	86,00	87,19

212. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in working expenses of 5,76, due mainly to the provision of 7 new locomotive engines as renewals, to heavy renewals of boilers and to large consumption of coal per engine mile. The entertainment of additional Traffic staff and the large payments to foreign railways for hire of rolling-stock contributed to the increase. The increase of 7,19, compared with the Budget is attributable to the same causes.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
33,64	Maintenance	29,75	29,27	30,43
49,50	Locomotive	43,00	48,88	49,01
15,63	Carriage and Wagon	14,50	15,90	15,76
18,09	Traffic	16,75	18,68	18,95
15,36	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	13,50	15,63	16,03
1,32,22	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,17,50	1,28,36	1,30,18
13,92	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	...	14	14
1,46,14	TOTAL	1,17,50	1,28,50	1,30,32

213. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the decrease of 3,21 under *Maintenance*, was due mainly to the transfer of the Bhatinda-Ferozepur section to the North-Western Railway. The increases of 86 under *Traffic* and 67 under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense*, were due to the higher proportion of joint charges which followed on increased earnings. Compared with the Budget the increase in working expenses of 12,68 resulted from the increase in earnings under the "joint-purse" arrangement.

North-Western Railway.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
45,75	Maintenance	58,08	58,84	59,04
75,68	Locomotive	79,60	86,61	88,43
16,30	Carriage and Wagon	17,87	20,72	21,81
29,64	Traffic	31,76	32,58	32,62
21,26	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	22,69	21,25	20,62
1,88,63	TOTAL	2,10,00	2,20,00	2,22,52

214. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase in working expenses of 33,89, was due to increased train mileage run, to heavy repairs and renewals of stock, and to high charges for maintenance, consequent on the heavy traffic worked. The same causes generally account for the increase of 12,52 compared with the Budget.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
16,04	Maintenance	18,15	17,90	17,21
20,27	Locomotive	16,55	19,70	19,69
5,25	Carriage and Wagon	8,34	10,10	8,39
10,45	Traffic	10,29	11,20	11,80
6,75	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,67	8,10	8,75
58,76	TOTAL	61,00	67,00	65,84

215. The working expenses exceeded those of the previous year by 7,08, due mainly to the renewal of girders on the Ramganga Bridge, to special renewals of coaching and goods vehicles, and to increased expenditure on establishment, consequent on the heavy traffic worked. There was also an increase in payments to the East Indian Railway for running powers over the Ghaziabad-Delhi Section, and for hire of rolling-stock. Compared with the Budget the increase of 4,84, was due mainly to larger expenditure on maintenance and renewals of Locomotives than anticipated.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
13,05	Maintenance	15,75	17,85	16,95
16,85	Locomotive	21,00	20,15	20,17
3,51	Carriage and Wagon	4,50	5,90	6,00
9,28	Traffic	11,30	12,85	12,76
11,08	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	13,45	13,65	14,99
53,77	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	6[illegible],00	70,40	70,87
...	Share of surplus profits paid to the company and Contribution to Provident Fund	2,47	2,60	1,79
53,77	TOTAL	68,47	73,00	72,66

216. The working expenses exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 17,10, owing to the inclusion of the transactions of the Northern Section, East Coast Railway, for the full 12 months of the year as against only 3 months in 1900-1. Compared with the Budget there was an increase in actual working expenses of 4,87, due to insufficient provision having been made in the Budget for the collection and laying down of ballast, retimbering and repairs of bridges, and for repairs and renewals of rolling stock.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
11,10	Maintenance	10,85	12,55	12,90
8,87	Locomotive	9,35	9,60	10,47
2,52	Carriage and Wagon	2,60	2,60	2,46
6,89	Traffic	7,30	8,00	8,40
10,50	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,90	10,25	9,79
35,76	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	29,00	32,30	30,08
75,64	TOTAL	69,00	75,30	74,10

217. Compared with the actuals of the previous year and with the Budget Estimate, there were increases under nearly all heads of working expenses, due generally to increased open mileage and to the large volume of traffic worked. The decrease under *Share of net earnings, etc.*, compared with the actuals of 1900-1, is due to the previous year's figures having included arrears to the extent of 3 96 and a special adjustment of 3,50 in respect of the 1894 lines.

Indian Midland Railway.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
9,72	Maintenance	8,00	7,66	6,57
18,12	Locomotive	15,80	18,81	19,09
3,73	Carriage and Wagon	3,25	4,19	4,89
5,59	Traffic	5,50	6,68	7,53
10,79	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,95	6,40	6,59
47,95		40,50	43,74	44,67
3,96	*Deduct*—Working expenses of Bhopal State Railway	*4,25*	*4,62*	*4,45*
43,99	Indian Midland Railway Proper	36,25	39,12	40,22
...	Share of Surplus Profits, etc., paid to the Company	...	1,84	1,93
43,99	TOTAL	36,25	40,96	42,15

218. Following on the increase in earnings the working expenses exceeded the Budget by 3,97 and surplus profits were earned, the Company's share of which amounted to 1,88.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
10,12	Maintenance	11,75	9,85	10,36
13,77	Locomotive	13,50	12,40	13,13
4,08	Carriage and Wagon	3,95	3,85	3,95
6,78	Traffic	7,00	6,25	6,41
7,59	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,30	6,80	6,75
42,34	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	43,50	39,15	40,60
5,70	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	4,50	4,35	4,33
48,04	TOTAL	48,00	43,50	44,93

219. The decreases in working expenses compared with the actuals of the previous year, and the Budget, were due to the extensive use of wood fuel in place of coal, to small train mileage run, and to small payments of compensation for dearness of grain. The reduction under *Share of net earnings, etc.*, was a result of the general decline in earnings that followed on the cessation of the special famine traffic.

South Indian Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
8,16	Maintenance	10,77	10,43	10,43
16,23	Locomotive	18,07	18,58	18,59
4,80	Carriage and Wagon	5,39	5,97	5,62
7,61	Traffic	7,91	7,50	7,29
7,21	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,36	7,52	7,42
44,01	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	49,50	50,00	49,35
3,99	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	2,50	6,00	6,15
48,00	TOTAL	52,00	56,00	55,50

220. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase in working expenses of 5,34, due chiefly to special expenditure on renewals of permanent-way, repairs to bridges and stations and the replacement of 5 condemned locomotives. Increased consumption of coal and heavy repairs of goods vehicles, following on the heavy traffic worked, contributed to the increase. The actual working expenses compared favourably with the Budget, the increase under *Share of Surplus Profits, etc.*, being due to the increased net earnings of the line.

Burma Railways.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
15,04	Maintenance	14,00	14,45	14,71
23,74	Locomotive	21,90	27,00	26,94
5,42	Carriage and Wagon	4,92	6,40	6,38
10,52	Traffic	10,30	11,00	11,21
8,44	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,58	10,05	10,20
63,16	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	60,70	68,90	69,44
3,44	Share of surplus profits, etc.	3,30	4,40	4,42
66,60	TOTAL	64,00	73,30	73,86

221. The working expenses proper exceeded those of the previous year by 6,28, due to the entertainment of extra establishments, to large consumption of coal in place of wood fuel, and to increased expenditure on repairs and renewals of engines and vehicles, consequent on the heavy traffic worked. The adjustment of outstanding freight charges on fuel and other stores, contributed to the increase. The excess over the Budget is attributable, generally, to the same causes.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
24,87	Maintenance	36,93	35,30	35,22
61,07	Locomotive	71,43	87,50	88,06
12,30	Carriage and Wagon	15,76	21,06	22,21
23,93	Traffic	27,26	30,00	30,61
3,36	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	20,12	27,34	26,93
1,25,53	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,71,50	2,01,20	2,03,03
...	Share of Surplus profits, etc.	...	2,72	2,72
1,25,53	TOTAL	1,71,50	2,03,92	2,05,75

222. The actuals of the previous year represented the working expenses for nine months only, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having become a State line from 1st July 1900, while those of the year under review are for the full 12 months of the year. Compared with the Budget the working expenses show an increase of 31,53, due to excess expenditure under all sub-heads of the Revenue account excepting *Maintenance*. This result is attributable generally to the traffic worked having been larger by 66,63 than allowed for in the Budget. Owing to the improved net receipts, surplus profits were earned, the Company's share of which amounted to 2,72.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
82,88	Working Expenses	69,23	79,33	80,96
3,61	Share of surplus profits, etc.	3,75	3,89	4,01
86,49		72,98	83,22	84,97

223. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net decrease under working expenses of 1,92, made up of decreases amounting to 10,30, and increases aggregating 8,38. The principal decreases were 8,83 on the East Coast Railway, due to the transfer of the Northern Section of the line to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and 95 against Wardha Coal Railway, owing to the inclusion of the figures for 1901-2 with those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The main increases were Jodhpore-Hyderabad 1,08, Assam-Bengal 2,71 and Hardwar-Dehra 90, due to the increased earnings of these lines, and Bezwada Extension 1,20, owing to the previous year's figures having been included with those of the East Coast Railway. Compared with the Budget there was an increase of 11,73, of which 7,13 falls to the East Coast Railway, 1,16 to the Mysore Railway, and 1,96 to the Assam-Bengal Railway due to increased earnings and short provision under certain abstracts of the Revenue account.

State Railways—Provincial.

1900-1. Accounts. R	1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
1,15	82	1,02	92

224. These figures relate to the Jorhat and Cherra-Companygunj Railways, the latter of which was closed in October 1901.

State Railways—Local.

1900-1. Accounts. R	1901-2. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
1,36	1,53	1,69	1,63

225. The increase compared with the Budget followed on the increased earnings of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	INDIA.	R	R	R
4,44,14	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT . .	4,54,03	4,56,02	4,55,52
£		£	£	£
2,961,0	Equivalent in Sterling .	3,026,9	3,040,1	3,036,8
	ENGLAND.			
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—			
225,7	3½ per cent. Sterling Stock	223,5	223,4	223,4
7,2	3 per cent. Do.	7,2	7,2	7,2
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
13,9	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	14,0
19,3	3½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock	19,1	19,1	19,1
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
156,4	3½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity	155,0	154,9	154,9
—5	3 per cent. " " " " " portion of Annuity	—5	—5	—5
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock—			
—8	3½ per cent.	—9	—9	—9
310,0	3 "	310,0	310,0	310,0
10,9	2½ "	10,9	10,9	10,9
2,5	Sinking Fund	2,6	2,6	2,5
	South Indian Railway—			
19,1	Debenture Stock	19,1	19,1	19,1
7.6	2½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures	7,6	7,6	7,6
119,9	3 per cent Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway—			
98,0	Debenture Stock and Debentures	195,9	195,9	195,9
1,053,8	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,148,0	1,147,8	1,147,7
4,014,8	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT .	4,174,9	4,187,9	4,184,5

226. The charges approximate closely to the Budget but exceed those of the previous year, owing to the capital found by Government increasing year by year, with the progress of construction, and to interest for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been charged for a whole year as against only half a year in 1900-1. The excess of 1,49 in India requires the sanction of Government.

Interest on Capital found by Government.

227. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1901-2 has been calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I. Ry. 3½ per cent.	E. I. Ry. 4 per cent.	E. B. Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
Capital Expenditure at end of 1900-1 . .	44,58	3,99,43	8,89,84	94,45,97	1,07,79,82
Capital Expenditure during 1901-2 . .	1,40,51	...	32,85	2,30,56	4,03,92
Capital Expenditure at end of 1901-2 . .	1,85,09	3,99,43	9 22,69	96,76,53	1,11,83,74
Debentures discharged	...	3,54,67	81,56	...	...
INTEREST.					
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	1,56	15,98	(a) 35,55	(b) 3,77,09	4,30,18
Interest on Debentures discharged . . .	...	14,19	3,26	...	17,45
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	2,46	...	61	4,32	7,39
TOTAL .	4,02	30,17	39,42	3,81,41	4,55,02
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest . .	...	...	...	50	50
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1901-2 .	4,02	30,17	39,42	3,81,91	4,55,52
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	26,8	201,1	262,8	2546,1	3,036,8
TOTAL FOR 1900-1 .	21,6	201,1	256,5	2,481,8	2,961,0

	(a)	(b)
4 % on expenditure to end of 1899-1900	8,71,65	91,44,03
3½ % on subsequent expenditure of	18,19	3,01,94
	8,89,84	94,45,97

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
£	ENGLAND.	£	£	£
1,184,9	East Indian Railway	1,187,2	1,187,3	1,187,3
122,4	Eastern Bengal Railway	122,5	122,5	122,5
415,6	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	417,0	419,4	419,4
634,2	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,268,5	1,268,6	1,268,6
2,357,1	Grand Total	2,995,2	2,997,8	2,997,8

228. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the excess of 640,7 is due to the inclusion of full year's annuity for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as against only half a year's annuity 1900-1, the variations in respect of the other railways being unimportant.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	INDIA.	R	R	R
	Imperial—			
17,87	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19,61	18,50	18,50
2,53	Indian Midland Railway	2,56	2,55	2,55
...	Bengal Central Railway	...	1	1
1,06	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	1,16	1,16	1,17
21,46	TOTAL	23,33	22,22	22,23
	Local—			
	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	...	49	49
21,46	TOTAL INDIA	23,33	22,71	22,72
£		£	£	£
143,0	Equivalent in Sterling	155,5	151,4	151,5
	ENGLAND.			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9	TOTAL ENGLAND	218,9	218,9	218,9
361,9	GRAND TOTAL	374,4	370,3	370,4

229. There is no variation in the amounts under England which represent the interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State, from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act. The figures under India represent interest on the expenditure incurred in India, on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, which is met from rupee advances; and interest on advances made to the Bengal Central and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Companies in excess of Capital raised. The amount shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, represents interest at 4°/o on the Government share of R12,34,720 in the railway, which is treated as a loan to the Tanjore District Board. The excess 49 requires to be sanctioned.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*.

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1900-1. Accounts. R	INDIA.	1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL—			
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
...	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,52	8	...
44	Indian Midland Railway	...	44	52
...	Bengal Central Railway	11	...	...
13	Burma Railways	2,73	2,39	2,35
...	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	4	...
57		4,36	2,95	2,87
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
66	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	66	74	75
	Interest on Capital of Branch Line Companies—			
...	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	84	85	84
...	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway	39	40	42
...		1,23	1,25	1,26
1,23	TOTAL IMPERIAL	6,25	4,94	4,88
	LOCAL—			
	Interest on Subscribed Capital—			
...	Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway	95	39	40
1,23	TOTAL INDIA	7,20	5,33	5,28
£ 8,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	£ 48,0	£ 35,5	£ 35,2
	ENGLAND.			
77,3	Assam-Bengal Railway	87,1	87,1	87,1
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
228,9	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	239,6	238,8	238,8
51,6	Burma Railways	52,5	52,5	52,5
190,0	Indian Midland Railway	199,9	195,5	195,5
201,5	Southern Mahratta Railway	203,0	203,0	203,0
30,0	South Indian Railway	51,5	42,0	42,0
91,3	East Indian Railway	147,5	128,8	128,8
38,6	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	82,5	77,3	77,3
926,7	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,081,1	1,042,5	1,042,5
934,9	GRAND TOTAL	1,129,1	1,078,0	1,077,6

230. The amount shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway represents interest on debentures raised by the Tanjore District Board, for the construction of the extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, and payments to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debenture loan.

231. The increase in the payments in England over the actuals of the previous year is consequent on the additional capital paid up by the Companies.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1900-1. Accounts R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
11,10	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	19,00	23,00	23,10
14,72	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	1	2
...	Madras Railway	...	4	4
25,82	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	19,00	23,05	23,16
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
1,26	India—Share of Office of Director of Railway Construction	1,26	1,26	1,26
69	Burma	73	76	77
61	Assam	66	73	71
1,78	Bengal	1,90	1,93	1,91
1,45	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,50	1,27	1,27
1,35	Madras	2,66	3,35	1,64
2,40	Bombay	3,00	2,81	2,59
9,54		11,71	12,11	10,15
9,71	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*11,17*	*11,56*	*11,16*
—17	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	54	55	—1,01
25,65	GRAND TOTAL	19,54	23,60	22,15
£ 171,0	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	£ 130,3	£ 157,3	£ 147,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*concluded.*

Surplus Profits.

232. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was merely nominal, as the figures for 1900-1 included the Company's share of Surplus Profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which has since become a State line. The increase of 12,00 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, was due to payments for three half years having been made during the year under review, as against a payment for only one half year in 1900-1. The excess of 4,16, compared with the Budget was due to the payment of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's share of surplus profits for the second half of 1900, having been made during the year under review instead of in the previous year.

Land and Supervision.

233. The decrease of 84, compared with the previous year's actuals, was due mainly to large recoveries rom Companies' lines for Government supervision and control, owing to increased open mileage, and the decrease of 1,55, compared with the Budget, to small payments for land for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways, owing to delay in the acquisition proceedings; to changes in the personnel of the Consulting Engineer's Office, Bombay; and to the abolition of the Office of the Government Examiner, Indian Midland Railway. Of the excess on the total 16 requires to be sanctioned, the balance having already been sanctioned.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	INTEREST—			
1,23	India	21	1,04	1,05
£		£	£	£
8,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	1,4	7,0	7,0
1,589,4	England	1,015,1	1,009,5	1,009,6
1,597,6	TOTAL	1,016,5	1,016,5	1,016,6

234. The difference compared with previous year's actuals is due to the acquisition of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the State from 1st July 1900. In the previous year interest on the capital of that Company for six months was charged under this head. The excess of 84 in India requires to be sanctioned.

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	IMPERIAL—			
...	Kalka-Simla Railway	1,50	50	12
38	Bengal Dooars	25	22	15
...	Bara-Ajmer-Marwar Railway	15	...	...
23	Brahmaputra Sultanpur Railway	76	23	16
...	Burdwan-Cutwa Railway	50	.	..
...	Hooghly-Cutwa Railway	75	...	...
...	Ranaghat-Raiganj Railway	1,00	...	...
70	Sabarmati-Dholka Railway	..	2	2
2	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	2	2	2
37	Bengal and North-Western Railway	3,00	1,89	44
1	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	1	1	1
57	Nilgiri Railway (*Land and Subsidy*)	4	2	...
16	South Behar Railway	1	1	—2
2	Southern Punjab Railway	1	10	11
...	Segowlie-Raksaul Railway	1	1	...
...	Tapti Valley Railway	1	1	1
1	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	13	5	...
12	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway	1	1	1
...	Laksam-Noakhali Railway	50	1,00	97
2,59	TOTAL IMPERIAL	8,66	4,10	2,00
	PROVINCIAL—			
2	Dibru-Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	52	2	2
2	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	52	2	2
2,61	GRAND TOTAL	9,18	4,12	2,02
£		£	£	£
17,4	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	61,2	27,5	13,5

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest—*concluded.*

235. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net decrease of 59, the result of decreases amounting to 1,85, and increases aggregating 1,26. The principal decreases were 68 and 23 on the Sabarmati-Dholka and Bengal Dooars Railways, respectively, owing to the acquisition of land for these railways having been practically completed, and 57 on the Nilgiri Railway, owing to no subsidy having been earned by the Company during the year. The only important increase was that of 97 in connection with the acquisition of land for the Laksam-Noakhali Railway, the construction of which was started during the year. Compared with the Budget, the lapse was due chiefly to the amounts set down for the Bara-Ajmer-Marwar, Burdwan-Cutwa, Hooghly-Cutwa, and Ranaghat-Raiganj Railways not having been utilised, and to smaller acquisition of land for the Kalka-Simla, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur and Bengal and North-Western Railways than was provided for

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1900-1. Accounts		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA (GENERAL)—			
67	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	30	1,14	1,22
2,00	Director of Railway Construction, Establishment, share of —	2,00	2,00	2,00
20	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	21	21	19
9	Bara-Ajmer and Marwar Survey	..	...	...
1	Godhra-Baroda Chord Survey	...	..	...
...	Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway (*Land*)	8	8	...
12	Famine Work Inspection	7	5	5
...	Reserve	3	...	...
3,09	TOTAL	2,69	3,48	3,46
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
...	Nagpur-Brahampuri Survey	...	...	4
..	Warora-Warangal Survey	46	..	...
...	Gondia-Chanda Survey	...	30	28
—3	Bina Guna Railway (*Land*)	...	...	...
28	Khandwa-Akola-Basim Survey	..	1	1
—2	Satpura Railway Survey	..	—68	—68
	Khandwa-Akola Basim (*Land*)	.	...	3
23	TOTAL	46	—37	—32
	BURMA—			
30	Sagaing Bridge	..	6	5
1	Pegu-Sittang and Dalla Dedaye Reconnaissance	...	2	2
28	Pegu Moulmein Survey	29	35	40
19	Bassein-Henzada Extension Survey	...	...	...
—14	Bassein-Henzada Survey	...	...	...
64	TOTAL	29	43	47
	BENGAL—			
21	Dacca-Mymensingh Extensions Survey	...	—3	—3
	Chandipur-Laki Survey	...	6	6
36	Jherriah Connection Survey	10	—36	—36
...	Daltonganj-Boojudih Survey	32	...	..
2	Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha Surveys	1	...	...
...	Luft-Point Survey	34	...	..
..	Dhubri Gauhati (Assam) connection Survey	40	...	...
...	Gya-Cutwa Survey	...	24	17
...	Barasat-Basirhat Survey	8	...	...
3	Bonaipura Kaunia Survey	9	...	...
—70	Midnapur-Jherriah and Ranchi Plateau Surveys	...	...	..
...	Sakri-Jainagar Branch (*Land*)	3	...	...
...	Bettia-Bagaha Extension (*Land*)	3	...	..
24	Quadrupling L. B. Ry. between Naihati and Dum-Dum	...	.	..
...	Bankura Calcutta Chord Survey	...	34	33
1	Kissenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Railway Survey	...	7	6
...	Gya Katrasgarh Survey	...	2,21	.
...	Sonthal Railway Survey	..	18	18
...	Extension of Survey beyond Katrasgarh-Jehria Coal Field Survey	...	4	..
...	Burdwan-Howrah Survey	...	37	37
...	Sektia-Hasdia Survey	...	10	10
...	Sitarampur-Howrah Reconnaissance	..	17	17
...	Burdwan-Cutwa and Hooghly-Cutwa Surveys	...	92	92
...	Bhagalpur-Baidyanath Survey	...	73	73
.	Bhagalpur to Barari Ghât Survey	...	1	1
...	Matla River Survey	...	4	4
...	Experimental boring at Asansol	..	4	4
...	Additional boring at Asansol	...	28	29
17	TOTAL	1,40	5,41	3,08

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*concluded.*

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—			
2	Agra-Delhi Chord Survey	...	...	...
...	Philibhit-Barun-Dee Survey	9	...	...
25	Fatehpur-Markundi Survey	14	19	22
...	Pakhrayan-Auraiya Survey	7	...	...
10	{ Allahabad-Fyzabad Survey { Allahabad-Jaunpur Survey	...	...	...
...	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Branch Surveys	...	5	5
...	Gograghat-Sitapur Survey	16	...	...
...	Gorakhpur-Bagaha and Captaingunj-Padvana Surveys	30	...	...
...	Agra City Chord Survey	...	7	7
...	Shikoabad-Furrakabad Survey	...	56	56
37	TOTAL	76	87	90
	PUNJAB—			
...	Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	2	1
2	Shahdadpur-Kambar-Larkana Survey	...	...	...
4	Amritsar-Sarhali Survey	...	...	2
4	Rewari-Phulera Survey	...	...	...
43	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	50	31	33
...	Pathankot Baijnath Survey	35	...	...
86	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway (*Land*)	...	...	...
5	Suratgarh-Bhatinda Railway (*Land*)	...	...	...
...	Quetta-Nushki Survey	...	75	74
8	Jech-Doah Survey	...	...	...
1,52	TOTAL	85	1,08	1,10
	MADRAS—			
...	Coonoor-Ootacamund Survey	7	...	...
7	Baliapatam (Azhikal) Mangalore Survey	30	30	29
4	Dharmapuri-Morappur Survey	...	...	...
...	Kurnool Branch Line Survey	10	10	7
3	Krishnagiri-Tirupatur Survey	...	...	...
...	Bezwada-Masulipatam Branch Survey	20	18	17
7	Yerragudipad Jammalamadugu Survey	...	...	...
45	Mysore and West Coast Railway Survey	50	72	64
1	Trichinopoly-Tirukkoyilur Survey	...	...	...
17	Southern Mahratta Railway Feeder Lines	3	11	11
...	Shoranur-Cochin Railway (*Land*)	...	40	30
...	Salem-Atur Light Railway Survey	3	7	6
84	TOTAL	1,23	1,88	1,73
	BOMBAY—			
...	Lower Sind Extension Survey	...	26	23
4	Dholka-Dhollera Survey	...	...	...
8	Bagalkot-Hungund Survey	...	...	...
3	Lakh-Sangamner Survey	...	...	...
3	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey	...	...	...
...	Hyderabad-Karachi Survey	32	...	...
...	Sion-Ballard Pier Survey	...	18	8
18	TOTAL	32	44	31
7,04	TOTAL IMPERIAL	8,00	13,22	10,73
	PROVINCIAL.			
	BURMA—			
12	Southern Shan States Survey	33	1,14	1,13
	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—			
10	Dehra-Mussoorie Survey	...	...	...
	BOMBAY—			
—4	Dholka-Dhollera Survey	...	...	...
18	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	33	1,14	1,13
7,22	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	8,33	14,36	11,86
£ 48,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	£ 55,5	£ 95,7	£ 79,1

236. The total outlay under *Imperial* was more than that of the previous year by 3,69. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as surveys are being completed, and new surveys are being started every year. The excess of 2,73 under *Imperial* has been sanctioned by the Government of India and that of 80 in Burma under *Provincial* by the Local Government.

Section J.--IRRIGATION.

237. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	*Major Works—*	R	R	R
2,47,71	Direct Receipts	2,34,43	2,39,59	2,33,94
1,12,36	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	1,13,33	1,21,72	1,22,01
3,60,07	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,47,76	3,61,31	3,55,95
1,03,36	Working Expenses . . .	1,04,45	1,05,87	1,05,29
1,38,20	Interest	1,42,40	1,41,62	1,41,62
2,41,56	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,46,85	2,47,49	2,46,91
1,18,51	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	1,00,91	1,13,82	1,09,04
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
23,32	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	25,22	25,03	24,69
1,06,48	Expenditure	1,13,97	1,07,93	1,07,80
83,16	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	88,75	82,90	83,11
35,35	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	12,16	30,92	25,93

238. The figures in the above summary, converted at the rate of R15 = £1, are shown below :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
£		£	£	£
	Major Works—			
1,651,4	Direct Receipts . . .	1,562,9	1,597,3	1,559,6
749,1	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	755,5	811,4	813,4
2,400,5	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,318,4	2,408,7	2,373,0
689,1	Working Expenses . . .	696,4	705,8	701,9
921,3	Interest	949,3	944,1	944,1
1,610,4	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,645,7	1,649,9	1,646,0
790,1	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	672,7	758,8	727,0
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
155,4	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	168,1	166,9	164,6
709,9	Expenditure	759,8	719,6	718,7
554,5	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	591,7	552,7	554,1
235,6	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	81,0	206,1	172,9

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1900-1. Accounts.	Receipts.	Budget.	1901-2 Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
3,83,39	India (Rupee figures) . .	3,72,98	3,86,34	3,80,64
£		£	£	£
2,555,9	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,486,5	2,575,6	2,537,6

239. The actual receipts in 1901-2 were less than those of the previous year by R2,75 or £18,3. The only large difference occurred under the figures for the United Provinces, and was due to seasonable rainfall having considerably reduced the area irrigated by the canals. The excess of R7,66 or £51,1 over the Budget Estimate was the aggregate of slight differences in most provinces.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1900-1.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1901-2.			Revised, 1901-2.			Accounts, 1901-2.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
R	R	R	IMPERIAL.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
27,42	87	26,55	United Provinces . . .	21,03	88	20,15	19,48	98	18,50	19,71	1,02	18,69
			Punjab—									
25,33	9,14	16,19	Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch).	23,75	8,34	15,41	24,71	8,48	16,23	21,85	8,65	13,20
30,16	8,27	21,89	Bari Doab Canal . . .	29,00	6,57	22,43	29,00	8,23	20,77	28,52	8,41	20,11
30,53	7,71	22,82	Sirhind Canal . . .	26,00	7,72	18,28	24,00	8,18	15,82	23,20	7,94	15,26
42,78	12,60	30,78	Chenab Canal . . .	49,00	12,25	36,75	56,06	12,98	43,08	53,44	12,87	40,57
7,80	3,51	4,29	Other Projects . . .	8,00	4,24	3,76	8,55	3,67	4,88	7,90	3,65	4,25
1,36,60	40,63	95,97	TOTAL	1,35,75	39,12	96,63	1,42,32	41,54	1,00,78	1,34,91	41,52	93,39
...	...	...	North-West Frontier Province .		..	...	1,43	37	1,06	1,45	36	1,09
			Madras—									
1,16	6,71	—5,55	Godavari Delta . . .	1,09	5,86	—4,77	1,16	5,94	—4,78	1,10	6,09	—4,99
87	5,05	—4,18	Kistna Delta . . .	64	5,07	—4,43	87	4,91	—4,04	71	5,12	—4,41
1,71	3,72	—2,01	Other Projects . . .	1,52	4,07	—2,55	1,67	3,65	—1,98	2,14	3,62	—1,48
3,74	15,48	—11,74	TOTAL .	3,25	15,00	—11,75	3,70	14,50	—10,80	3,95	14,83	—10,88
5,58	5,04	54	Bombay	6,53	6,00	53	6,53	6,67	—14	7,60	6,64	96
1,73,34	62,02	1,11,32	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,66,56	61,00	1,05,56	1,73,46	64,06	1,09,40	1,67,62	64,37	1,03,25
			PROVINCIAL									
			Bengal—									
11,16	5,76	5,40	Sone Canals	10,73	6,00	4,73	10,86	5,88	4,98	11,30	5,47	5,92
6,90	6,12	78	Other Canals . . .	6,45	6,97	—52	6,94	6,35	59	6,38	5,86	52
18,06	11,88	6,18	TOTAL .	17,18	12,97	4,21	17,80	12,23	5,57	17,77	11,33	6,44
			United Provinces—									
38,83	11,20	27,63	Ganges Canal . . .	28,81	11,56	17,25	28,10	10,58	17,52	28,27	10,57	17,70
21,87	10,62	11,25	Lower Ganges Canal . .	22,23	10,79	11,44	19,87	10,92	8,95	19,97	10,50	9,47
9,27	2,33	6,94	Agra Canal	6,69	2,86	3,83	6,58	2,53	4,05	6,66	2,60	4,06
12,34	4,27	8,07	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	11,22	4,01	7,21	11,72	4,42	7,30	11,79	4,65	7,14
85	1,04	—19	Fatehpur Branch . . .	1,94	1,26	68	80	1,13	—33	81	1,27	—46
83,16	29,46	53,70		70,89	30,48	40,41	67,07	29,58	37,49	67,50	29,59	37,91
26,85	...	*26,85*	*Deduct*—Amount transferred to Imperial . .	*20,20*	...	*20,20*	*18,74*	...	*18,74*	*18,95*	...	*18,95*
56,31	29,46	26,85	TOTAL .	50,69	30,48	20,21	48,33	29,58	18,75	48,55	29,59	18,96
74,37	41,34	33,03	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	67,87	43,45	24,42	66,13	41,81	24,32	66,32	40,92	25,40
2,47,71	1,03,36	1,44,35	GRAND TOTAL .	2,34,43	1,04,45	1,29,98	2,39,59	1,05,87	1,33,72	2,33,94	1,05,29	1,28,65
£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,651,4	689,1	962,3	Equivalent in Sterling .	1,562,9	696,4	866,5	1,597,3	705,8	891,5	1,559,6	701,9	857,7

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works

240 The gross revenue in 1901-2 fell short of that of the previous year by 5,72 The decrease in the United Provinces, was due to seasonable rainfall having considerably reduced the area irrigated by the canals. The increase in the receipts in Bombay, as compared with those of the previous year and the Budget, is ascribed to an increase in the area of high-rated crops, and to increased demands for canal water. The actuals on the whole exceeded the Budget by 1,06 only.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

241. The falling off of 8,05, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in the United Provinces and was due to the cause explained in the foregoing paragraph. In the Budget the revenue from the canals in Bengal was under-estimated, while that from the canals in the United Provinces was over-estimated.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1900-1. Accounts R		1901-2 Budget R	Revised R	Accounts R
12,41	United Provinces	12,41	12,80	12,88
9,79	Punjab	11 60	12,84	14,96
...	North-West Frontier Province	...	28	23
74,50	Madras	72,55	75,67	78,07
15,66	Bombay	16 47	20,13	15,87
1,12,36	TOTAL INDIA	1,13,33	1,21,72	1,22 01
£ 749,1	" " EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	£ 755 5	£ 811 4	£ 813,4

242 The actuals for 1901-2 were better than those of the previous year by 9 65 and the Budget by 8,68 The increase was mainly due to the extension of irrigation from the Chenab canal in the Punjab, and to the seasons being favourable for canal irrigation in Madras.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1900-1. Accounts A R	B R		1901-2. Budget A R	B R	Revised A R	B R	Accounts A R	B R
41	...	India	64	...	65	...	59	...
...	1,22	Burma	...	1,40	...	1,06		86
...	7,62	Bengal	...	7,98	...	7,08	...	6,93
.	2,84	United Provinces	...	2,28	...	1,80	...	1,91
4,90	2,39	Punjab	6,28	2,39	7,28	2,04	7,73	2,01
...		North-West Frontier Province	.		66	8	51	6
...	1,61	Madras	...	1,36	...	1,76	...	1,63
2,01	32	Bombay	2,54	35	2,20	42	2,07	39
7,32	16,00	TOTAL	9,46	15,76	10,79	14,24	10,90	13,79
23,32		TOTAL INDIA	25,22		25,03		24,69	
£ 155,4		Equivalent in Sterling	£ 168,1		£ 166,9		£ 164,6	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*concluded*.

Imperial Works.

243. The actual receipts in 1901-2 were more than those of the previous year by 3,58. The increase was principally in the Punjab, and was due partly to the introduction of water-rates on the Chenab Inundation canals, formerly worked by Cher labour, and partly to exceptionally good irrigation on the Upper Sutlej Inundation canals during the *rabi* season of 1900-1. The revenue from the canals transferred to the North-West Frontier Province was this year included as Imperial instead of Provincial as formerly. The increase over the Budget was due to the latter two causes.

Provincial and Local Works.

244. The actual receipts in 1901-2 fell short of those of the previous year by 2,21, and the Budget by 1,97. The decrease occurred chiefly in Burma, Bengal and the United Provinces. The decrease in Burma and Bengal was due to a falling off in the navigation receipts, and that, in the United Provinces, to the irrigation of a small area owing to seasonable rainfall.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
3,47,95	India (Rupee figures) . .	3,60,67	3,55,17	3,54,49
£		£	£	£
2,319,7	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,404,5	2,367,8	2,363,3
6	England	1,0	1,7	1,4
2,320,3	TOTAL	2,405,5	2,369,5	2,364,7

245. The increase of R6,54 or £43,6 in the expenditure in India during 1901-2 over that of the previous year, was due to the maintenance and repairs of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation, to increased interest charges on the additional capital outlay, and to a large expenditure on minor works. The short outlay of R6,18 (£41,2), as compared with the Budget was due to the requirements of certain minor works in Burma having been over-estimated.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts
R		R	R	R
62,02	Imperial Works	61,00	64,06	64,37
41,34	Provincial Works	43,45	41,81	40,92
1,03,36	TOTAL INDIA .	1,04 45	1,05,87	1,05,29
£		£	£	£
689,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	696,4	705,8	701,9

(For details see page 374)

Imperial Works.

246. The expenditure in 1901-2 exceeded that of the previous year by 2,35 The increase was due chiefly to the maintenance and repairs of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation in the Punjab and Bombay. The actuals also exceeded the Budget by 3,37, the excess being due to heavier maintenance outlay than anticipated in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay. The excess was covered to a large extent by additional grants aggregating 3,11, sanctioned by the Government of India. The balance 26 requires to be sanctioned.

Provincial Works.

247. Large credits for establishment on the cost of the work done by the Irrigation Branch, for the Buildings and Roads Branch in Bengal, account for the year's outlay being less than that in the previous year. In the United Provinces certain estimates, for which provision was made, were not sanctioned, causing the short outlay of 89, as compared with the Budget.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	Imperial.			
81,66	India	85,70	84,96	84,97
	Provincial.			
24,55	Bengal	24,55	24,55	24,54
31,99	United Provinces	32,15	32,11	32,11
1,38,20	TOTAL INDIA	1,42,40	1,41,62	1,41,62
£		£	£	£
921,3	Equivalent in Sterling	949,3	944,1	944,1

248. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	R	R
Capital expenditure at end of 1899-1900		34,09,80
Capital expenditure during 1900-1		94,79
Capital expenditure during 1901-2—		
35.—Protective Works	5,63	
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	1,42	
49.—Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	82,13	
		89,18
		35,93,77
INTEREST.		
Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital outlay to end of 1899-1900		1,36,39
Interest at 3¾ per cent. on Capital outlay during 1900-1901		3,56
Interest at 3¾ per cent. on half Capital spent during the year		1,67
TOTAL		1,41,62
		£
EQUIVALENT IN STERLING		944,1

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1900-1. Accounts. A R	1900-1. Accounts. B R		1901-2. Budget. A R	1901-2. Budget. B R	1901-2. Revised. A R	1901-2. Revised. B R	1901-2. Accounts. A R	1901-2. Accounts. B R
2,24	...	India	2,46	...	1,20	...	1,43	...
...	16,98	Burma	...	23,63	...	19,59	.	18,82
...	13,02	Bengal	...	14,06	...	13,40	. .	13,22
...	3,36	United Provinces	...	3,52	...	3,77	...	3,61
10,16	1,11	Punjab	11,30	1,37	11,49	95	11,16	1,05
...	...	N.-W Frontier Province	...	...	43	...	46	2
...	34,92	Madras	...	35,54	..	35,49	...	35,58
24,46	14	Bombay	21,85	9	21,20	16	22,07	16
36,86	69,53		35,61	78,21	34,32	73,36	35,12	72,46
1,06,39		TOTAL INDIA	1,13,82		1,07,68		1,07,58	
£			£		£		£	
709,3		EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	758,8		717,9		717,3	
6		ENGLAND	1,0		1,7		1,4	
709,9		GRAND TOTAL	759,8		719,6		718,7	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

249. The expenditure in 1901-2 was less than that of the previous year by 1,74. The decrease was due to the adjustment, during 1901-2 of the normal cost of famine relief works, not being so large as in the previous year, and to fewer requirements in Sind. The Budget for 1901-2 was prepared for 35,61; but on a consideration of actual requirements this was reduced to 34,32 when the Revised Estimate was prepared. The actuals exceeded this by 80, due to the transfer to this head of the normal outlay on famine relief works at the close of the year.

Provincial and Local Works.

250. The increase of 2,93 in the expenditure during 1901-2, as compared with the previous year, was due chiefly to a larger programme of works in Burma and Madras. The short outlay, as compared with the Budget was due to the requirements for works in Burma and Bengal having been over-estimated. The excesses in the United Provinces, Madras and Bombay have been sanctioned.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS :—	R	R	R
64,76	India (Rupee figures)	62,22	65,43	67,64
£		£	£	£
431,8	Equivalent in Sterling	414,8	436,2	450,9
26,7	England	25,6	27,4	28,6
458,5	TOTAL	440,4	463,6	479,5

251. The receipts in India during 1901-2 were better than those of the previous year by R2,88 or £19,2 and the Budget by R5,42 or £36,2. This increase was mainly due to a recovery from the Military Department of the value (R1,38) of certain stores, the cost of which had originally been debited to the head 47—Special Defences. But as that head had been closed, the recovery was credited to XXXI—Military Works.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
4,41	India	4,40	4,57	6,21
68	Burma	75	70	68
4	Assam	4	4	6
1	Bengal	...	1	1
3	United Provinces	3	2	1
7	Punjab	7	4	4
3	Madras	4	4	5
9	Bombay	9	9	9
5,36	TOTAL	5,42	5,51	7,15
£		£	£	£
35,8	Equivalent in Sterling	36,1	36,7	47,6

252. The receipts for the year 1901-2 were better than those for 1900-1 by 1,79 and the Budget by 1,73. The increase was due to large receipts from the sales of buildings, barrack furniture and old materials, and to the adjustment of 1,38 mentioned above.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1900-1. Accounts. A Deptl.	1900-1. Accounts. B Civil.		1901-2. Budget. A Deptl.	1901-2. Budget. B Civil.	1901-2. Revised. A Deptl.	1901-2. Revised. B Civil.	1901-2. Accounts. A Deptl.	1901-2. Accounts. B Civil.
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
		IMPERIAL.						
57	7	India	56	7	61	6	68	7
...	...	Bengal	...	...	...	...	1	...
62	...	Punjab	50	...	50	...	56	...
...	...	N.-W. Frontier Province	...	...	5	46	3	49
1,19	7	TOTAL	1,06	7	1,16	52	1,28	56
		PROVINCIAL.						
48	9	Central Provinces	50	9	60	9	61	8
2,33	4	Burma	2,00	5	2,35	4	2,44	3
51	45	Assam	40	47	45	47	55	47
2,17	2,66	Bengal	1,88	2,63	2,00	2,53	2,20	2,63
2,01	47	United Provinces	1,93	37	2,08	48	2,17	45
78	3,22	Punjab	65	3,27	65	2,82	73	2,65
1,69	18	Madras	1,85	16	1,86	10	1,77	10
6,33	8	Bombay	6,25	9	6,30	8	6,15	7
16,30	7,19	TOTAL	15,46	7,13	16,29	6,61	16,62	6,48

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1900-1. Accounts. A Deptl. R	1900-1. Accounts. B Civil. R		1901-2. Budget. A Deptl. R	1901-2. Budget. B Civil. R	1901-2. Revised. A Deptl. R	1901-2. Revised. B Civil. R	Accounts. A Deptl. R	Accounts. B Civil. R
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
...	25	India	...	28	..	25	...	22
...	50	Central Provinces	...	53	...	57	...	55
...	2,13	Burma	...	1,99	...	2,06	...	2,09
2	1,00	Assam	1	1,04	1	1,04	2	1,04
...	5,77	Bengal	...	5,50	...	5,70	...	5,65
18	5,46	United Provinces	27	5,09	20	5,67	20	5,60
...	3,10	Punjab	...	2,96	...	3,15	...	3,22
..	...	N.-W. Frontier Province	...	...	...	5	...	3
7	11,33	Madras	7	10,33	7	11,70	8	11,80
...	4,84	Bombay	...	5,01	...	4,87	...	5,05
27	34,38	TOTAL	35	32,73	28	35,06	30	35,25
59,40		TOTAL INDIA	56,80		59,92		60,49	
£ 396,0		Equivalent in Sterling	£ 378,7		£ 399,5		£ 403,3	
		ENGLAND—						
26,7		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.	25,6		27,4		28,6	
422,7		GRAND TOTAL	404,3		426,9		431,9	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Imperial Works.

253. The increase of 49, in the revenue realized by civil officers, over that of the previous year and the Budget represents the receipts in the North-West Frontier Province, which were formerly treated as part of the Provincial revenues of the Punjab.

Provincial Works.

254. The increase in the revenue realized by departmental officers, over that of the previous year was the net result of several small increases and decreases, due to various causes. The increase of 1,16 over the Budget was contributed chiefly by Burma, Bengal and the United Provinces. The increase in Burma was due to an improvement in the rents of buildings, and to a recovery of 20 from the Mandalay Municipality, as second instalment on account of the original cost of the town embankment. In Bengal the increase was mainly due to large profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. The increase in the United Provinces was under rents of buildings and arboriculture receipts.

255. The revenue realized by civil officers was less than that of the previous year by 71, and the Budget by 65. The decrease was chiefly due to the receipts in the North-West Frontier Province, having been treated as Imperial from the date of the constitution of that Province.

Local Works.

256. The revenue realized by civil officers in 1901-2 exceeded that of the previous year by 87. The more important increases occurred in Madras and Bombay, the increase in the former being under miscellaneous and in the latter under road tolls. The Budget Estimate of revenue during 1901-2 was placed at 32,73; but this did not take into account the transfer to this head in Madras of the sale proceeds of avenue clippings; in most provinces too the receipts from ferry and road tolls were higher than anticipated. For these reasons the Revised Estimate was raised to 35,06, against which the actuals have amounted to 35,25.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE :—	R	R	R
5,90,31	India (Rupee figures)	7,05,43	6,52,03	6,63,92
£		£	£	£
3,935,4	Equivalent in Sterling	4,702,9	4,346,9	4,426,1
133,3	England	112,0	139,5	139,8
4,068,7	TOTAL	4,814,9	4,486,4	4,565,9

257. The expenditure in India during 1901-2 exceeded that of the previous year by R73,61 or £490,7. The increase was due to a larger programme of works in 1901-2 than in the previous year. The decrease of R41,41 or £276,1, as compared with the Budget was due to the progress of works not being so rapid as was anticipated, and the transfer of the Government share of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway to the head "Capital of Local Boards."

44.—Military Works.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
92,03	India	1,15,14	1,14,76	1,24,48
17	Central Provinces	11	28	27
6,93	Burma	5,79	6,00	6,44
2,08	Assam	2,14	1,46	1,43
85	Bengal	54	95	1,00
22	United Provinces	23	33	29
6,71	Punjab	5,63	3,30	3,30
79	Madras	71	86	83
1,50	Bombay	1,45	1,54	1,49
1,11,28	TOTAL INDIA	1,31,74	1,29,48	1,39,53
£		£	£	£
741,9	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	878,3	863,2	930,2
41,0	ENGLAND	16,8	35,0	34,6
782,9	GRAND TOTAL	895,1	898,2	964,8

258. The actual expenditure in India during 1901-2 exceeded that of the previous year by 28,25, and the Budget by 7,79. The increase was mainly due to a number of large new works being under construction. The total expenditure of the year—both Indian and English—exceeded the Budget Estimate by 10,46. The excess in India (7,79) was covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India during the course of the year.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Departmental	Accounts . 1900-1	11,82	18	...	1,02	9,90	2,99	9,21	...	64	2,39	38,15
	Budget . 1901-2	19,92	8	...	28	24,71	2,34	12,12	.	27	6,37	66,09
	Revised . 1901-2	12,95	35	...	50	25,00	2,92	8,50	7,44	94	5,26	63,86
	Accounts . 1901-2	13,88	32	...	46	25,56	3,01	8,56	7,43	80	4,81	64,83
Civil Officers	Accounts . 1900-1	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	93
	Budget . 1901-2	1,18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18
	Revised . 1901-2	1,38	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1,55
	Accounts . 1901-2	1,36	...	..	...	.	...	...	19	...	...	1,55
Total Imperial	Accounts 1900-1	12,75	18	...	1,02	9,90	2,99	9,21	...	64	2,39	39,08
	Budget . 1901-2	21,10	8	...	28	24,71	2,34	12,12	...	27	6,37	67,27
	Revised . 1901-2	14 33	35	...	50	25,00	2,92	8,50	7,61	94	5,26	65,41
	Accounts . 1901-2	15,24	32		46	25,56	3,01	8,56	7,62	80	4,81	66,38
PROVINCIAL												
Departmental	Accounts 1900-1	...	15,03	85,92	18,04	38,79	34,62	24,72	...	23,71	27,15	2,67,98
	Budget . 1901-2	...	19,25	86,50	15,40	45,88	46,10	35,06	..	32,87	36,02	3,17,08
	Revised . 1901-2	...	19,00	80 00	17,00	42,00	37,00	31,50	...	28,09	32,00	2,86,59
	Accounts . 1901-2	...	19,79	79,94	16,95	43,71	37,63	32,28	...	26,91	34,50	2,91,71
Civil Officers	Accounts . 1900-1	..	24	1,47	77	1,02	2,51	1,12	...	1,72	15	9,00
	Budget . 1901-2	...	20	1,50	65	2,76	2,5[illegible]	2,27	..	1,18	15	11,23
	Revised 1901-2	...	19	1,46	68	1,50	2,21	1,46		1,02	14	8,66
	Accounts . 1901-2	..	24	1,45	65	1,21	2,31	1,35	..	2,88	14	10,23
Total Provincial	Accounts . 1900-1	...	15,27	87 39	18,81	39,81	37,13	25,84	.	25,43	27,30	2 76,98
	Budget . 1901-2	...	19,45	88,00	16,05	48,04	48,62	37,13	...	34,05	36,17	3,28,31
	Revised . 1901-2	...	19,19	81,46	17,68	43,50	39,21	32,90	...	29,11	32,14	2,95 25
	Accounts . 1901-2	...	20,03	81,39	17,60	44,92	39,04	33,63	...	29,79	34,64	3,01,94
LOCAL.												
Departmental	Accounts . 1900-1	22	65	7,26	7,81	...	18,63	1,32	.	35	8,20	44,44
	Budget . 1901-2	53	78	7,17	8,50	...	19,07	1,32	..	30	7,83	45,56
	Revised . 1901-2	53	89	6,50	7.76	...	20,72	20	...	39	8,73	45,72
	Accounts . 1901-2	46	1,08	6,02	6,48	...	19,85	19	...	33	8,62	43,03
Civil Officers	Accounts . 1900-1	16	1,18	5,42	1	46,74	5,76	7,03	...	42,71	9,64	1,18,65
	Budget . 1901-2	15	2,08	8,12	1	47,50	6,93	9,14	...	47,16	11,46	1,32,55
	Revised . 1901-2	12	1,50	6,04	1	40,50	6,03	7,88	35	43,58	10,16	1,16,17
	Accounts . 1901-2	12	1,57	6,02	1	48,09	5,94	7,53	25	43,06	10,46	1,23,05
Total Local	Accounts . 1900-1	38	1,83	12,68	7,82	46,74	24,39	8,35	...	43,06	17,84	1,63,09
	Budget . 1901-2	68	2,86	15,29	8,51	47,50	26 00	10,46	...	47,52	19,29	1,78,11
	Revised . 1901-2	65	2,39	12,54	7,77	40,50	20,75	8,08	35	43,97	18,89	1,61,89
	Accounts . 1901-2	58	2,65	12,04	6,49	48,09	25,79	7,72	25	43,39	19,08	1,66,08
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts . 1900-1	13,13	17,28	1,00,07	27,65	96 45	64,51	43,40	...	69,13	47,53	4,79,15
	Budget . 1901-2	21,78	22,39	1,03,29	24,84	1,20,85	76,96	59,91	...	81,84	61,83	5,73,69
	Revised . 1901-2	14,98	21,93	94,00	25,95	1,09,00	68,88	49,54	7,96	74,02	56,29	5,22,55
	Accounts . 1901-2	15,82	23,00	93,43	24,55	1,18,57	68 74	49,91	7,87	73,98	58,53	5,34,40

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
4,79,15	TOTAL INDIA	5,73,69	5,22,55	5,34,40
£		£	£	£
3,194,3	" " Equivalent in Sterling	3,824,6	3,483,7	3,562,6
	ENGLAND—			
51,4	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	57,0	53,0	51,2
34,8	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	33,7	41,3	42,7
1,8	Sundry Items	1,5	1,8	1,7
4,3	Stores for India	3,0	8,4	9,6
92,3		95,2	104,5	105,2
3,286,6	GRAND TOTAL	3,919,8	3,588,2	3,667,8

Imperial Works.

259. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1901-2 was more than that of the previous year by R26,68. The increase was due chiefly to the construction of new public offices at Calcutta, Simla and Peshawar, and partly to the expenditure on works transferred to the North-West Frontier Province having been treated as Imperial from the date of transfer, instead of Provincial as heretofore. The Budget Estimate of expenditure for 1901-2 was prepared for R66,09; but owing to the slow progress of works, it was reduced to R63,86 in the Revised Estimate, which included R7,44 on account of works transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, against which the actuals have amounted to R64,83.

260. *Civil Officers.*—The increase in the expenditure during 1901-2, over that of the previous year and the Budget, was due to the construction of certain works for which an additional grant was sanctioned during the course of the year, and to the transfer of the expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province from Provincial to Imperial.

Provincial Works.

261. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1901-2 exceeded that of the previous year by R23,73, and the increase was due to greater activity in the way of public works being possible through the improvement in the provincial finances. In Burma the expenditure in 1900-1 was high owing to large payments for land for the Chief Court, Lower Burma, and the Provincial Museum at Rangoon. The decrease in the expenditure in Assam was due to the approaching completion of works for the restoration of the damages caused by the earthquake of 12th June 1897. The Budget Estimate for 1901-2 was framed for R3,17,08, but, owing to the slow progress of works and the transfer of the expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province, it was reduced to R2,86,59 in the Revised Estimate, against which the actuals have amounted to R2,91,71. The excess in the Central Provinces was sanctioned by the Local Government.

262. *Civil Officers.*—The increase in the expenditure during 1901-2 over that of the previous year was due to a larger programme of works in 1901-2 than in the previous year. The short outlay, as compared with the Budget, occurred mainly in Bengal and the Punjab, and as regards Bengal, was due to the reduction in the amount of contributions to Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities, and to an over-estimate of expenditure on certain works, and as regards the Punjab, chiefly to the work in connection with the drainage and water supply schemes in the Chenab colony, not having been executed during the year.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Local Works.

263. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure during 1901-2 fell short of that in 1900-1 by R1,41. The decrease was mainly made up of short outlay in Burma, Assam and the Punjâb. The short outlay, as compared with the Budget was due chiefly to the requirements for several works having been over-estimated.

264. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1901-2 amounted to R1,23,05 against R1,18,65 in 1900-1. This was due to the improved financial position permitting of a larger public works programme. The Budget was fixed at R1,32,55. On a consideration of the progress of expenditure, this in the Revised Estimate, was reduced to R1,16,17, but the actuals exceeded this by R6,88. The increase occurred almost entirely in Bengal, where the actuals shown at the time the Revised Estimate was framed pointed to a lower figure.

Section K.—45A.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
—12	India	6,48	—8,22	—10,01
£		£	£	£
—8	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	43,2	—54,8	—66,7

265. The following are the details of the amounts :—

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL.			
	Madras—			
...	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	...	—12,35	—12,35
	ASSAM—			
	PROVINCIAL.			
—11	Jorhat Railway	6	—2	—5
—1	Cherra-Companyganj Railway	...	...	..
—12	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	6	—2	—5
	LOCAL.			
	MADRAS—			
	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	6,42	4,15	2,39
—12	GRAND TOTAL .	6,48	—8,22	—10,01

266. The credit under Imperial against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway represents the transfer to the head Capital of Local Boards of the amount of the Government share in the railway, which it has been decided should be treated as a loan to the Tanjore District Board bearing interest at 4% per annum. The lapse on the Jorhat Railway compared with the Budget was due to stores expected from England not having arrived during the year, and to the non-utilization of the provision made in the Budget for Rolling Stock. The lapse on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway under Local, is attributed to the progress of work on major bridges, on the extension, having been hampered by continuous floods, and to failure on the part of contractors to supply sleepers.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
£		£	£	£
817,3	RECEIPTS	789,8	905,2	977,6
15,082,8	EXPENDITURE	17,135,3	16,129,3	15,764,0
14,265,5	NET .	16,345,5	15,224,1	14,786,4

267. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS :—			
R		R	R	R
1,17,65	India	78,45	94,32	1,05,12
£		£	£	£
784,3	Equivalent in Sterling .	523,0	628,8	700,8
33,0	England	266,8	276,4	276,8
817,3	TOTAL .	789,8	905,2	977,6
	EXPENDITURE :—			
R		R	R	R
15,96,53	India	17,86,03	16,97,36	17,07,13
£		£	£	£
10,643,5	Equivalent in Sterling .	11,906,8	11,315,7	11,380,9
4,439,3	England	5,228,5	4,813,6	4,383,1
15,082,8	TOTAL .	17,135,3	16,129,3	15,764,0

268. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by R26,67 or £177,8, but fell short of the actuals of the preceding year by R12,53 or £83,5. Compared with the Budget, the improvement was chiefly due, to His Majesty's Imperial Government having been debited with the value of horses sent to South Africa with the 3rd and 20th Hussars, and of Europe stores issued from stock to South Africa and China and to the newly-raised regiments of Native Infantry; to large sales of malt liquor; to increased issues of ordnance stores to the Police and Jail Departments; and to large contributions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions. The improvement would have been greater but for the decrease in the sales of commissariat provisions, stores and rum, owing partly to the absence of troops in South Africa. Compared with the actuals of the past year, the decrease was due chiefly to large credits taken in the preceding year for the value of horses and transport animals sent to South Africa and China.

269. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by £10,0 owing chiefly to a credit for receipts on account of the Indian Troops Service, and to the enhancement of the rate of subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued*.

270. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
38,99	SPECIAL CHARGES	30,25	46,12	46,46
15,57,54	Other Charges	17,55,78	16,51,24	16,60,67
15,96,53	TOTAL	17,85,03	16,97,36	17,07,13

271. The total Budget provision and actual expenditure for Special Charges are shown in detail below :—

Charges for—	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Accounts.
Occupation of Chitral and its Communications	14,51	11,86
Wano Garrison	2,17	2
Tochi Garrison	5,53	6,15
Gilgit Agency	2,09	1,28
Kajuri Kach and Jandola Garrisons	81	...
Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris	1,64	25,15
Kohat-Kurrum Force	3,50	1,86
North-West Frontier Field Operations	...	14
	30,25	46,46

272. The large excess under Special Charges was mainly due to more charges on account of Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris, owing chiefly to the prolongation of operations and the subsequent increase of the force forming the blockade, and to the inclusion under this head of the charges on account of the Wano, Kajuri Kach and Jandola Garrisons. There was also an increase under Tochi Garrison, due chiefly to more charges for batta than was anticipated, while the charge under North-West Frontier Field Operations represents certain arrear charges for which there was no provision. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by reduced charges under Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, Gilgit Agency and Kohat-Kurrum Force. The decrease under the first was due to a reduction in the strength of the Khar moveable column, and to lower rates of food supplies ; that under the second, to the withdrawal of the Political Agent's escort, and to reduction of establishments ; and that under the last, to the withdrawal of certain concessions.

273. The details of the reduction of 95,11 in the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the Budget, are shown by the following figures :—

	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Accounts.	Excess + Reduction—.
Army and Garrison Staff	55,37	54,57	—80
Regimental Pay	8,33,51	7,83,99	—49,52
Supply and Transport	4,09,59	3,94,31	—15,28
Remount	38,87	39,81	+94
Clothing	28,14	25,49	—2,65
Medical	80,44	68,43	—12,01
Ordnance	1,15,51	96,29	—19,22
Miscellaneous	19,08	20,91	+1,83
Other heads	1,75,27	1,76,87	+1,60
TOTAL	17,55,78	16,60,67	—95,11

Section I.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued*.

274. The main causes of the above savings are given below:—

		R
(1) Absence of troops in South Africa, China and Jubaland, which caused large savings in pay and subsistence charges, the entire cost of the Forces having been borne by His Majesty's Imperial Government. These savings were augmented by the difference between the credits taken for issue of local stores, and the cost of replacement thereof to the extent required; while the saving on account of South Africa has been reduced by the cost of the replacement of 130 of the horses sent to that country with 3rd and 20th Hussars in December 1901; and that for China by the value of local stores returned from that country		1,16,76
(2) Deputation of officers and others to the Civil Department on plague duty		1,08
(3) Lapse of the whole or a portion of the special provisions made in the Budget on account of—		
Increased pay to Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Forces	48	
Howitzer Batteries	2,60	
Additional company of Royal Garrison Artillery .	90	
92 Additional Staff Corps officers . . .	3,16	
Augmentation of submarine mining establishments	1,09	
Certain proposals connected with the reserve of officers for the Indian Army . . .	44	
Addition of one British officer to each regiment of Native Infantry	1,50	
Mounted Infantry Schools	2,12	
Additional officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department	60	
Re-organisation and improvement of Commissariat-Transport service . . .	7,50	
Metal tanks and buckets for the equipment of transport animals attached to British units for water duty	40	
Sanitary improvement of the Rangoon Cantonment Sudder Bazar	1,04	
Cordite Factory, Wellington	56	
Re-armament of the Native army . . .	2,00	
Bandolier equipment	2,00	
Maxim guns	66	
		27,05
(4) Short strength of British and Native troops		3,50
(5) Transfer to Military Works Department of the provision for railway works and water supply for mobilization rest camps .		2,84
(6) Small purchases of transport animals, young stock (horses) and ordnance mules		4,25
(7) Short strength of medical officers		4,00
(8) Low charges for dieting sick owing to few patients having been in hospital		2,60
Carried over .		1,62,08

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

	R	R
Brought forward	1,62,08	
(9) Addition made to the Indian Budget to adjust short provision in the Home Budget	7,61	
(10) Small purchases of Ordnance stores for Arsenals and Factories	2,50	
(11) Credit received from the Imperial Government on account of local stores issued to newly-raised regiments of native infantry	1,60	
(12) Value of ordnance stores issued from stock to the Australian Government	3,30	
(13) Larger issues of Medical and Ordnance stores to the Civil Department	2,50	
		1,79,59

275. The more important excesses were :—

(1) Grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers for extension of their service in India	58,25	
(2) Larger purchases of malt liquor	4,00	
(3) Larger consignments of commissariat and ordnance stores by rail and water	7,00	
(4) Extra expenditure in connection with the Ad-dareja Field Force	70	
(5) " " " with the Mekran Escort	73	
(6) Purchase of tents for mobilization rest camps	2,00	
(7) " " " for the Ordnance Officer, Cairo	76	
(8) More sea transport charges owing to the employment of hired transports for conveyance of troops between India and England	4,94	
(9) Purchase of land for extension of the Quetta Cantonment	3,50	
(10) Extra expenditure in connection with the Military Accounts Committee	53	
(11) Extra expenditure in connection with the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway	1,20	
(12) More non-effective charges	1,34	
		84,95

276. The grant heads, under which the expenditure exceeded the Budget, were :—

Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	94
Ecclesiastical	57
Sea Transport charges	5,33
Miscellaneous Services	23,69
Military Pensions to Europeans	89
Military Pensions to Natives	61
Family Pensions and Compassionate allowances to Europeans	9
Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	4

277. The excess under *Ecclesiastical* has already been sanctioned. The other excesses still require the sanction of the Government of India.

278. As compared with the preceding year, there were excesses of 7,47 and 1,03,13, respectively, under Special Charges and Other Charges. Under the former the increase was due principally to the high charges on account of the Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris (19,83) partly counterbalanced by reduced charges under Occupation of Chitral and its Communications (3,46) Wano Garrison (1,52) Tochi Garrison (2,54) Gilgit Agency (1,32) and Kohat-Kurrum Force (2,03). Under the latter there was an excess of 67,36 under Regimental Pay, due mainly to the grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers for extension of service in India, and to the formation of native infantry regiments to replace those serving in the colonies;

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*concluded*.

of 26,45 under Supply and Transport, due to the re-organization and improvement of the Commissariat-Transport service, to large purchases of malt liquor, to increased movements of European troops by train, owing to the suspension of home reliefs, to large consignments of commissariat and ordnance stores by water and train, to smaller credits, than in the previous year, for value of local stores sent to South Africa and China, and to a charge for the value of stores returned from China, partly reduced by a fall in the prices of food for men and animals; and of 25,54 under Ordnance, due chiefly to smaller issues of local stores to South Africa and China, and to charges for stores returned from China and taken over by the Government of India. There was on the other hand a decrease of 20,86 under Remount and Veterinary, due mainly to the large purchase of horses in 1900-1 for remounting British Cavalry Regiments and batteries of artillery on their return from service in South Africa.

179. The expenditure in England showed a saving of £845,4, chiefly under Effective Charges. The saving was mainly due to small payments to the War Office in respect of British troops serving in India, owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, to the refund by the War Office of over-payments of the two previous years, and on account of a moiety of the special bounties granted to British soldiers for extension of service in India, and to the dislocation of arrangements regarding Indian reliefs in consequence of the despatch of troops to South Africa.

Section I.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-02 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—	R	R	R
61	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	59	59	59
49,25	Supply and Transport	44,29	39,39	42,53
24,19	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,10	11,51	11,94
8,12	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	7,77	9,18	10,48
23	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	35	40	27
5,11	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	3,29	3,79	3,99
19,40	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	11,03	16,89	21,39
16	Education	15	18	18
48	Sea Transport Charges	20	33	41
1,49	Miscellaneous Services	1,05	2,70	2,70
1,09,04	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	69,82	84,96	94,48
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
2	Rewards for Military Services	3	3	3
—3	Military Pensions to Natives	...		...
8,62	Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Europeans	8,60	9,33	10,62
8,61	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	8,63	9,36	10,65
1,17,65	TOTAL INDIA IN RUPEES	78,45	94,32	1,05,13
£		£	£	£
784,3	Equivalent in Sterling	523,0	628,8	700,9
	ENGLAND—			
16,2	Effective Services	248,3	255,2	255,5
16,8	Non-effective Services	18,5	21,2	21,2
33,0	TOTAL ENGLAND	266,8	276,4	276,7
817,3	GRAND TOTAL	789,8	905,2	977,6

280. The total receipts in India during the year were more than the Budget Estimate by 26,68. Of this a large portion was purely fortuitous, representing merely the value of Europe stores issued from stock, and of horses sent to South Africa and China and debited to His Majesty's Imperial Government. The improvement was spread over almost all the heads, and the principal variations are noted below.

281. Under *Supply and Transport* there was a decrease of 4,77, due chiefly to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, of 1,52 in sales of provisions, stores and rum; and of 14 due to credit afforded to the Imperial Government on account of the value of mules returned from China. On the other hand, there was an increase of 2,38 by large sales of malt liquor, of 1,33 by debit to the Imperial Government on account of the value of stores sent to South Africa and China, and for departmental charges on the value of stores and transport animals sent to those countries, and of 78, by the sale of a large number of cast transport animals. The large increase under *Remount* (10,84) was chiefly due to a credit for the value of horses sent to South Africa, and for departmental charges on the value of other horses sent to South Africa and China. Under *Clothing and Medical* there were increases of 2,71 and 70, respectively, arising chiefly from credits for the value of Europe stores issued for South Africa and China, and in the latter also to larger recoveries than were anticipated from famine, plague and Cantonment Hospitals. Under *Ordnance* there was a credit of 4,60 for the value of Europe stores despatched to South Africa and China, and of those issued to the regiments of native infantry recently raised in replacement of those serving in the colonies, and of 2,78 due to larger issues to the Police and Jail Departments. There were also increases of 1,49, due chiefly to extensive sales of Ordnance stores from Arsenals and Factories, and of 1,04, due to issues of arms and ammunition to the Hyderabad Contingent and re-armament of the 4th Lancers with the new pattern carbines. Large recoveries of table money account for the increase of 21 under *Sea Transport Charges*. Under *Miscellaneous* there was an increase of 1,36 in the recoveries on account of the blockade of Mahsud Waziris, partly counterbalanced by short receipts (22) on account of

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

Kohat-Kurrum Force. There was also an increase of 11 in fines and forfeitures from contractors, and of 46 on account of a credit afforded by the Public Works Department (Railway Branch) for working pay of soldiers serving in Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway. Under *Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Europeans* the increase of 2,02 was chiefly due to enhanced rates of subscription to the Indian Military Service. Family Pensions from 1st July 1901.

282. The receipts in England were also more than the Budget by £10,0. Under *Effective Services* the account includes £10,9 in respect of the Indian Troop Service, which in the Budget was deducted from payments. On the other hand there was a decrease of £3,7 in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment. The increase of £ 2,7 under *Non-effective Services* was due to the rates of subscriptions and donations towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions having been increased by 20 per cent, with effect from 1st July 1901.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
54,12	Army and Garrison Staff	55,89	54,48	55,00
20,28	Administrative Staff	20,73	20,49	20,57
7,18,58	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,35,47	7,97,01	7,85,63
3,90,49	Supply and Transport	4,29,32	3,90,76	4,09,65
61,68	Remount and Veterinary	38,87	39,58	39,81
24,93	Clothing	28,60	27,39	25,95
17,62	Barrack Establishment, etc.	22,18	17,93	19,44
3,77	Administration of Martial Law	4,09	3,79	3,75
69,50	Medical	80,94	68,58	68,68
71,03	Ordnance	1,16,17	95,83	96,47
3,00	Ecclesiastical	3,11	3,70	3,68
4,73	Education	4,88	4,78	4,71
17,64	Sea Transport Charges	5,94	10,80	11,27
28,52	Miscellaneous Services	24,85	46,02	48,54
21,44	Volunteer Corps	23,19	22,98	22,08
15,07,33		16,94,23	16,04,12	16,15,23
—1,84	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	—1,37
15,05,49	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	16,94,23	16,04,12	16,13,86
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
95	Rewards for Military Services	1,21	1,18	1,05
9,30	Military Pensions to Europeans	9,78	10,75	10,67
72,11	Ditto to Natives	72,05	72,29	72,66
2,25	Family Pensions and Compassionate Allowances etc.,	2,31	2,45	2,40
6,43	Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	6,45	6,57	6,49
91,04	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	91,80	93,24	93,27
15,96,53	TOTAL INDIA	17,86,03	16,97,36	17,07,13
£		£	£	£
10,643,5	Equivalent in Sterling	11,906,8	11,315,7	11,380,9
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
750,2	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	868,0	553,6	158,1
183,5	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	215,0	216,6
86,3	Indian Troop Service	250,0	185,0	196,5
24,7	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	19,0	10,0	7,9
20,9	Miscellaneous	20,6	23,6	24,7
988,8	Stores for India	1,427,2	1,465,3	1,428,4
2,054,4	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,814,8	2,452,5	2,032,2
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
552,2	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	600,0	554,6	554,6
1,710,5	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,692,7	1,682,5	1,672,9
85,9	Miscellaneous Pensions, etc.	84,0	84,0	83,6
35,3	Indian Service Family Pensions	37,0	40,0	39,7
2,384,9	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,413,7	2,361,1	2,350,8
4,439,3	TOTAL ENGLAND	5,228,5	4,813,6	4,383,0
15,082,8	GRAND TOTAL	17,135,3	16,129,3	15,763,9

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Army and Garrison Staff.

1900-1 Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,47	Commander-in-Chief	2,71	2,54	2,57
3,92	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	4,53	4,07	3,98
7,35	Adjutant General	7,59	7,27	7,20
1,65	Artillery Branch	1,67	1,52	1,65
38	Cavalry Branch	37	19	21
2,44	Musketry Inspection	2,41	2,43	2,55
4,49	Quarter Master General	4,69	4,56	4,66
40	Gymnastic Instruction	54	49	46
32	Army Signalling	44	48	41
...	Mounted Infantry Schools	...	84	68
19,24	District Commands	18,82	18,17	18,75
6,38	Garrison and Station Staff	6,68	6,65	6,68
2,77	Hill Sanitaria	2,98	2,97	2,89
1,00	Miscellaneous Depôts	1,04	1,01	99
81	Staff of Local Forces	87	86	86
3	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
47	Special Services	52	40	43
54,12	TOTAL	55,89	54,48	55,00

283. The saving of 89 under this head, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under salaries (1,63) and was mainly due to the absence of officers and establishments on furlough and on field service in South Africa and China, to vacancies and to increased emoluments provided for Lieutenant-Generals not having been sanctioned; and in tour expenses (32) of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces. These savings were partly counterbalanced by variations under Exchange Compensation Allowance (6), and by excess expenditure under *Musketry Inspection* (14) chiefly on account of musketry instruction classes and travelling; under *Quarter Master General* (16) and under *District Commands* staff (24) in travelling and contingent charges, and 68 under *Mounted Infantry Schools*, provision for which had been made in the grant for Miscellaneous Services. The saving of 9 under *Special Services* occurred in the charges on account of occupation of Chitral and its communications, and the Wano and Tochi Garrisons. The excess over the previous year was mainly due to the absence of charges on account of Mounted Infantry School in 1900-1.

Administrative Staff.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,60	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	1,63	1,59	1,57
1,79	Accountant General, Military Department	1,75	1,73	1,77
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
2,67	Central Branch	2,68	2,54	2,58
1,42	Accounts Branch	1,51	1,36	1,35
4,53	Pay Branch	4,66	4,59	4,62
3,44	Supply and Transport Branch	3,67	3,58	3,58
72	Transport Branch, Rangoon	75	76	80
61	Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India	64	61	60
1,35	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	1,37	1,40	1,39
1,46	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Offices	1,44	1,47	1,45
48	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	1,09	66	63
21	Special Services	22	20	23
20,28	TOTAL	21,41	20,49	20,57
...	*Deduct*—Probable Savings	68	...	...
20,28	TOTAL	20,73	20,49	20,57

284. The principal decreases under this head were 10 under *Central Branch*, 16 under *Accounts Branch*, 9 under *Supply and Transport Branch* and 46 under *Inspections, etc.*, and were chiefly due to too small a deduction for probable savings, to the absence of certain clerical establishment on service in China, and, in the last case, to fewer Officers having been employed on Inspection and Special duties.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Regimental Pay.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
3,29,49	European Army	3,89,79	3,90,77	3,85,88
3,87,14	Native Army	4,43,72	4,04,61	3,98,11
1,95	Special Services	1,96	1,63	1,64
7,18,58	TOTAL	8,35,47	7,97,01	7,85,63

285. The large decrease under this grant, as compared with the Budget, was chiefly due to the absence of troops in South Africa, China and Jubaland, to the deputation of Officers to the Civil Department for plague duty, to savings in the provision for an additional Company of Royal Garrison Artillery, for augmenting the Sub-marine Mining Establishments, for the addition of British Officers to the Native Infantry, and for additional officers of the staff corps, to the lapse of the provision for recurring expenditure for howitzer batteries, which did not arrive in India during the year, and to less charges for reservists, owing to short strength, and to men not having been called out for training in consequence of plague, and to low charges for special services on account of the occupation of Chitral and its communications, due to the reduction of the strength of the Khar moveable column, partly counterbalanced by the grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers for extension of their services in India, and by large special grants for lines to Native Troops. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase was chiefly due to the grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers for extension of their services in India, to new regiments having been raised in India, to replace those serving in the Colonies, to accelerated promotion of staff corps officers, to expenditure on account of additional officers sanctioned for native infantry regiments, and to special grants having been sanctioned for lines of native troops at Mooltan and Nowshera.

286. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
86,84	Artillery	99,91	90,99	92,03
20,64	Cavalry	38,33	19,97	19,54
16	Engineers	13	7	7
2,12,62	Infantry	1,36,72	2,09,26	2,05,97
31	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	31	30	30
4,78	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	8,78	4,77	5,29
31	Colonel's Allowances	45	24	26
3,83	Other Charges	5,16	65,17	62,42
3,29,49	TOTAL	3,89,79	3,90,77	3,85,88

287. Under *Artillery* the decrease was due partly to less charges for salaries of officers and pay of warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, owing to the absence of certain batteries in South Africa and China, and partly to the provision for an additional company of Royal Garrison Artillery not having been used in full, and to the lapse of the grant for howitzer batteries, owing to their not having arrived in India during the year. The whole of the savings under *Cavalry* and 31,46 under *Infantry* were due to the absence of troops in South Africa on service. The latter was partly counterbalanced by the detention of time-expired men in India owing to the South African War. The partial lapse of the provisions on account of additional Staff Corps officers was mainly responsible for the saving under *Staff Corps* while under *Colonel's Allowances* there were fewer recipients. Under *Other Charges* the large increase was chiefly due to the grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers for extension of their service in India, (a moiety of which has been recovered at home from the War Office) partly counterbalanced by the partial lapse of the provision for the augmentation of the Sub-marine mining establishments.

288. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
6,71	Artillery	8,32	8,07	8,24
1,47	Body-Guard	1,56	1,66	1,63
1,18,75	Cavalry	1,27,99	1,20,51	1,19,86
12,00	Sappers and Miners	13,90	12,55	12,41
2,24,03	Infantry	2,63,63	2,32,43	2,28,87
5,04	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	5,73	5,28	5,27
3,94	Kit-money for Recruits	3,39	3,73	2,92
2,08	Hutting money	2,99	5,20	3,78
8,79	Reserve Forces	11,59	10,78	10,41
4,33	Other Charges	4,62	4,40	4,72
3,87,14	TOTAL	4,43,72	4,04,61	3,98,11

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*concluded.*

289. Under Native Army the saving under *Cavalry* (8,13), *Sappers and Miners* (1,49) and *Infantry* (34,76) occurred chiefly in the salaries and allowances of officers and establishments due to the absence of troops on duty in China, South Africa and Jubaland and to the deputation of officers to the Civil Department on plague duty. The decrease under *Infantry* was augmented by the partial lapse of the provision for an additional officer per regiment. The smaller savings under *Artillery* (8), *Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting* (46) and *Kit-money for Recruits* (47) are also attributable to the same cause. The saving of 1,18 under *Reserve Forces*, was chiefly due to the lapse of the provision for certain proposals connected with the reserve of officers for the Indian Army, to short strength of reservists, and to the grant to reservists, not called out for training owing to plague, of reserve pay instead of full pay admissible for the month of training. The most noticeable increase occurred under *Hutting money* (79), and was chiefly due to a special grant for lines at Mooltan and Nowshera. The excess of 10 under *Other Charges* was due to larger payments of batta than were anticipated (18), and to heavy telegram charges (25), partly counterbalanced by the partial lapse of the provision for an improved system of recruiting in the Madras Command, owing to the scheme having been sanctioned with effect from 1st August.

Supply and Transport Charges.

1900-01. Accounts.		1901-02. Budget.	1901-02. Revised.	1901-02. Accounts
51,37	Establishment	77,06	65,36	61,46
1,66,62	Supplies	1,85,86	1,62,79	1,74,70
99,55	Services	97,63	95,86	1,04,12
50,32	Transport Branch	49,04	50,16	54,03
22,63	Special Services	19,73	16,59	15,34
3,90,49	TOTAL	4,29,32	3,90,76	4,09,65

290. The decrease occurred chiefly under *Establishment*, *Supplies* and *Special Services*, and was mainly due to the absence of troops, and of certain Commissariat officers and establishments on service in South Africa and China, to the absence of troops in Jubaland on service, to the partial lapse of the provisions for additional officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department, and for the re-organization of Commissariat-Transport service, to the transfer of charges for railway works and water-supply for mobilization rest-camps to the Military Works Department; to a fall in rates of food supplies for men and animals in the Bengal, Punjab and Madras Commands; to small payments of compensation for forage, owing to supplies having been made from grass farms; to tinned meat having been obtained by indent from England; to low expenditure for renewing stores in forts and fortresses; to charges on account of feed of horses purchased in replacement of those sent to South Africa, and maintained at the temporary remount depôts at Umballa and Bangalore, having been compiled under the head *Veterinary Establishments*; to small purchases of transport animals; to credits for value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China and Jubaland and British Central Africa Protectorate; and to a decrease in the charges on account of Special Services owing to the reduction in the strength of the Khar moveable column, low rates for food supplies and to charges on account of the Wano, Kajuri Kach and Jandola Garrisons having been compiled against the head Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris under *Miscellaneous Services*. These savings were partly counterbalanced by increase of expenditure under *Services* and *Transport Branch* due to high prices of grain and fodder in the Bombay Command; large consumption of malt liquor; heavy consignments of stores by rail and water; feed of horses of the mounted infantry schools for which provision was made under the head *Miscellaneous*; extra expenditure connected with the Mekran Escort and Ad-dareja Field force; to manufacture of Army Transport carts; replacement of stores sent to South Africa and China; and to debits for the value of stores returned from China.

291. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below:—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
5,04	Supervising Staff	5,16	5,19	5,20
22,82	Executive Establishment	42,03	36,00	28,88
4,08	Ambulance Transport	4,37	3,93	4,08
18,21	Subordinate Establishment	24,55	19,20	22,04
1,11	Khedda Establishment	90	92	99
11	Other Heads	5	12	27
51,37	TOTAL	77,06	65,36	61,46

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Supply and Transport Charges—*continued.*

292. The large reduction under *Executive Establishment* was chiefly due to the partial lapse of the provision of 15,75 for the reorganisation and improvement of the Commissariat-Transport Service (12,07), and partly also to the savings in salaries, etc., (52) owing to the absence of officers and establishments in South Africa, China and Jubaland, and to savings (60) in the provision for additional officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department. Under *Subordinate Establishment* the saving was due chiefly to the transfer to the Military Works Department of the provision for railway works and water-supply for the mobilization rest-camps (2,83), partly counterbalanced by a charge for metal tanks and buckets for water-supply to British troops provided for under *Barrack Establishments, etc.* Short strength of bearers, and the absence of bearers on service in South Africa resulted in a saving of 29 under *Ambulance Transport*, while the increase of 22 under *Other Heads* mainly represents short recoveries by the Agent for Government Consignments for stores landed for other departments.

293. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows:—

1900-01. Accounts.		1901-02 Budget	1901-02 Revised.	1901-02 Accounts.
87,12	Provisions for Europeans	99,98	85,73	87,27
18,02	Provisions for Natives	16 45	15,83	17,23
	Compensation to Natives—			
38,03	(*a*) for dearness of provisions	30,21	33,15	32,79
14,24	(*b*) for dearness of forage	6,83	6,00	5,30
1,98	Purchase of Reserve Stock	2,02	2,00	81
25,9.	Malt Liquor purchased locally	29,59	25,46	28,86
54	Rum	44	44	42
1,09	Dairy Farms	68	86	85
2	Contingent Expenses	1	1	...
1,86,95	TOTAL	1,86,21	1,69,48	1,73,53
20,33	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	35	*6,69*	—*1,17*
1,66,62	NET TOTAL	1,85,86	1,62,79	1,74,70

294. Under *Provisions for Europeans*, charges for messing allowance and for supply of bread, meat and other ration articles, and miscellaneous expenses were less than the Budget Estimate by 11,73, owing chiefly to the absence of British troops in South Africa and China. A fall in the prices of food supplies in all the Commands except Bombay resulted in a further reduction of 98. The excess of 78 under *Provisions for Natives* was due to increased charges for provisions owing to unfavourable rates; to charges for conveyance of large quantities of wheat and other ration articles to Keng Tung; and to money allowance in lieu of free rations to native troops and followers in the Quetta District, Aden and Persian Gulf. Under *Compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions*, there was an excess of 5,14 due chiefly to high prices of food supplies, partly counterbalanced by the absence of troops in South Africa, China, and Jubaland (2,56), while the saving of 1,53 under *Dearness of Forage* was due to grass having been supplied from grass farms, and to the absence in China of certain cavalry regiments. The saving of 1,21 under *Purchase of Reserve Stock* was due to tinned meat having been obtained by indent from England, and to less expenditure than was expected for renewing stores in forts and fortresses. Under *Malt Liquor purchased locally* there was a saving of 4,79 due to the absence of troops in South Africa which was, however, reduced by larger purchases than were anticipated. Under *Dairy Farms* the excess of 17 was chiefly due to extra expenditure sanctioned in connection with certain dairy farms, partly counterbalanced by the partial lapse of the provision made for the Quetta Farm. The debit under *Value of Supplies to other Departments* represents the difference between the credit for value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China, Jubaland and to the Civil Department, and the debit on account of the value of articles returned from China, and for which credit was afforded to His Majesty's Imperial Government.

295. Under *Services* the following details are supplied:—

1900-01. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,55	Hire of Transport	4,01	4,30	4,56
3,36	Sea and Inland Water Charges	2,80	3,67	4,05
37,60	Railway Charges	41,03	41,03	45,84
10,19	Grass Cultivation	12,25	12,25	12,21
29,50	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks and Elephants	29,83	25,77	25,90
84	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies	1,17	87	86
5,43	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.	2,71	3,08	4,58
8,08	Other Heads	3,83	4,89	6,12
99,55	TOTAL	97,63	95,86	1,04,12

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Supply and Transport Charges—*concluded.*

296. The increase of expenditure under *Hire of Transport* was chiefly due to small utilization of Government transport, and more charges for conveyance of European and Native troops in connection with the Ad-dareja Field Force and Mekran Escort; those under *Sea and Inland Water Charges* and *Railway Charges*, to large consignments of Commissariat and Ordnance stores, partly counterbalanced by low charges for conveyance of European and Native troops, due chiefly to reliefs having been carried out on a smaller scale than was expected and to the absence of troops in South Africa. The decrease under *Feed of Horses, etc.*, was chiefly due to the charges for feed of horses, purchased in replacement of those sent to South Africa and maintained at the temporary remount depôts at Umballa and Bangalore, having been compiled under the head *Remount and Veterinary*, to low prices for grain and fodder, and to short strength of mules, yaboos and battery bullocks; that under *Regimental Equipment, etc.*, to small condemnations and to the absence of troops in South Africa. The increase under *Implements, etc.*, was due to larger purchases of bags from the Jail Department and of implements than were anticipated, and to large purchases of tarpaulins for stock. Under *Other Heads* there were heavy charges for the replacement of articles of warm clothing issued from stock to South Africa and China (2,01). The excess was enhanced, by the adjustment under this head, of miscellaneous charges in connection with the horses maintained in the remount depôts for issue to corps on return from South Africa.

297. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows :—

1900-01. Accounts.		1901-02. Budget.	1901-02. Revised.	1901-02. Accounts.
49,72	Depôt and Regimental	48,47	49,62	53,65
60	Ambulance Transport	57	54	38
50,32	TOTAL .	49,04	50,16	54,03

298. The increase of expenditure, as compared with the Budget, under *Depôt and Regimental* was chiefly due to large purchases of articles of food for stock, and of blankets and uniform clothing to replace those sent to South Africa and China; to purchase and repair of gear, carts and equipment due to large condemnations and consequent replacements, to the manufacture of certain Army Transport carts for which there was no provision; to expenditure on account of the Mekran Escort and Ad-dareja Field Force, and to charges incurred in connection with the reorganization of the Commissariat-Transport Service. Low charges for uniform clothing and for purchase and repair of doolies, gear, carts and equipment due to less condemnations, resulted in a saving under *Ambulance Transport.*

Remount and Veterinary.

1900-01. Accounts.		1901-02 Budget	1901-02 Revised.	1901-02 Accounts.
35	Supervising Staff	37	37	39
3,43	Depôt Establishments	3,34	3,11	3,15
81	Veterinary Inspection	1,07	97	1,00
2,50	Station Veterinary Hospitals . .	3,49	2,75	2,43
4	Veterinary Schools	5	5	5
31	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach . .	27	28	30
...	Mule Purchasing Agency . . .	...	7	4
3,41	Temporary Remount Depôts (Umballa and Bangalore)	...	3,15	3,61
38,83	Purchase of Remounts	19,23	19,07	20,04
6,15	Feed of Cattle and Remounts . .	6,34	4,37	3,97
5,85	Miscellaneous	4,71	5,39	4,84
61,68	TOTAL .	38,87	39,58	39,82
	Deduct—			
	Value of Supplies to other Departments			
61,68		38,87	39,58	39,81

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Remount and Veterinary—*concluded.*

299. Under *Depôt Establishments* there was a saving of (19) due chiefly to the absence of officers on furlough, and to the maintenance of a small remount and cattle establishment owing to short strength of horses at the depôts (26), counterbalanced by increased charges for travelling (7). Under *Veterinary Inspection* (7), and *Station Veterinary Hospitals* (1,06), the savings occurred chiefly in salaries due in the former case to leave, and in the latter chiefly to short strength of officers and to the absence of certain officers in South Africa and China. The charge of 3,61 under *Temporary Remount Depôts* represents the cost of feed, at the temporary depôts established at Umballa and Bangalore for the accommodation of horses purchased for corps and batteries on service in South Africa, provision for which was made under the head *Supply and Transport.* The increase of 81 under *Purchase of Remounts*, was chiefly due to the purchase of ponies for mounted infantry schools, for which a lump sum provision was made in the Budget under *Miscellaneous Services*, partly counterbalanced by smaller purchases of remounts, young stock and Ordnance mules than was anticipated. The saving of 2,37 under *Feed of Cattle and Remounts*, was due chiefly to fewer horses having been maintained in the depôts, and to favourable rates paid for grain and fodder.

Clothing Establishments.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
1,04	Superintending Establishments	1,12	1,09	1,09
69	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	71	69	67
	Supplies and Services—			
15,70	Factories	15,16	16,09	17,88
3,01	Regimental	4,11	3,50	2,86
7,67	Compensation in lieu of clothing	7,06	7,61	7,96
55	Special Services	46	46	46
28,66	TOTAL	28,62	29,44	30,92
3,73	*Deduct*—Value of stores supplied to other Departments	2	2,05	4,97
24,93	NET TOTAL	28,60	27,39	25,95

300. Under *Supplies and Services—Factories* the excess was due to large local purchases of stores for making up field service clothing in replacement of those despatched to South Africa (3,16) and China (94), partly counterbalanced by certain articles having been obtained from home instead of locally (55); by the non-purchase of certain other articles (52); and by short purchases of putties, helmets and badges (34). The saving of 1,25 under *Regimental* was the net result of a decrease in the charges for making up clothing at head-quarters of regiments, owing partly to the absence of troops in South Africa (89), and partly to short issues of clothing to drafts and corps (52); and of an increase in the charges for reserve forces (16) due to a large number of men having been transferred to the reserve. The excess of 90 under *Compensation in lieu of clothing* represents compensation drawn by certain British officers in consequence of a change in their uniform, and extra compensation paid to time-expired men detained in India owing to the South African War. The credit under *Value of Stores supplied to other Departments* was due to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from Stock to South Africa and China.

Barrack Establishments.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts
4,72	Subordinate Establishments	5,58	4,86	4,72
3,43	Barrack Bedding	4,75	3,91	5,64
3,57	Lighting Charges	3,80	3,43	3,34
5,55	Miscellaneous	7,62	5,43	6,79
35	Special Services	43	30	31
17,62	TOTAL	22,18	17,93	20,80
	Deduct—			
...	Value of Supplies to other Departments	...	...	1,36
17,62	NET TOTAL	22,18	17,93	19,44

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Barrack Establishments—*concluded.*

301. Under *Barrack Establishments* there were savings in all the heads, except *Barrack Bedding*, due principally to the absence of troops in South Africa and China. The principal decreases occurred under *Subordinate Establishments* (86) and *Miscellaneous* (83), the particular heads affected in the former being Conservancy and Punkha-pulling establishments, while in the latter it was due to small purchases of miscellaneous articles consequent on less condemnations; to the transfer of charges for metal tanks and buckets for water supply to British troops to the head *Supply and Transport;* and to the utilization of Government transport for drawing water for plunge baths. More charges for purchase of barrack bedding to replace those sent to South Africa, and larger purchases of blankets for ordinary requirements than were anticipated, resulted in the excess of 89 under *Barrack Bedding*. The credit under *Value of Supplies to other Departments* was due to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa and China.

Administration of Martial Law.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
56	Head-Quarters	61	57	56
1,37	Commands	1,50	1,43	1,49
1,84	Miscellaneous	1,98	1,79	1,71
3,77	TOTAL	4,09	3,79	3,76

302. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving of 27 occurred chiefly in regimental, garrison and station prisons charges due to the small number of prisoners and to the absence of troops in South Africa.

Medical Establishments.

1900-01. Accounts.			1901-02. Budget		1901-02. Revised.		1901-02. Accounts.	
		Medical Establishment—						
2,64		Head-Quarters and Commands		2,62		2,58		2,67
38,28		Districts		44,30		36,89		37,39
1,29		Nursing Service		1,15		1,20		1,21
5,24		Sanitation of Cantonments and Cantonment Hospitals		5,63		4,69		4,66
2,89		Army Hospital Corps		2,93		2,87		2,85
1,99		Medical Store Depôts		2,01		1,87		1,85
11		Followers' Hospitals		9		10		10
94		Miscellaneous		1,47		1,33		1,24
	22,10	Medical Supplies	23,23		20,13		19,06	
		Deduct—						
	6,39	Issues to other Departments	*3,05*		*3,45*		*2,63*	
15,71				20,18		16,68		16,43
69,09				80,44		68,21		68,43
41		Special Services		50		37		25
69,50		TOTAL		80,94		68,58		68,68

303. The large decrease under *Medical Establishment—Districts* was due to savings in salaries, owing mainly to short strength of officers on duty, and to the deduction for probable savings having proved insufficient, but partly also to the absence of officers and subordinates on field service in South Africa (95) and China (78), and to the deputation of officers and others to the Civil Department on plague duty (9). The saving under *Sanitation of Cantonments, etc.*, was chiefly due to the lapse of the provision for the sanitary improvement of the Rangoon Cantonment Sudder Bazar (1,04); to grants-in-aid not having been fully drawn (36); and to the appointment of the Sanitary Officer, Madras Command, having been vacant for 10 months of the year (13). These decreases were partly counterbalanced by extra grants for new Cantonment hospitals at certain stations (49) met by, transfer from the Military Works estimates. The saving of 16 under *Medical Store Depôts* was in salaries, due to the grant of leave (11) and to variations in army rank (5). Under *Miscellaneous* the saving was chiefly due to the small number of Military pupils under tuition at Medical Colleges, and to low expenditure on book. The absence of troops in South Africa and China, and a decrease in the number of patients in hospitals, reduced the charges for hospital supplies and diet under *Medical Supplies*. The decrease in the deduction under *Issues to other Departments* was due to the adjustment by deduction under this head of the value of stores returned from China (1,31), partly counterbalanced by credits for the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa and China, and by larger issues than anticipated to the Civil Departments. Under *Special Services* there was a decrease of 20 in the charges on account of Chitral and its communications, owing to a reduction in the strength of the Khar moveable column, and to charges not having been incurred to the extent estimated for.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Ordnance.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
R	ESTABLISHMENTS—	R	R	R
3,95	Supervising Staff	3,70	3,63	3,67
19,88	Arsenals and Depôts	20,69	20,69	21,39
25,72	Factories	28,80	26,30	26,94
1,16	Fort Armaments	1,32	1,22	1,20
	STORES—			
13,56	For Arsenals and Depôts	20,84	14,02	14,60
25,35	For Factories	25,36	25,36	27,05
54	Freight	60	66	80
3,14	Other Charges	3,99	3,70	3,36
13,33	Camp Equipage	5,06	13,50	16,48
1,16	Line Gear	1,34	1,32	1,40
1,07,79	TOTAL	1,11,70	1,10,40	1,16,89
	Deduct—			
37,04	Supplies to other Departments	*3,80*	*14,71*	*20,60*
	Add—			
...	Short Provision in Home Estimates	7,61	...	...
37,04	TOTAL	381	*14,71*	*20,60*
70,75		1,15,51	95,69	96,29
28	Special Services	66	14	18
71,03	TOTAL	1,16,17	95,83	96,47

304. Under *Establishments—Arsenals and Depôts* the increase over the Budget was due chiefly to the entertainment of extra temporary artificers and others, to more travelling charges than were expected and to heavy charges on account of conveyance of stationery and printed forms by rail. The decrease under *Factories* was chiefly due to the deputation of certain officers and European employés to England; to savings in the provision for additional establishment at the Proof Department, Balasore; to the employment of fewer extra temporary artificers and others than anticipated, and to the special provision for establishments for the Cordite Factory at Wellington not having been used in full. Under *Stores for Arsenals and Depôts*, the large decrease was chiefly due to smaller purchases of local stores than were anticipated; to the lapse of the special provisions for bandolier equipment, maxim guns, Grenfell sights, and for stores for howitzer batteries; and to the partial lapse of the provision for the re-armament of the native army; partly counterbalanced by the replacement of stores sent to South Africa and China. The increase under *Stores for Factories* was due chiefly to large purchases of hides for the manufacture of scabbards and carbine buckets for the re-armament of the native army; that under *Camp Equipage* to the replacement of tents despatched to South Africa and China; to increase in cost of tents owing to a change in colour from white to khaki; to purchase of tents for mobilization rest-camps, certain field hospitals and mounted infantry schools, provision for which was made under the head *Miscellaneous Services*, and to the purchase of tents for issue to the Ordnance Officer, Cairo, the cost of which will be adjusted in 1902-03. Under *Other Charges* the decrease was chiefly due to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, to saving in the provision for stores for the Balloon section and to less charges of a miscellaneous nature than were anticipated; that under *Special Services* to decreased charges on account of the Occupation of Chitral and its communications due to a reduction in the strength of the Khar moveable column. The excess deduction under *Supplies to other Departments* was due chiefly to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa (7,91) and China (49), and to the newly-raised regiments of native infantry (1,60); to the issue of local stores to the Australian Government (3,31), and to larger issues to other Departments.

Other Effective Charges.

305. There was an increase of 57 under *Ecclesiastical* due chiefly to charges on account of capitation and travelling allowances to Presbyterian and Wesleyan Ministers having been transferred from the Civil to the Military Accounts. The variations under *Education* were small and call for no remarks. Under *Sea Transport Charges* there was an increase of 5,33 over the Budget, chiefly due to the employment of hired transports for the conveyance of troops between India and England, and to the provision of a larger number of passages by private steamers for officers and men than was estimated for. Under *Volunteer Corps* there was a decrease of 1,10, owing chiefly to the partial lapse of the provision for improving the efficiency of the volunteer force in India; and to fewer volunteers having qualified for capitation grants

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Other Effective Charges—*concluded.*

than anticipated (91), and to the appointment of the Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles having been vacant throughout the year, and that of the Inspector General of Volunteers for a part of the year.

306. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
12,14	Special Charges	5,77	26,03	27,64
16,38	Other Items	19,08	19,99	20,91
28,52	TOTAL	24,85	46,02	48,55

307. The variations under *Special Charges* have been explained in para 272. Under *Other Items* the increase was chiefly due to the purchase of land for extension of the Quetta Cantonment (3,50), to telegram charges (3,34), owing to the extension of the debit-note system ; to extra expenditure in connection with the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway (83) and to charges on account of the Military Accounts Committee and Lord Cecil's Committee in connection with the system of horse and mule breeding (63), partly counterbalanced by the lapse of a portion of the provision for mounted infantry schools, and to expenditure incurred on this account having been compiled under other heads (6,50) and by less charges for camps of exercise and instruction (52).

Non-Effective Charges.

308. Under *Rewards for Military Services* the chief saving was 13 in the cost of decorations and medals. There was an increase of 89 over the Budget under *Military Pensions to Europeans* chiefly due to large payments of capitalized pensions (99) ; to new admissions for pensions of commissioned officers (27), and to the payment of arrears of wound pension to a Quarter-Master Sergeant of the late Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry (17) ; partly counterbalanced by casualties among combatant warrant officers (26) and re-employment of certain medical warrant officers (28). Under *Military Pensions to Natives* the increase was due to a large number of native soldiers and regimental followers of the active reserve having been discharged with gratuities. The excess was small under *Family Pensions, etc.*, and was due to there being more recipients of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Expenditure in England.

309. As compared with the Budget, the English expenditure showed a saving of £845,5, made up of £782,6 under *Effective Charges* and £62,9 under *Non-Effective Charges.* The saving under *Effective Charges* occurred chiefly in payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India, owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, and to refunds by the War Office of over-payments of the previous two years, and of the moiety of special bounties granted to British soldiers for extension of their services in India. Despatch of troops to South Africa, and the consequent dislocation of the arrangements regarding Indian reliefs, resulted in savings under most of the other heads of effective charges. There was saving under Furlough of officers of the Indian service owing to fewer officers being at home than was expected, while there were small increases under miscellaneous charges and stores. Under *Non-Effective Charges,* payments to the War Office for retired pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India, were less than the Budget by £45,4, as a refund was made in respect of 1900. The decrease in the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian service was due to an over-estimate.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2 Budget.	1901-2 Revised.	1901-2 Accounts.
R		R	R	R
+28,59	TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN RUPEES .	—27,40	+1,82,55	+1,60,84
£		£	£	£
+190,6	DITTO DITTO IN STERLING .	—182,6	+1,217,0	+1,072,3

DETAILS.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal.	U P of Agra and Oudh	Punjab.	N.-W. F. Prov.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Provincial.												
Revenue	Accounts . 1900-1	...	92,10	3,61,34	70,97	4,80,97	3,69,76	1,99,39	...	3,24,96	4,50,92	23,50,41
	Budget . 1901-2	...	1,06,24	3,59,67	74,74	4,81,43	3,58,29	2,19 99	..	3,59,82	4,86,12	24,46,30
	Revised 1901-2	...	1,18,01	3,65,65	72,87	4,91,88	3,64,38	2,18,95	...	3,78 33	5,10,84	25,26,91
	Accounts 1901-2	..	1,17,15	3,61,78	72,64	4,93,23	3,62,46	2,14,54	...	3,75,85	5,14,23	25,11,88
Expenditure .	Accounts . 1900-1 .	...	92,10	3,46,18	71,84	4,76,54	3,61,71	1,99,39	..	3,28,17	4,50,92	23,26,85
	Budget . 1901-2	...	98,24	3,81,96	72,87	5,03,47	3,81,79	2,09,99	...	3,40,71	4,66,12	24,55,15
	Revised . 1901-2 .	..	94,70	3,55,48	72,09	4,87,42	3,69,03	1,99,34	..	3,35,57	4,52,46	23,66,09
	Accounts 1901-2		94,72	3,54,23	71,17	4,86,79	3,72,10	1,99,58	..	3,35,44	4,55,99	23,70,02
Surplus or Deficit .	Accounts 1900-1 .	...	...	+15,16	—87	+4,43	+8,05	...	...	—3,21	..	+23,56
	Budget . 1901-2		+,00	—22,29	+1,87	—22,04	—23,50	+10,00	...	+19,11	+20,00	—8,85
	Revised 1901-2 .	...	+23,31	+10,17	+78	+4,46	—4,65	+19,61	...	+42,70	+64,38	+1,60,82
	Accounts 1901-2	...	+22,43	+7,55	+1,47	+6,44	—9,64	+14,96	...	+40,41	+58,24	+1,41,86
Closing Balance.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	..	...	1,30,62	4,53	42,61	48,44	...	...	2,46	...	2,28,66
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	..	22,43	1,38,17	6,00	49,05	38,80	14,96	..	42,87	58,24	3,70,52
Local.												
Revenue	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,96	10,82	20,49	11,55	81,57	1,18,88	39,84	...	1,32,95	40,28	4,64,34
	Budget 1901-2	2,71	13,84	20,24	11,97	85,51	1,21,57	42,28	..	1,33,86	49,04	4,81,02
	Revised . 1901-2 .	2,40	10,96	21,89	11,29	80 09	1,21,22	43,27	1,80	1,30,12	51,03	4,89,07
	Accounts . 1901-2	2,32	16,45	21,78	11,64	78,82	1,22 32	43,00	1,60	1,40,75	50,97	4,89,65
Expenditure	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,79	12,43	20,43	12,60	81,07	1,17,61	39,45	..	1,27,52	46,41	4,50 31
	Budget . 1901-2	2,40	13,77	24,50	13,59	85,54	1,24,11	42,27	...	1,41,47	49,92	4,99,57
	Revised . 1901-2 .	2,22	13,12	21,04	12,85	75,24	1,20,19	39,24	1,62	1,34,63	46,99	4,07,34
	Accounts 1901-2	2,12	12,95	20,52	11,44	83,53	1,18,66	39,38	1,37	1,33,27	47,43	4,70,67
Surplus or Deficit	Accounts . 1900-1	+17	—1,61	+6	—1,05	+50	+1,27	+39	...	+5,43	—13	+5,03
	Budget . 1901-2	+31	+7	—4,26	—1,62	—3	—2,54	+1	...	—9,61	—88	—18,55
	Revised . 1901-2	+18	+3,84	+85	—1,56	+4 85	+1,03	+4,03	+18	+4,29	+4 04	+21,73
	Accounts 1901-2	+20	+3,50	+1,20	+20	—4,71	+3,66	+3,02	+23	+7,48	+3,54	+18,98
Closing Balance	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,20	1,20	11,79	2,34	22,92	17,10	12,06	1,20*	34,76	22,61	1,27,18
								13,26				
	Accounts 1901-2	1,40	4,70	13,05	2,54	18,21	20,76	15,68	1,43	42,24	26,15	1,46,16
Total.												
Revenue	Accounts . 1900-1	1,96	1,02,92	3,81,83	82,52	5 62,54	4,88,64	2,39,23	...	4,57,91	4,97,20	28,14,75
	Budget . 1901-2	2 71	1,20,08	3,79,91	80,71	5,66,94	4,79,86	2,62,27	...	4,93,68	5,35,16	29,27,32
	Revised 1901-2	2,40	1,34,97	3,87,54	84,16	5,71,97	4,85,60	2,62,22	1,80	5,17,45	5,07,87	30,15,98
	Accounts 1901-2	2,32	1,33,60	3,83,50	84,28	5,72,05	4,84,78	2,57,54	1,60	5,16,00	5,05,20	30,01,53
Expenditure	Accounts 1900-1	1,79	1,04,53	3,66,61	84,44	5,57,61	4,79,32	2,38,84	...	4,55,69	4,97,33	27,86,16
	Budget . 1901-2	2,40	1 12,01	4,06,46	86,46	5,89 01	5,05 90	2 52,26	...	4 84 18	5,16 04	29,54,72
	Revised . 1901-2 .	2,22	1,07,82	3,76,52	84,94	5,62,60	4,89,22	2,38,58	1,62	4,70,40	4,99,45	28,33,43
	Accounts . 1901-2	2,12	1,07,67	3,74,75	82,61	5,70,32	4,90,76	2,38,96	1,37	4,68,71	5,03,42	28,40,69
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	+17	—1,61	+15,22	—1,92	+4 93	+9,32	+39	...	+2,22	—13	+28,59
	Budget . 1901-2	+31	+8,07	—26,55	+25	—22,07	—26,04	+10,01	...	+9,50	+10,12	—27,40
	Revised . 1901-2 .	+18	+27,15	+11,02	—78	+9,31	—3 62	+23,64	+18	+47,05	+68,42	+1,82,55
	Accounts . 1901-2	+20	+25,93	+8,81	+1,67	+1,73	—5,98	+15,58	+23	+47,89	+61,78	+1,60,84
Closing Balance.	Accounts . 1900-1 .	1,20	1,20	1,42,41	6,87	65,53	65,54	12,06	1,20*	37,22	22,61	3,55,84
								13,26				
	Accounts . 1901-2 .	1,40	27,13	1,51,22	8,54	67,26	59,56	30,64	1,43	65,11	84,39	5,16,68

* Represents balance transferred from the Punjab in the course of the year.

310. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The Revenue and Expenditure under the various major heads have been

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

shown in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts, for the several groups, is given below separately for each Province. The Budget provided for an expenditure from Provincial balances, of R8,85 or £59,0 and from Local balances, of R18,55 or £123,7 but the accounts show a net addition to those balances of R1,41,86 or £945,7 and R18,98 or £126,5, respectively. Compared with the Budget, therefore, there was an increase of R1,88,24 or £1,254,9 in the Provincial and Local net receipts taken together. These figures do not, however, give a correct idea of the actual transactions of the year, for, R78,46 or £523,1 of the total direct Famine charges in India, amounting to R79,36 or £529,1, for which Provincial and Local Revenues are in the first instance responsible, were, as provided for in the Budget, charged to the Imperial Revenues, which also made special contributions in aid of Provincial Revenues to the Central Provinces (33,39), Assam (2,00), the Punjab (16,40), Madras (42,14) and Bombay (1,10,50), against a total estimate of 1,64,43.

311. The improvement was distributed over all the Provinces except India. The more important increases were 42,65 in Bombay, 38,39 in Madras, 35,36 in Burma, 23,80 in Bengal, 20,06 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and 17,86 in the Central Provinces. The better result was mainly due to an increase in the receipts under principal heads of Revenue, specially in Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise and Assessed Taxes, and to a decrease in expenditure, chiefly under Land Revenue and Forest, under Civil Departments, principally Police, Medical, and Political and under Other Public Works.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1900-1. Accounts.	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1900-1. Accounts.	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
85,22	98,17	1,09,64	1,09,38	Revenue	16,72	17,99	17,49	17,70
71	1,38	1,34	1,00	Interest	1,14	1,95	1,09	1,03
17	16	17	8	Post Office	77	75	71	69
4,18	4,41	4,60	4,46	Civil Departments	46,09	44,82	42,97	42,99
1,26	1,53	1,57	1,54	Miscellaneous	8,31	12,02	12,05	11,02
56	59	69	69	Other Public Works	15,27	19,45	19,19	20,03
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	3,80	1,26	1,20	1,26
92,10	1,06,24	1,18,01	1,17,15	TOTAL	92,10	98,24	94,70	94,72
				LOCAL—				
4,46	10,01	13,21	12,59	Revenue	5,53	5,61	5,52	5,28
1,85	1,86	1,77	1,81	Civil Department	4,89	5,11	5,03	4,87
20	18	21	23	Miscellaneous	18	19	18	18
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	—3
51	53	57	56	Other Public Works	1,83	2,86	2,39	2,65
3,80	1,26	1,20	1,26	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
10,82	13,84	16,96	16,45	TOTAL	12,43	13,77	13,12	12,95
1,02,92	1,20,08	1,34,97	1,33,60	GRAND TOTAL	1,04,53	1,12,01	1,07,82	1,07,67
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT –	—1,61	+8,07	+27,15	+25,93

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1900-1. Accounts.	Revenue 1901-2. Budget.	Revenue 1901-2. Revised.	Revenue 1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure 1900-1. Accounts.	Expenditure 1901-2. Budget.	Expenditure 1901-2. Revised.	Expenditure 1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,41,01	3,39,35	3,45,24	3,41,23	Revenue	71,09	78,26	74,33	74,21
23	26	19	23	Interest	14	14	14	13
...	...	...	...	Post Office	69	1,19	1,18	1,16
14,94	15,01	15,05	15,11	Civil Departments	1,61,10	1,81,75	1,68,90	1,68,05
1,57	1,60	1,72	1,87	Miscellaneous	12,00	12,36	12,40	13,05
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Railways	12	33	1,14	1,13
1,22	1,40	1,06	87	Irrigation	16,92	23,50	19,50	18,69
2,37	2,05	2,39	2,47	Other Public Works	87,40	88,00	81,46	81,39
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—3,29	—3,57	—3,57	—3,58
3,61,34	3,59,67	3,65,65	3,61,78	TOTAL	3,46,18	3,81,96	3,55,48	3,54,23
				LOCAL—				
15,02	15,10	16,40	16,46	Revenue	78	98	99	1,03
...	...	...	...	Interest	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,14	1,25	1,20	1,18
1,44	1,46	1,58	1,54	Civil Departments	4,30	5,26	4,76	4,72
5,19	5,26	5,42	5,27	Miscellaneous	1,47	1,58	1,45	1,41
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	5	13	9	12
2,13	1,99	2,06	2,09	Other Public Works	12,68	15,29	12,54	12,05
—3,29	—3,57	—3,57	—3,58	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
20,49	20,24	21,89	21,78	TOTAL	20,43	24,50	21,04	20,52
3,81,83	3,79,91	3,87,54	3,83,56	GRAND TOTAL	3,66,61	4,06,46	3,76,52	3,74,75
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+15,22	—26,55	+11,02	+8,81

Assam.

Revenue 1900-1. Accounts.	Revenue 1901-2. Budget.	Revenue 1901-2. Revised.	Revenue 1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure 1900-1. Accounts.	Expenditure 1901-2. Budget.	Expenditure 1901-2. Revised.	Expenditure 1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
65,70	69,55	67,80	67,51	Revenue	12,39	12,89	11,91	11,66
1	1	1	1	Interest	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office	6	7	8	7
3,02	3,12	2,95	2,92	Civil Departments	34,59	37,24	36,49	36,03
36	29	29	32	Miscellaneous	2,59	2,92	2,69	2,51
91	90	90	86	Railways	1,16	1,34	1,04	95
97	87	92	1,02	Other Public Works	18,68	16,11	17,66	17,55
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	2,36	2,29	2,21	2,39
70,97	74,74	72,87	72,64	TOTAL	71,84	72,87	72,09	71,17
				LOCAL—				
6,45	6,71	6,41	6,63	Revenue	3	4	4	3
...	...	...	...	Post Office	43	44	42	41
1,56	1,74	1,45	1,37	Civil Departments	4,08	4,33	4,30	4,21
17	18	17	19	Miscellaneous	24	27	24	23
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	8	8
1,01	1,05	1,05	1,06	Other Public Works	7,82	8,51	7,77	6,48
2,36	2,29	2,21	2,39	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
11,55	11,97	11,29	11,64	TOTAL	12,60	13,59	12,85	11,44
82,52	86,71	84,16	84,28	GRAND TOTAL	84,44	86,46	84,94	82,61
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—1,92	+25	—78	+1,67

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue 1900-1. Accounts.	Revenue 1901-2. Budget.	Revenue 1901-2. Revised.	Revenue 1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure 1900-1. Accounts.	Expenditure 1901-2. Budget.	Expenditure 1901-2. Revised.	Expenditure 1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,88,69	3,93,46	4,00,10	3,99,05	Revenue	69,76	76,22	72,77	72,27
3,20	3,67	3,30	3,31	Interest	2,21	2,15	2,13	2,10
...	...	...	...	Post Office	3	3	3	2
48,58	45,32	46,37	47,87	Civil Departments	2,62,20	2,71,79	2,69,47	2,69,74
10,13	9,46	12,85	13,63	Miscellaneous	37,27	38,62	38,57	38,87
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	2,26	...	5	3
25,54	25,01	24,73	24,53	Irrigation	49,45	51,57	50,17	49,09
4,83	4,51	4,53	4,84	Other Public Works	39,81	48,64	43,50	44,92
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	13,55	14,45	10,73	9,75
4,80,97	4,81,43	4,91,88	4,93,23	TOTAL	4,76,54	5,03,47	4,87,42	4,86,79
				LOCAL—				
49,24	52,20	50,30	49,57	Revenue	3,53	4,83	2,99	4,32
48	50	50	43	Interest	30	30	25	39
14	16	12	12	Post Office	3,65	3,45	3,50	3,51
10,08	10,24	10,66	10,99	Civil Departments	25,12	28,11	25,76	25,89
2,16	2,31	1,93	2,15	Miscellaneous	1,28	1,34	1,23	1,29
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	44	...	...	3
15	15	15	17	Irrigation	1	1	1	1
5,77	5,50	5,70	5,64	Other Public Works	46,74	47,50	40,50	48,09
13,55	14,45	10,73	9,75	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
81,57	85,51	80,09	78,82	TOTAL	81,07	85,54	75,24	83,53
5,62,54	5,66,94	5,71,97	5,72,05	GRAND TOTAL	5,57,61	5,89,01	5,62,66	5,70,32
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+4,93	—22,07	+9,31	+1,73

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Revenue 1900-1. Accounts.	Revenue 1901-2. Budget.	Revenue 1901-2. Revised.	Revenue 1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure 1900-1. Accounts.	Expenditure 1901-2. Budget.	Expenditure 1901-2. Revised.	Expenditure 1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,87,49	2,82,56	2,91,20	2,88,70	Revenue	53,81	55,98	56,20	56,53
4,10	4,26	4,46	4,54	Interest	3,44	3,40	3,46	3,41
13,49	12,65	12,18	11,81	Civil Departments	1,58,59	1,60,52	1,57,91	1,58,05
3,05	3,55	3,85	4,52	Miscellaneous	30,88	33,06	33,04	33,87
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Railway	10	...	...	...
59,15	52,97	50,13	50,46	Irrigation	64,81	66,15	65,46	65,32
2,48	2,30	2,56	2,63	Other Public Works	37,13	48,62	39,21	39,94
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	12,55	14,06	13,75	14,98
3,69,76	3,58,29	3,64,38	3,62,46	TOTAL	3,61,71	3,81,79	3,69,03	3,72,10
				LOCAL—				
91,16	92,21	91,72	91,42	Revenue	36,24	37,14	34,74	34,34
17	18	17	17	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,86	1,93	1,84	1,85
8,14	8,58	9,53	9,78	Civil Departments	54,79	58,58	56,48	56,37
1,22	1,18	18	17	Miscellaneous	33	46	38	32
5,64	5,36	5,87	5,80	Other Public Works	24,39	26,00	26,75	25,78
12,55	14,06	13,75	14,98	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,18,88	1,21,57	1,21,22	1,22,32	TOTAL	1,17,61	1,24,11	1,20,19	1,18,66
4,88,64	4,79,86	4,85,60	4,84,78	GRAND TOTAL	4,79,32	5,05,90	4,89,22	4,90,76
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+9,32	—26,04	—3,62	—5,98

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

Revenue. 1900-1. Accounts.	Revenue. 1901-2. Budget.	Revenue. 1901-2. Revised.	Revenue. 1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1900-1. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1901-2. Budget.	Expenditure. 1901-2. Revised.	Expenditure. 1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,72,62	1,94,28	1,94,37	1,89,80	Revenue	35,74	38,07	34,90	34,66
2,83	2,83	2,82	2,81	Interest	2,32	2,56	2,30	2,19
11	8	8	8	Post Office	1,68	1,75	1,60	1,62
15,14	14,55	14,46	14,35	Civil Departments	1,19,95	1,18,97	1,15,18	1,15,57
2,65	2,42	2,46	2,84	Miscellaneous	18,01	18,58	18,16	18,49
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	1,40	27
2,04	1,91	1,29	1,29	Irrigation	1,03	1,29	86	77
4,00	3,92	3,47	3,37	Other Public Works	25,84	37,33	32,96	33,63
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—5,18	—8,56	—8,02	—7,62
1,99,39	2,19,99	2,18,95	2,14,54	TOTAL	1,99,39	2,09,99	1,99,34	1,99,58
				LOCAL—				
36,51	42,25	42,23	41,62	Revenue	13,30	13,59	13,92	13,79
1	1	1	1	Interest	4	4	...	3
70	67	50	48	Post Office	70	66	54	52
2,90	3,10	3,04	2,92	Civil Departments	15,00	15,74	14,83	15,19
1,46	1,37	1,61	1,65	Miscellaneous	1,52	1,70	1,78	1,85
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	46	...	...	...
34	48	75	72	Irrigation	8	8	9	28
3,10	2,96	3,15	3,22	Other Public Works	8,35	10,46	8,08	7,72
—5,18	—8,56	—8,02	—7,62	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
39,84	42,28	43,27	43,00	TOTAL	39,45	42,27	39,24	39,38
2,39,23	2,62,27	2,62,22	2,57,54	GRAND TOTAL	2,38,84	2,52,26	2,38,58	2,38,96
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+39	+10,01	+23,64	+18,58

Madras.

Revenue. 1900-1. Accounts.	Revenue. 1901-2. Budget.	Revenue. 1901-2. Revised.	Revenue. 1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1900-1. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1901-2. Budget.	Expenditure. 1901-2. Revised.	Expenditure. 1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,88,39	3,23,74	3,40,53	3,38,31	Revenue	78,57	80,44	78,93	79,02
2,35	2,37	2,29	2,36	Interest	1,80	1,91	1,79	1,80
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,05	1,07	1,07	1,06
27,02	26,96	27,40	27,92	Civil Departments	1,57,06	1,58,08	1,58,28	1,58,67
3,72	3,38	4,39	3,77	Miscellaneous	29,05	30,25	29,60	28,77
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	1,13	...	64	50
1,61	1,36	1,76	1,63	Irrigation	34,90	35,40	35,35	35,54
1,87	2,01	1,96	1,86	Other Public Works	25,42	34,05	29,11	29,79
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—81	—49	80	29
3,24,96	3,59,82	3,78,33	3,75,85	TOTAL	3,28,17	3,40,71	3,35,57	3,35,44
				LOCAL—				
1,10,96	1,11,81	1,13,98	1,15,53	Revenue	49,74	51,90	51,10	50,77
69	40	73	80	Interest	1	1	3	3
3,11	3,39	3,24	3,36	Civil Departments	28,43	30,83	28,83	29,87
5,18	6,05	5,60	5,92	Miscellaneous	4,41	4,17	4,04	4,25
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	48	...	...	...
2,42	2,30	3,00	2,97	Railways	1,36	2,48	2,57	2,53
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	3	14	14	4
11,40	10,40	11,77	11,88	Other Public Works	43,06	53,94	48,12	45,78
—81	—49	80	29	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,32,98	1,33,86	1,39,12	1,40,75	TOTAL	1,27,52	1,43,47	1,34,83	1,33,27
4,57,91	4,93,68	5,17,45	5,16,60	GRAND TOTAL	4,55,69	4,84,18	4,70,40	4,68,71
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+2,22	+9,50	+47,05	+47,89

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—concluded.

Bombay.

Revenue 1900-1. Accounts.	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.		Expenditure 1900-1. Accounts.	1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
4,22,03	4,56,15	4,87,68	4,84,86	Revenue	1,82,85	1,81,47	1,77,85	1,78,74
3,44	4,27	3,46	3,35	Interest	4,80	7,63	4,85	5,54
...	...	...	...	Post Office	1,09	1,05	1,03	1,03
15,30	15,48	15,63	15,88	Civil Departments	1,93,35	1,87,20	1,80,47	1,79,70
3,43	3,53	3,27	3,52	Miscellaneous	34,04	47,47	49,07	49,17
...	...	...	...	Railways	—4	...	...	...
32	35	42	39	Irrigation	14	9	16	16
6,40	6,34	6,38	6,23	Other Public Works	27,30	36,17	32,14	34,64
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	7,39	5,04	6,89	7,01
4,50,92	4,86,12	5,16,84	5,14,23	TOTAL	4,50,92	4,66,12	4,52,46	4,55,99
				LOCAL—				
29,05	33,56	34,20	33,88	Revenue	5,04	5,72	4,97	5,02
11	9	12	12	Interest	7	7	7	7
4,79	5,23	4,82	4,76	Civil Departments	22,78	24,08	22,35	22,55
10	11	13	15	Miscellaneous	68	69	70	68
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	7	1	2
4,84	5,01	4,87	5,05	Other Public Works	17,84	19,29	18,89	19,09
7,39	5,04	6,89	7,01	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
46,28	49,04	51,03	50,97	TOTAL	46,41	49,92	46,99	47,43
4,97,20	5,35,16	5,67,87	5,65,20	GRAND TOTAL	4,97,33	5,16,04	4,99,45	5,03,42
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT —	—13	+19,12	+68,42	+61,78

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS—	R	R	R
4,59,98	India* (Rupee figures)	3,55,38	2,43,61	2,41,08
£		£	£	£
3,066,5	Equivalent in Sterling	2,369,2	1,624,1	1,607,2
1,376,7	England	3,779,0	2,208,0	2,267,6
4,443,2	TOTAL	6,148,2	3,832,1	3,874,8
R	EXPENDITURE—	R	R	R
7,73,82	India (Rupee figures)	8,02,33	7,71,35	7,41,31
£		£	£	£
5,158,8	Equivalent in Sterling	5,348,9	5,142,3	4,942,2
7,901,6	England	5,289,8	2,582,8	2,378,2
13,060,4	TOTAL	10,638,7	7,725,1	7,320,4

312. The following is a comparison of the Expenditure not charged to Revenue detailed under Major Heads :—

1900-1901. Accounts.		1901-1902. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
R	INDIA—	R	R	R
4,20,52	48.—State Railways	4,22,46	4,26,28	4,00,56
87,39	49.—Irrigation Works	99,12	81,97	81,03
5,07,91	TOTAL INDIA	5,21,58	5 08,25	4,81,59
£		£	£	£
3,386,1	Equivalent in Sterling	3,477,2	3,388,4	3,210,6
	ENGLAND—			
647,0	48.—State Railways	1,478,0	859,0	853,2
7,8	49.—Irrigation Works	5,9	7,0	7,3
5,922,4	51.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...
6,577,2	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,483 9	866,0	860,5
9,963,3	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	4,961,1	4,254,4	4,071,1

313. The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year.—

1900-1901. Accounts		1901-1902. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
31,1	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	75,8	67,4	70,7
3,450,5	48.—State Railways	4,294,4	3,700,9	3,523,6
590,4	49.—Irrigation Works	666,7	553,5	547,5
5,922,4	51.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...
9,994,4		5,036,9	4,321,8	4,141,8

314. Under head 48 there was a lapse of £770,8 or R1,15,62 compared with the Budget Estimate. The principal lapses occurred on the East Indian Railway (45,36), North-Western Railway (15,28), East Coast Railway, Southern Section (14,48), Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, Native States' Section (12,99), Assam-Bengal Railway, Part II (12,95), Eastern Bengal Railway (10,00), Great Indian Peninsula Railway (8,90), South Indian Railway (7,71), and Rajputana-Malwa Railway (6,18), while the more important increases were Khushalgarh-Kohat (8,51), and Rungpur-Dhubri Extension (7,23). The causes of the variations are explained below.

* Includes Capital raised by Companies towards outlay on State lines

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways.

1900-1. Accounts. R		1901-2. Budget. R	1901-2. Revised. R	1901-2. Accounts. R
	PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
35	Assam-Bengal, Part I	10	53	53
6,55	Assam-Bengal, Part II	82,90	74,02	69,95
3,43	Khushalgarh-Kohat	20,00	28,79	28,51
18,33	Rungpur-Dhubri Extension	22,00	23,00	29,23
3,91	Teesta Bridge	22	67	48
...	Doubling the line from Tiljala to Dum-Dum (Eastern Bengal Railway)	5,00	1,50	1,26
...	Extensions to Chitpore	15,00	17,00	17,17
...	Allahabad-Fyzabad	...	5,00	5,78
3,84	Godavari Bridge	...	—50	...
33,03	Hajipur-Katihar Extensions (Tirhoot)	20,46	22,46	21,29
3,83	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	1,58	2,25	1,29
18,17	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	4,21	7,46	6,39
8,35	Nowshera-Dargai	16	4,05	4,57
14,17	Madura-Pamban	35,00	31,10	30,77
6,97	Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	20,00	17,13	16,61
14,36	Ditto (Native State Section)	49,44	38,64	36,45
...	Jech-Doab	...	1,20	1,43
1,35,29	TOTAL	2,76,07	2,74,30	2,71,71
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
1,68,97	East Indian	1,87,50	1,47,50	1,42,14
20,89	Rajputana-Malwa System	21,24	14,88	15,06
18,26	Eastern Bengal	42,85	36,76	32,85
20,89	Tirhoot	5,00	5,00	4,61
10,77	Oudh and Rohilkhand	15,30	13,03	15,94
50,72	North-Western	63,07	55,11	47,79
3,47	South Indian	12,00	4,50	4,29
44,63	East Coast—Northern Section	...	...	...
2,56	Ditto— Southern Section	?,69	—8,00	—10,79
36,93	Great Indian Peninsula	12,63	8,16	3,73
3,78,09	TOTAL	3,63,28	2,76,94	2,55,62
—2,67	Other Railway	3,01	3,89	3,43
6,86	Stores and Reserve	1,80	...	—2,22
5,17,57	GRAND TOTAL	6,44,16	5,55,13	5,28,54
£		£	£	£
3,450,5	Equivalent in Sterling	4,294,4	3,700,9	3,523,6
647,0	Charged in England	1,478,0	859,0	853,2
2,803,5	Ditto India	2,816,4	2,841,9	2,670,4

315. As regards *Lines under construction*, the lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part II, was due to the contracts for rolling-stock not having been placed in time to admit of their being complied with during the year, and to an outbreak of cholera having hindered the progress of earthwork. The excess on the Khushalghar-Kohat Railway was due to work having been pushed on with a view to the early completion of the line, and the excess on the Rungpur-Dhubri Extension to the inclusion in the actuals of the liability for English stores which should have arrived in the previous year. The lapse on doubling the line between Tiljala and Dum-Dum was due to the programme of works not being carried out in full, and the excess on the Chitpore Extensions to larger progress having been made than was anticipated. On the Allahabad-Fyzabad- Railway an expenditure of 5,78 was incurred, for which no provision was made in the Budget, the construction of the line not having been sanctioned at the time. The excess on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway was due to larger outlay on Permanent-way and Rolling-Stock than anticipated; the excess on the Nowshera-Dargai Railway to additional grants having been sanctioned to meet outlay on the Bridge over the Kabul River at Nowshera, and the lapse on the Madura Pamban and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (British and Native State's sections) to stores indented for from England not having arrived during the year.

48.—State Railways—*concluded.*

316. As regards *Open lines*, the lapses were due,—on the East Indian Railway, to short outlay in England on Permanent-way and Rolling-Stock, to the provision for the Burdwan-Howrah chord not being required, and to a larger reduction in stores balances than anticipated; on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to short expenditure on Rolling-Stock and to the postponement of a number of works for which provision was made in the Budget; on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to work on the Ichamutti and Kumarkhali Bridges not having been executed, and to non-utilization of the provision for petty works; on the North-Western Railway, to the programme of works under *Station and Buildings* and *Rolling-Stock* not having been carried out in full; on the South Indian Railway, to the lapse on the provision for outlay on English stores, and the postponement of certain works provided for in the Budget; on the Southern Section, East Coast Railway, to the transfer of the stores balances to the capital account of the Madras Railway; and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to the suspension of works in connection with the transfer of the Locomotive Depôt to Dhond, the lapse of the provision for acquisition of land at Byculla, and unexpected credits for material returned from the Khandesh Extensions.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1900-1. Accounts.		1901-2. Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	1901-2. Accounts.
8,61	Mandalay Canal	7,00	4,93	4,86
1,29	Shwebo Canal	8,00	7,66	7,72
79	Ganges Canal	1,21	56	34
73	Lower Ganges Canal	89	59	59
86	Fatehpur Branch	1,03	40	47
1,78	Bari Doab Canal	5,57	6,70	6,65
1,16	Sirhind Canal	1,48	6	13
6,95	Chenab Canal	7,35	6,98	6,48
34,29	Jhelum Canal	24,98	23,51	24,19
1,35	Kistna Delta System	2,60	2,47	2,47
1,03	Penner River System	1,74	1,35	1,27
4,61	Cauvery Delta System	5,13	2,19	1,99
5,70	Dad Canal	4,59	7,02	3,13
2,53	Nasrat Canal	2,87	4,15	4,30
2,07	Mahiwah Project	4,01	4,25	4,25
9,06	Jamrao Canal	5,61	4,39	4,01
3,59	Desert Canal	3,97	3,81	4,28
2,17	Other Projects	11,97	6,00	5,00
88,57	TOTAL OUTLAY	1,00,00	83,02	82,13
£		£	£	£
590,4	Equivalent in Sterling	666,7	553,5	547,5
582,6	Charged in India	660,8	546,5	540,2
7,8	" England	5,9	7,0	7,3

317. The decrease of R6,44, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, and that of R17,87, as compared with the Budget grant, are both due to the various Local Governments finding themselves unable to carry out works to the extent originally contemplated, through estimates being under question or for other reasons.

Section N.—RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1901-2.			England, 1901-2.			Total, 1901-2.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies—									
Madras	+15,8	—55,0	—69,1	—56,2	+2,0	+31,4	—40,4	—53,0	—37,7
Ditto Extensions	—136,7	—132,9	—133,3	+100,0	+99,5	+99,6	—36,7	—33,4	—33,7
B., B. and C. I.	+167,8	+59,8	+47,0	—54,3	—10,6	—1,2	+113,5	+49,2	+45,8
	+46,9	—128,1	—155,4	—10,5	+90,9	+129,8	+36 4	—37,2	—25,6
Assisted Companies—									
Assam Bengal	+16,9	+30,4	+27,6	—16,9	—30,4	—27,6	...	...	...
Bengal Central	—1,5	—2,6	—2,7	—8,4	—9,9	—9,8	—9,9	—12,5	—12,5
Bengal-Nagpur	—779,1	—488,3	—505,2	+16,1	—178,8	—53,3	—763,0	—667,1	—558,5
Burma	—345,0	—378,2	—375,6	—299,8	+442,4	+523,4	—644,8	+64,2	+147,8
Indian Midland	—31,4	+63,3	+64,8	+385,7	+267,0	+270,8	+354,3	+330,3	+385,6
Lucknow-Bareilly	+10,3	+2,0	+5	—30,0	—34,7	—32,9	—19,7	—32,7	—32,4
Southern Mahratta and Mysore	+64 9	+21,2	+40,2	—63,1	—55,3	—50,5	+1,8	—34,1	—10,3
	—1,064,9	—752,2	—750,4	—16,4	+400,3	+620,1	—1,081,3	—351,9	—130,3
Branch Line Companies—									
Ahmedabad-Parantij	—1,0	—9	—8	...	...	...	—1,0	—9	—8
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	—2,4	+5,1	...	...	...	...	—2 4	+5,1
Hardwar-Dehra	.	+1,1	+1,8	...	...	...	...	+1,1	+1,8
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Jagannathgunj	...	.	+1	...	...	...	...	...	+1
South Behar	+5	—2,5	+17,2	...	..	...	+5	—2,5	+17,2
Subarmati-Dholka	.	...	+5	..	...	...	...	...	+5
Tapti Valley	—7	—6,9	—6,5	...	...	...	—7	—6,9	—6,5
	—1,2	—11,6	+17,4	...	...	...	—1,2	—11,6	+17,4
TOTAL	—1,019,2	—891,9	—888,4	—26,9	+491,2	+749,9	—1,046,1	—400,7	—138,5

318 As explained in former reports, these are all net sums The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Companies, and the credits given to them, chiefly on account of stores used on Revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the Companies with the Secretary of State, and the withdrawals for expenditure on Stores, Establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations, but the following general explanations are furnished :—

319. *Guaranteed Companies, Madras Railway.*—The difference under India was due chiefly to no provision having been made in the Budget for the transfer of the Stores balances of the Southern section, East Coast Railway, to the capital account of the line, and to heavier purchases of timber than anticipated.

320. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.*—The difference under India was owing principally to an over-estimate of the credits for stores issued to Revenue, Foreign Railways, etc., and to heavier purchases of stores and larger outlay on works than provided for.

321. Under England there was a lapse of 90,3 in payments on account of establishments and purchases of stores for all lines, while receipts on account of subscribed capital were more by 50,0 than antciipated.

322. In India under *Assisted Companies*, the lapse on the Bengal-Nagpur was due to the curtailment, early in the year, of the programme for works outlay, owing to the insufficiency of the grant allotted in Budget orders for expenditure in England. The excess on the Burma Railways, was due to larger expenditure on bridge work on the main line and Lashio Branch than anticipated, and to the Thazi-Myingyan and Sagaing-Alon Branches not having been completed in the previous year as expected. The lapse on the Indian Midland Railway, was due to larger credits for stores issued to Revenue than anticipated at the time the Budget was framed. The excess on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, was due to anticipated credits for rolling stock for the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway and Powyan Steam Tramway, not having been realized, and the excess on the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways, to the return to stock of materials from the subsitution of 50 lb. rails for 41½ lb. rails on the Castle Rock Section.

323. The Branch Line Companies deposit capital in Government treasuries, and draw against these deposits for expenditure on construction according to requirements. During the year 45,0 were deposited and 27,6 withdrawn as against 53,4 and 54,6, respectively provided in the Budget.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1901-2. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
INDIA—			
Incurred	1,333,3	666,7	666,7
Discharged	93,3	94,0	93,7
NET INDIA	+1,240,0	+572,7	+573,0
ENGLAND—			
Incurred	1,000,0	2,009,5	2,009,5
Discharged	...	2	2
NET ENGLAND	+1,000,0	+2,009,3	+2,009,3
NET BOTH	+2,240,0	+2,582,0	+2,582,3

TEMPORARY DEBT.

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Temporary Loans Discharged	301 9	301,9	301,9
NET INDIA	—301,9	—301,9	—301,9
ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	5,000,0	4,000,0	4,000,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	5,000,0	5,000,0	5,000,0
NET ENGLAND	...	—1,000,0	—1,000,0
NET BOTH	—301,9	—1,301,9	—1,301,9

324. Detailed explanations of the various entries under this head have already been given in paras. 82 to 90, where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1901-2. Budget.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Revised.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Accounts.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	£	R	£		£
Special Loans	...	..	...	...	−5	−3
Deposits of Service Funds	+3,84	+25,6	+3,58	+23,9	+3,06	+20,4
Savings Bank Deposits	+71,53	+476,9	+82,35	+549,0	+71,22	+474,8
TOTAL	+75,37	+502,5	+85 93	+572,9	+74,23	+494,9

325. The debit under *Special Loans* represents the commutation value of Wasika Pensions lapsed to Government. The decrease of 78 under *Deposits of Service Funds* was due chiefly to an overestimate of the receipts of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* transactions are as follows:—

	1901-2. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	R	R	R
Post Office Savings Banks	+50,20	+65,64	+63,89
State Railway Provident Institutions	+11,08	+6,65	+7,79
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+4,15	+4,20	+3,47
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	+1,00	+80	+99
Police Officers' Provident Fund	+1,14	+1,08	+1,15
Financial Department Provident Fund	+22	+21	+20
Opium Department Provident Fund	...	+7	+10
Cemetery Endowment Fund	...	+64	+1,17
Regimental Savings Banks	...	−35	−10,84
Special accounts	+3 74	+3,41	+3,30
TOTAL	+71,53	+82,35	+71,22
	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	+476,9	+549 0	+474,8

326. Under *Post Office Savings Banks* the absence of famine generally resulted in a large increase in the transactions of the Department. Under *State Railway Provident Institutions* the decline was mainly due to the transfer of the Provident Fund of the East Coast Railway to the Madras Railway. The *Opium Department Provident Fund* and the *Cemetery Endowment Fund* were established during the course of the year under the orders of the Government of India in Financial Department No.4282-P., dated 13th August 1901, and Home Department Notification No. 247, dated 7th June 1901, respectively. The *Regimental Savings Banks* were closed on the 31st March 1902 under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 600-F., dated 7th March 1902, and the large debit represents the withdrawal of the balances on that day. The decrease under *Special Accounts* (44) was due chiefly to fluctuations in the transactions of the General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, and the Post Office Life Insurance Fund.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	1901-2. Budget. Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Revised. Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Accounts. Cr.	Dr.	Net.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	— 182,6	...	...	+ 1,217,0	...	...	+ 1,072,3
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	250,1	...	+ 250,1	304,0	...	+ 304,0	284,6	...	+ 284,6
Excluded Local Funds	600,3	589,5	+ 10,8	641,1	636,7	+ 4,4	675,4	649,3	+ 26,1
Railway Funds	52,8	42,8	+ 10,0	76,3	57,1	+ 19,2	77,9	56,6	+ 21,3
Deposits of Sinking Funds	9,2	...	+ 9,2	9,1	...	+ 9,1	9,2	...	+ 9,2
Gold Reserve Fund	...	...	...	415,1	2,246,4	— 1,831,3	415,1	2,246,4	— 1,831,3
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,138,8	16,381,5	—1,242,7	15,770,6	15,654,9	+ 115,7	16,339,8	15,947,2	+ 392,6
Advances	3,416,1	2,660,6	+ 755,5	4,354,3	3,781,3	+ 573,0	9,413,0	8,849,0	+ 564,0
Suspense Accounts	7,6	6,8	+ 8	21,8	63,9	— 42,1	25,5	814,2	—788,7
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	...	...	+ 53,3	...	...	— 1,0	...	...	— 1,6
Miscellaneous	...	3,1	— 3,1	...	10,8	— 10,8	13,1	19,2	— 6,1
ENGLAND	71,6	...	+ 71,6	3,554,2	3,561,4	— 7,2	3,527,2	3,534,2	— 7,0
TOTAL			— 267,1			+ 350,0			—264,6

327. The net credits under *Provincial Balances and Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt* have been explained in paragraphs 310 and 177.

328. Under *Excluded Local Funds* the largest variations occurred in Madras and Bombay. The credits in Madras include sale proceeds of Government Paper to the extent of 21,2. In Bombay large withdrawals were necessitated by the construction of a Dispensary building at Matheran, and by increased famine expenditure of the Kathiawar Funds. The increase in *Railway Funds* was due principally to fluctuations in the transactions of the Provident Funds. The balance due to the *Gold Reserve Fund* was paid off in full in the current year. Under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* the Budget included a payment of 1,333,3 on account of the Gold Reserve Fund. Excluding this amount, the net credit anticipated in the Budget was 90,6, against which the actuals amounted to 392,6. The increased receipts occurred chiefly in Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Madras.

329. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	1901-2. Budget. R	£	Revised. R	£	Accounts. R	£
Coinage Accounts	+45,00	+300,0	+71,24	+474,9	+82,02	+546,8
Other Advances	+68,32	+455,5	+14,71	+ 98,1	+ 2,58	+ 17,2
	+1,13,32	+755,5	+85,95	+573,0	+84,60	+564,0

330. Under *Coinage Accounts* the credit of 82,02 was made up principally of net credits of 50,93 and 92,84 under Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances for Coinage respectively, and a net debit of 59,87 under Currency Silver in process of Coinage. The variations occurred chiefly in the Bombay Mint. The credit under Mint Certificates was due principally to the receipt of silver for Dollar coinage which was not coined during the year, and that under Bullion Advances to issues in connection with Native States coinage conversions. The debit under the last head was due to the coinage of Currency Department silver purchased in England, which remained uncoined at the end of last year.

331. The net credit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions ; the cause of the net credit of R2,58 or £17,2 is however brought out by the following figures :—

	R	£
Special Advances	—1,78	—11,9
Permanent Advances	—54	—3,6
Account with Foreign States	+6,74	+44,9
Other Advances	—1,84	—12,2
TOTAL	+2,58	+17,2

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1901-2. Budget. £	1901-2. Revised. £	1901-2. Accounts. £
Money Order (net)	...	...	+2,9
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	+4,9	+73,8
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	+4,1
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Telegraph	...	...	—2,1
Marine	..	...	—1,8
Public Works	...	+200,0	+235,1
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—277,8	+850,9	+1,028,6
TOTAL	—277,8	+1,055,8	+1,340,6

345. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, and there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Issued.		Paid.	
		R	Equivalent in Sterling. £	R	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Money Order transactions	1894-95	20,45,28	13,635,2	20,43,08	13,620,5
	1895-96	21,75,78	14,505,2	21,73,96	14,493,1
	1896-97	23,29,50	15,530,0	23,24,27	15,495,2
	1897-98	25,71,44	17,142,9	25,71,45	17,143,0
	1898-99	26,15,52	17,436,8	26,17,76	17,451,7
	1899-1900	27,45,70	18,304,7	27,41,84	18,279,0
	1900-1901	28,54,20	19,028,0	28,53,19	19,021,3
	1901-1902	29,50,12	19,667,4	29,49,68	19,664,5

Section U—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1901-2. Budget. £	Revised £	Accounts. £
Drawings	16,500,0	16,600,0	16,600,0
Payments	16,830,2	16,746,9	16,596,7

346. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State:—

		£	R	Rate in pence.
April	1901	1,432,7	2,15,99	15·92
May	"	2,055,0	3,09,62	15·93
June	"	1,003,7	1,51,43	15·90
July	"	246,9	37,26	15·90
August	"	695,1	1,04,58	15·05
September	"	952,3	1,43,07	15·97
October	"	1,381,4	2,07,48	15·97
November	"	1,815,7	2,72,71	15·98
December	"	1,621,3	2,43,51	15·98
January	1902	2,866,9	4,28,86	16·04
February	"	1,928,0	2,87,98	16·06
March	"	601,0	89,66	16·09
		16,600,0	24,92,15	15·99

347. The payment account of the year is as follows:—

	£	R
Bills of 1900-1 outstanding on 1st April 1901	1,151,0	1,73,66
Bills drawn in 1901-2 as entered above	16,600,0	24,92,15
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	17,751,0	26,65,81
Bills paid in 1901-2	16,596,7	24,92,57
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1902	1,154,3	1,73,24

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	1901-2. Budget. £	1901-2. Revised. £	1901-2. Accounts. £
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1901—			
India	10,822,7	10,599,0	10,599,0
England	3,717,6	4,091,9	4,091,9
TOTAL	14,540,3	14,690,9	14,690,9
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1902—			
India	10,500,3	12,045,7	11,880,3
England	2,606,0	5,848,4	6,693,1
TOTAL	13,106,3	17,894,1	18,573,4
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1902	—1,434,0	+3,203,2	+3,882,5

348. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	1901-2. Budget. £	1901-2. Revised. £	1901-2. Accounts. £
India	—322,4	+1,446,7	+1,281,3
England	—1,111,6	+1,756,5	+2,601,2
TOTAL	—1,434,0	+3,203,2	+3,882,5

349. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of 5,316,5. The variations which brought about this result are as follows:—

	Better. £	Worse. £
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	4,259,3	...
Improvement in Provincial Surplus	1,254,9	...
Decrease in the Expenditure of Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	286,6	...
Increase under Permanent Debt	342,3	...
Decrease under Temporary Debt	...	1,000,0
Gold Reserve Fund	...	1,831,3
Decrease under Advances	...	269,2
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,635,3	...
Suspense Accounts	...	789,5
Net increased payments under Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	390,6
Do. Do. Do. Do. Provincial Do.	...	52,5
Decrease under Capital of Local Boards	...	75,4
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	330,6	...
Increase in the receipts under Remittances	1,618,4	...
Minor variations	...	2,4
	9,727,4	4,410,9
NET BETTER	5,316,5	

A. F. COX.

Comptroller and Auditor General

The 2nd March 1903.

Budget Estimates . . . . 1901-1902.

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	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1901-1902.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	17,503,031	18,170,600	18,469,900	18,288,018
Opium	"	5,102,242	4,542,700	4,854,100	4,852,022
Salt	"	5,967,034	5,937,900	5,996,700	5,939,310
Stamps	"	3,342,948	3,347,300	3,494,700	3,446,406
Excise	"	3,937,202	3,967,100	4,086,500	4,076,681
Customs	"	3,371,597	3,188,000	3,831,900	3,833,019
Other Heads	"	6,073,051	6,223,300	6,221,300	6,166,309
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		45,297,105	45,376,900	46,955,100	46,601,765
Interest	"	651,479	682,300	777,900	785,680
Post Office	"	1,357,156	1,338,200	1,371,700	1,383,709
Telegraph	"	895,816	834,200	889,900	908,109
Mint	"	3,172,875	32,500	547,700	555,369
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,243,076	1,209,700	1,244,700	1,261,198
Miscellaneous	"	529,492	573,800	637,200	628,000
Railways	"	18,293,629	18,427,600	20,178,100	20,225,968
Irrigation	"	2,555,919	2,486,500	2,575,600	2,537,573
Other Public Works	"	458,470	440,400	463,600	479,565
Receipts by Military Department	"	817,274	789,800	905,200	977,589
TOTAL REVENUE		75,272,291	72,191,900	76,546,700	76,344,525

Accounts and Estimates.

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Accounts, 1901-1902.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,552,341	7,769,800	7,450,000	7,444,192
Interest	"	2,138,946	2,099,400	1,955,300	1,944,338
Post Office	"	1,222,214	1,289,900	1,276,500	1,280,624
Telegraph	"	782,687	873,400	918,000	904,187
Mint	"	3,152,759	68,500	499,800	504,029
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	10,971,622	11,458,800	11,164,000	11,146,799
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	3,987,370	4,132,500	4,174,700	4,139,382
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	4,156,344	1,000,000	927,600	884,512
Railway Revenue Account	"	17,968,505	18,592,400	19,360,400	19,379,352
Irrigation	"	2,320,327	2,405,500	2,369,500	2,364,701
Other Public Works	"	4,068,721	4,858,100	4,431,600	4,565,925
Army Services	"	15,082,799	17,135,300	16,129,400	15,763,931
Special Defence Works	"	6,864	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		73,411,499	71,683,600	70,656,800	70,321,972
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	"	236,354	395,800	1,258,400	1,167,949
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*45,766*	*578,400*	*41,400*	*95,639*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		73,602,087	71,501,000	71,873,800	71,394,282
Surplus	"	1,670,204	690,900	4,672,900	4,950,243
TOTAL		75,272,291	72,191,900	76,546,700	76,344,525

General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1900-1.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-2.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1901-2.	ACCOUNTS, 1901-2.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	1,670,204	690,900	4,672,900	4,950,243
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)	"	2,015,610	2,275,000	762,100	764,098
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	1,228,624	1,663,400	2,232,400	2,304,730
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	"	10,827,153	2,240,000	2,582,000	2,582,283
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"	801,942	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	394,870	502,500	572,900	494,896
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	2,130,474	...	350,000	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	...	111,200		...
Capital Account of Local Boards (net)	"	12,694	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	1,055,800	1,340,597
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	13,300,277	16,500,000	16,600,000	16,599,978
TOTAL RECEIPTS		32,381,848	23,983,000	28,828,100	29,036,825
Balance on 1st April—India	"	8,425,827	10,822,727	10,598,981	10,598,981
England	"	3,330,943	3,717,543	4,091,926	4,091,926
GRAND TOTAL		44,138,618	38,523,270	43,519,007	43,727,732

Accounts and Estimates—concluded.

	For details, *vide* Abstract	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1900-1.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-2.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1901-2.	ACCOUNTS, 1901-2.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	590,483	666,700	553,500	547,551
Outlay on State Railways	"	3,450,475	4,294,400	3,700,900	3,523,601
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,898,136	2,709,500	2,633,100	2,443,213
Charges involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	"	5,922,350		...	...
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	"	11,861,444	7,670,600	6,887,500	6,514,365
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	"	...	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	"	...	301,900	1,301,900	1,301,942
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	267,100	...	264,557
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	2,457,269	...	492,900	279,385
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	769,196	49,800	100,700	102,287
Capital Account of Local Boards (net)	"	...	19,600	95,000	95,009
Remittances (net)	"	1,535,312	277,800	.	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	12,824,490	16,830,200	16,746,900	16,596,749
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		29,447,711	25,417,000	25,624,900	25,154,294
Balance on 31st March—India	"	10,598,981	10,500,327	12,045,681	11,880,301
" " England	"	4,091,926	2,605,943	5,848,426	6,693,137
GRAND TOTAL		44,138,618	38,523,270	43,519,007	43,727,732

Abstract A.—*Details*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-2. India (Rupee Figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	No. of Item.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	13,95,43,000	13,00,41,000	29,75,000	18,170,600	...	18,170,600	1
II.—Opium	6,81,40,000	...	...	4,542,700	...	4,542,700	2
III.—Salt	8,81,97,000	8,71,000	...	5,937,900	...	5,937,900	3
IV.—Stamps	1,28,30,000	3,73,70,000	...	3,347,300	...	3,347,300	4
V.—Excise	3,99,09,000	1,95,91,000	6,000	3,967,100	...	3,967,100	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	72,36,000	3,36,03,000	2,722,600	...	2,722,600	6
VII.—Customs	4,72,72,000	5,49,000	...	3,188,000	...	3,188,000	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,09,21,000	86,38,000	...	1,304,000	...	1,304,000	8
IX.—Forest	96,39,000	91,78,000	...	1,254,400	...	1,254,400	9
X.—Registration	22,69,000	22,52,000	...	301,400	...	301,400	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	96,13,000	...	...	640,900	...	640,900	11
TOTAL	42,83,42,000	21,57,26,000	3,65,84,000	45,376,900	...	45,376,900	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	80,61,000	19,05,000	1,19,000	672,300	10,000	682,300	13
C. XIII.—Post Office	1,99,67,000	24,000	83,000	1,338,200	...	1,338,200	14
C. XIV.—Telegraph	1,24,50,000	...	...	830,000	4,200	834,200	15
C. XV.—Mint	4,87,000	...	...	32,500	...	32,500	16
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	68,000	34,36,000	21,000	235,000	...	235,000	17
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,25,000	30,71,000	...	226,400	...	226,400	18
XVII.—Police	13,000	24,76,000	19,58,000	296,500	...	296,500	19
XVIII.—Marine	2,35,000	16,82,000	1,000	127,900	...	127,900	20
XIX.—Education	21,000	14,87,000	10,14,000	168,100	...	168,100	21
XX.—Medical	3,000	6,10,000	3,20,000	62,200	1,500	63,700	22
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,22,000	9,88,000	2,68,000	91,800	300	92,100	23
TOTAL	7,87,000	1,37,50,000	35,82,000	1,207,900	1,800	1,209,700	24
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	11,53,000	5,22,000	1,000	111,800	84,500	196,300	25
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	3,98,000	5,12,000	3,000	60,900	...	60,900	26
XXIV.—Exchange	2,40,000	...	...	16,000	...	16,000	27
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,49,000	15,42,000	16,81,000	298,100	2,500	300,600	28
TOTAL	30,40,000	25,76,000	16,85,000	486,800	87,000	573,800	29
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	26,08,11,000	90,000	2,30,000	17,408,700	200	17,408,900	30
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	1,47,75,000	...	...	985,000	...	985,000	31
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	4,90,000	...	...	32,700	1,000	33,700	32
TOTAL	27,60,76,000	90,000	2,30,000	18,426,400	1,200	18,427,600	33
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works:							
Direct Receipts	1,66,56,000	67,87,000	...	1,562,900	...	1,562,900	34
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,13,33,000	...	...	755,500	...	755,500	35
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	9,46,000	15,13,000	63,000	168,100	...	168,100	36
TOTAL	2,89,35,000	83,00,000	63,000	2,486,500	...	2,486,500	37
K.—Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,42,000	..	...	36,100	...	36,100	38
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,13,000	22,59,000	33,08,000	378,700	25,600	404,300	39
TOTAL	6 55,000	22,59,000	33,08,000	414,800	25,600	440,400	40
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army:							
Effective	69,82,000	...	...	465,500	248,300	713,800	41
Non-Effective	8,63,000	...	...	57,500	18,500	76,000	42
TOTAL	78,45,000	...	...	523,000	266,800	789,800	43
TOTAL REVENUE	78,66,45,000	24,46,30,000	4,56,54,000	71,795,300	396,600	72,191,900	

of Revenue.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1901-2.						ACCOUNTS 1901-2.					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1)	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	13,82,99,000	13,56,95,000	30,55,000	18,469,000	...	18,469,000	13,63,79,100	13,48,98,636	30,42,335	18,288,018	...	18,288,01
2	7,28,11,000	..	...	4,854,100	...	4,854,100	7,27,80,334		..	4,852,022	...	4,852,02
3	8,80,67,000	9,83,000	...	5,996,700	...	5,996,700	8,81,40,188	9,40,456	..	5,939,310	.	5,939,31
4	1,34,86,000	3,89,35,000	...	3,494,700	...	3,494,700	1,33,05,472	3,83,90,611	.	3,446,406	...	3,446,40
5	4,10,80,000	2,02,12,000	5,000	4,086,500	...	4,086,500	4,10,07,491	2,01,36,607	6,116	4,076,681	...	4,076,68
6	35,000	70,98,000	3,40,98,000	2,748,700	...	2,748,700	47,871	70,83,210	3,40,16,036	2,743,154	...	2,743,15
7	5,69,32,000	5,47,000	...	3,831,900	...	3,831,900	5,69,31,006	5,64,282	...	3,833,019	...	3,833,01
8	1,14,66,000	91,11,000	...	1,371,800	...	1,371,800	1,14,51,584	90,88,070	...	1,369,310	.	1,369,31
9	91,68,000	87,11,000	...	1,191,900	...	1,191,900	89,19 777	84,40,545	...	1,157,355	...	1,157,35
10	23,95,000	23,64,000	...	317,300	...	317,300	23,61,065	23,33,114	..	312,945	...	312,94
11	88,74,000	...	...	591,600	...	591,600	87,53,174		...	583,545	..	583,54
12	44,35,13,000	22,86,56,000	3,71,38,000	46,955,100	.	46,955,100	44,00,77,062	22,18,84,531	3,70,64,887	46,601,765		46,601,76
13	86,03,000	17,87,000	1,53,000	702,900	75,000	777,900	87,32,960	17,40,848	1,54,120	708,529	77,151	785,68
14	2,04,71,000	25,000	80,000	1,371,700	...	1,371,700	2,06,59,699	15,478	80,459	1,383,709	...	1,383,70
15	1,32,20,000	...	...	881,400	8,500	889,900	1,34,94,365	...	..	899,624	8,485	908,10
16	82,15,000			547,700		547,700	83,29,925	..		555,328	41	555,36
17	1,28,000	33,71,000	21,000	234,700	...	234,700	91,109	33,67,310	24,740	232,811	...	232,81
18	3,51,000	32,48,000	.	239,900	...	239,900	3,63,737	33,94,099	...	250,522	...	250,52
19	41,000	24,11,000	19,47,000	293,300	...	293,300	67,768	23,70,382	19,65,487	293,576	.	293,57
20	4,50,000	17,03,000	1,000	143,000	..	143,600	4,72,125	17,03,454	2	145,439	...	145,43
21	20,000	14,70,000	10,42,000	168,800	...	168,800	23,332	15,15,298	10,61,396	173,335		173,33
22	6,000	6,25,000	3,74,000	67,000	1,500	68,500	5 272	6,38,782	3,89,003	68,870	1,373	70,24
23	1,46,000	10,36,000	2,53,000	95,600	300	95,900	1,56,448	10,39,069	2,36,053	95,438	434	95,87
24	11,42,000	1,38,64,000	36,38,000	1,242,900	1,800	1,244,700	11,79,791	1,40,34,394	36,76,681	1,259,391	1,807	1,261,19
25	11,75,000	4,89,000	1,000	111,000	82,700	193,700	11,75,016	5,16,552	218	112,786	81,750	194,53
26	3,74,000	5,43,000	2,000	61,300		61,300	3,72,532	5,67,709	3,452	62,913		62,91
27	6,70,000	.	..	44,600	...	44,600	3,82,415	...	..	25,494	...	25,49
28	13,14,000	20,08,000	15,44,000	324,400	13,200	337,600	12,89,124	21,16,800	15,90,400	333,038	11,969	345,05
29	35,33,000	30,40,000	15,47,000	541,300	95,900	637,200	32,19,087	32,01,061	15,94,070	534,281	93,719	628,000
30	18,68,10,000	90,000	3,00,000	19,146,700	3,200	19,149,900	28,87,26,515	86,138	2,97,287	19,273,096	3,230	19,277,2
31	1,48,65,000	.	...	992,300	...	992,300	1,37,24,833	..	...	914,989	...	914 9
32	5,18,000		...	34,500	1,400	35,900	4,83,876	..	..	32,392	1,361	33,75
33	30,22,13,000	90,000	3,00,000	20,173,500	4,600	20,178,100	30,29,37,224	86,138	2 97,287	20,221,377	4,591	20,225,96
34	1,73,46,000	66,13,000	...	1,597,300	...	1,597,300	1,67,62,321	66,31,344	...	1,559,578	...	1,559,57
35	1,21,72,000	...	...	811,400	...	811,400	1,22,00,957	...	...	813,397	...	813,39
36	10,79,000	13,26,000	98,000	166,900	..	166,900	10,90,126	12 84,193	94,641	164,398	.	164,39
37	3,05,97,000	79,39,000	98,000	2,575,600		2,575,600	3,00,53,404	79,15,543	94,641	2,537,573	.	2,537,57
38	5,51,000	...		36,700	...	36,700	7,14,652	...	...	47,643	...	47,64
39	1,68,000	22,90,000	35,34,000	399,500	27,400	426,900	1,83,929	23,09,859	35,55,303	403,273	28,649	431,92
40	7,19,000	22,90,000	35,34,000	436,200	27,400	463,600	8,98,581	23,09,859	35,55,303	450,916	28,649	479,56
41	84,96,000	...	...	566,400	255,200	821,600	94,47,686	...	...	629,842	255,487	885,32
42	9,36,000	...	...	62,400	21,200	83,600	10,64,725	...	...	70,982	21,278	92,26
43	94,32,000	...	...	628,800	276,400	905,200	1,05,12,361	...	..	700,824	276,765	977,58
44	84,16,58,000	25,26,91,000	4,65,08,000	76,057,100	489,600	76,546,700	84,00,94,450	25,11,87,852	4,65,17,448	75,853,317	491,208	76,344,52

Abstract B.—*Details*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.						Number of items.
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	20,76,000	7,63,000	38,000	191,800	...	191,800	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	52,63,000	1,04,85,000	...	1,049,900	...	1,049,900	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	12,49,000	3,14,32,000	1,14,25,000	2,940,400	600	2,941,000	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,65,38,000	...	...	1,769,200	2,600	1,771,800	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	49,75,000	4,39,000	...	360,900	700	361,600	5
6.—Stamps	*—3,30,000*	14,39,000	...	73,900	32,100	106,000	6
7.—Excise	17,35,000	8,96,000	...	175,400	...	175,400	7
8.—Provincial Rates	...	1,51,000	6,05,000	50,400	...	50,400	8
9.—Customs	8,54,000	16,11,000	...	164,300	400	164,700	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,83,000	1,81,000	...	24,300	...	24,300	10
11.—Forest	59,43,000	54,44,000	...	759,100	1,200	760,300	11
12.—Registration	12,97,000	12,91,000	...	172,600	...	172,600	12
TOTAL	4,97,83,000	5,41,32,000	1,20,68,000	7,732,200	37,600	7,769,800	13
B.—Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,48,85,000	76,45,000	...	2,835,300	4,386,000	7,221,300	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*4,77,36,000*	...	...	*3,182,400*	*1,366,900*	*4,549,300*	
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*85,70,000*	*56,70,000*	...	*949,300*	...	*949,300*	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	*—2,14,21,000*	19,75,000	...	*—1,295,400*	3,019,100	1,722,700	14
14.—Interest on other Obligations	56,04,000	...	43,000	376,500	200	376,700	15
TOTAL	*—1,58,17,000*	19,75,000	43,000	*—919,900*	3,019,300	2,099,400	16
C. 15.—Post Office	1,65,05,000	5,91,000	7,82,000	1,191,900	98,000	1,289,900	17
C. 16.—Telegraph	92,00,000	...	...	613,300	260,100	873,400	18
C. 17.—Mint	7,74,000	...	...	51,600	16,900	68,500	19
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	66,69,000	84,31,000	10,84,000	1,078,900	252,400	1,331,300	20
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,69,000	3,20,88,000	...	2,157,100	500	2,157,600	21
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	15,02,000	96,45,000	...	743,100	200	743,300	22
20.—Police	6,60,000	4,08,84,000	41,75,000	3,047,900	900	3,048,800	23
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	16,75,000	20,10,000	70,000	250,300	288,600	538,900	24
22.—Education	1,79,000	1,01,73,000	72,36,000	1,172,600	1,700	1,174,300	25
23.—Ecclesiastical	18,43,000	...	...	122,900	400	123,300	26
24.—Medical	4,94,000	1,00,86,000	41,81,000	984,100	5,200	989,300	27
25.—Political	1,08,95,000	7,13,000	1,000	773,900	6,700	780,600	28
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	56,14,000	20,07,000	5,30,000	543,400	28,000	571,400	29
TOTAL	2,98,00,000	11,60,37,000	1,72,77,000	10,874,200	584,600	11,458,800	30
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	39,45,000	...	...	263,000	10,700	273,700	31
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,000	...	...	600	252,500	253,100	32
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,18,000	1,07,24,000	1,04,000	776,400	1,983,000	2,759,400	33
30.—Stationery and Printing	11,56,000	56,26,000	1,94,000	465,100	59,900	525,000	34
32.—Miscellaneous	5,74,000	31,78,000	7,45,000	299,800	21,500	321,300	35
TOTAL	65,02,000	1,95,28,000	10,43,000	1,804,900	2,327,600	4,132,500	36
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	1,01,04,000	...	7,000	674,100	...	674,100	37
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	11,37,000	...	...	75,800	..	75,800	38
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debit	37,52,000	...	...	250,100	...	250,100	39
TOTAL (*c*)	1,49,93,000	...	7,000	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	40
Carried over	11,17,40,000	19,22,63,000	3,12,20,000	22,348,200	6,344,100	28,692,300	41

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.				
	INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	Total.	
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.			
(*a*) Included under the following heads:—	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£	
State Railways Interest on Debt.	4,54,03,000	3,026,900	1,148,000	4,174,900	4,56,02,000	3,040,100	1,147,800	4,187,900	42
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	23,33,000	155,500	218,900	374,400	22,71,000	151,400	218,900	370,300	43
TOTAL	4,77,36,000	3,182,400	1,366,900	4,549,300	4,78,73,000	3,191,500	1,366,700	4,558,200	

(*b*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement.

of Expenditure.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.						ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902.					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	24,80,000	7,92,000	99,000	224,700	...	224,700	25,06,081	7,84,491	75,861	224,429	...	224,429
2	52,69,000	1,02,56,000	...	1,035,000	...	1,035,000	51,81,300	1,02,48,082	...	1,028,666	...	1,028,666
3	14,19,000	3,04,68,000	1,10,58,000	2,863,000	700	2,863,700	12,72,267	3,06,65,362	1,09,78,343	2,861,065	670	2,861,735
4	2,40,96,000	...	...	1,606,400	2,000	1,608,400	2,41,01,324	...	...	1,606,755	1,935	1,608,690
5	46,81,000	4,03,000	...	338,900	800	339,700	47,43,629	3,98,054	...	342,779	851	343,630
6	*—3,79,000*	15,25,000	...	76,400	30,000	106,400	*—2,79,590*	14,43,340	...	76,250	29,567	105,817
7	16,49,000	8,44,000	...	166,200	...	166,200	16,46,843	8,45,036	...	166,125	30	166,155
8	...	1,05,000	4,96,000	40,100	...	40,100		1,06,350	5,30,475	42,455	...	42,455
9	8,62,000	15,55,000	...	161,100	200	161,300	8,65,052	15,54,671	...	161,315	160	161,475
10	1,82,000	1,80,000	...	24,100	...	24,100	1,79,765	1,77,583	...	23,823	...	23,823
11	55,42,000	50,31,000	...	704,900	4,300	709,200	55,28,588	49,92,113	...	701,380	4,201	705,581
12	12,88,000	12,79,000	...	171,200	...	171,200	12,92,611	12,83,434	...	171,736	...	171,736
13	4,70,89,000	5,24,38,000	1,16,53,000	7,412,000	38,000	**7,450,000**	4,70,37,870	5,24,79,116	1,15,84,679	7,406,778	37,414	**7,444,192**
	3,33,18,000	72,43,000	49,000	2,707,300	4,371,600	7,078,900	3,30,52,745	72,86,407	49,389	2,692,570	4,370,358	7,062,928
	4,78,24,000	*...*	*49,000*	*3,191,500*	*1,366,700*	*4,558,200*	*4,77,74,475*	*...*	*49,389*	*3,188,258*	*1,366,632*	*4,554,890*
	84,96,000	*56,66,000*	...	*944,100*	...	*944,100*	*84,96,520*	*56,65,324*	...	*944,123*	..	*944,123*
14	*-2,30,02,000*	15,77,000	...	*-1,428,300*	3,004,900	1,576,600	*-2,32,18,250*	16,21,083	...	*-1,439,811*	3,003,726	1,563,915
15	56,43,000	...	36,000	378,600	100	378,700	56,52,413	13	53,080	380,367	56	380,423
16	*-1,73,59,000*	15,77,000	36,000	*—1,049,700*	3,005,000	**1,955,300**	*-1,75,65,837*	16,21,096	53,080	*-1,059,444*	3,003,782	**1,944,338**
17	1,63,37,000	5,70,000	7,83,000	1,179,300	97,200	**1,276,500**	1,64,41,300	5,65,230	7,76,676	1,185,547	95,077	**1,280,624**
18	90,25,000	...	...	601,700	316,300	**918,000**	91,29,836	...	...	608,656	295,531	**904,187**
19	72,87,000	...	...	485,800	14,000	**499,800**	73,71,901	...	...	491,460	12,569	**504,029**
20	67,98,000	85,15,000	10,91,000	1,093,600	258,900	1,352,500	68,15,239	86,45,088	10,94,315	1,103,643	259,112	1,362,755
21	4,44,000	3,19,18,000	1,000	2,157,500	500	2,158,000	4,40,219	3,19,17,828	527	2,157,238	504	2,157,742
22	15,23,000	99,82,000	...	767,000	800	767,800	15,83,540	99,77,520	237	770,753	813	771,566
23	10,66,000	3,92,03,000	40,18,000	2,952,500	1,000	2,953,500	10,64,300	3,92,64,177	40,12,603	2,956,072	994	2,957,066
24	24,42,000	19,49,000	75,000	297,700	303,500	601,200	22,52,375	19,38,518	67,570	283,898	314,351	598,249
25	1,83,000	96,81,000	69,82,000	1,123,100	2,700	1,125,800	1,81,465	97,69,318	69,93,214	1,129,600	2,734	1,132,334
26	16,90,000	...	...	112,700	400	113,100	16,84,155	...	...	112,277	499	112,776
27	4,19,000	90,35,000	37,04,000	877,200	5,100	882,300	3,93,232	86,66,937	38,27,815	859,199	4,886	864,085
28	92,35,000	7,95,000	...	668,700	12,100	680,800	94,44,898	7,55,392	400	680,046	7,028	687,074
29	50,45,000	18,89,000	4,80,000	494,200	34,800	529,000	46,63,468	19,45,402	4,70,916	471,986	31,166	503,152
30	2,88,45,000	11,29,67,000	1,63,51,000	10,544,200	619,800	**11,164,000**	2,85,22,891	11,28,80,180	1,64,67,606	10,524,712	622,087	**11,146,799**
31												
32	39,05,000	...	...	260,400	10,700	271,100	38,04,743	...	...	253,649	10,722	264,371
33	8,000	...	...	500	257,500	258,000	11,492	...	...	766	251,807	252,573
34	8,37,000	1,07,29,000	1,13,000	778,600	1,991,500	2,770,100	8,40,489	1,07,20,024	1,22,670	778,879	1,976,705	2,755,584
35	9,72,000	56,10,000	1,88,000	451,300	97,300	548,600	8,58,080	56,71,709	1,73,664	446,897	97,139	544,036
	6,31,000	32,19,000	7,07,000	303,800	23,100	326,900	6,24,647	31,82,625	7,32,239	302,634	20,184	322,818
36	63,53,000	1,95,58,000	10,08,000	1,794,600	2,380,100	**4,174,700**	61,39,451	1,95,74,358	10,28,573	1,782,825	2,356,557	**4,139,382**
37	81,22,000	2,09,000	9,000	556,000	200	556,200	78,45,689	80,484	9,777	529,063	118	529,181
38	9,39,000	...	...	62,600	4,800	67,400	9,87,516	...	...	65,835	4,858	70,693
39	45,60,000	...	...	304,000	...	304,000	42,69,574	...	...	284,638	...	284,638
40	1,36,81,000	2,09,000	9,000	922,600	5,000	**927,600**	1,31,02,779	80,484	9,777	879,536	4,976	**884,512**
41	11,11,98,000	18,73,19,000	2,98,40,000	21,890,500	6,475,400	**28,365,900**	11,01,80,191	18,72,00,464	2,99,20,391	21,820,070	6,427,993	**28,248,063**

	ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902.			
	India.			
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	Total.
	R	£	£	£
42	4,55,[illegible],679	3,036,779	1,147,748	4,184,527
43	22,72,185	151,479	218,884	370,363
	[illegible]78,23,864	3,188,258	1,366,632	4,554,890

(c) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38.—State Railways" are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	1901-1902. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	72,400	115,488

Abstract B.—*Details*

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Number of items.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	
Brought forward	11,17,40,000	19,22,63,000	3,12,20,000	22,348,200	6,344,100	28,692,300	1
H.—Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways:							
Working Expenses	12,95,05,000	82,000	1,53,000	8,655,300	...	8,655,300	2
Interest on Debt	4,54,03,000	...	...	3,026,900	1,148,000	4,174,900	3
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	2,995,200	2,995,200	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	23,33,000	...	...	155,500	218,900	374,400	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	6,25,000	...	95,000	48,000	1,081,100	1,129,100	6
39.—Guaranteed Companies:							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	19,54,000	...	...	130,300	...	130,300	7
Interest	21,000	...	...	1,400	1,015,100	1,016,500	8
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	8,66,000	52,000	...	61,200	...	61,200	9
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	8,00,000	33,000	...	55,500	...	55,500	10
Total	18,15,97,000	1,67,000	2,48,000	12,134,100	6,458,300	18,592,400	11
J.—Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works:							
Working Expenses	61,00,000	43,45,000	...	696,400	...	696,400	12
Interest on Debt	85,70,000	56,70,000	...	949,300	...	949,300	13
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	35,61,000	77,85,000	36,000	758,800	1,000	759,800	14
Total	1,82,31,000	1,78,00,000	36,000	2,404,500	1,000	2,405,500	15
K.—Other Public Works—							
44.—Military Works	1,31,74,000	...	...	878,300	16,800	895,100	16
45.—Civil Works	67,27,000	3,28,31,000	1,78,11,000	3,824,600	95,200	3,919,800	17
45A.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues	...	6,000	6,42,000	43,200	...	43,200	18
Total	1,99,01,000	3,28,37,000	1,84,53,000	4,746,100	112,000	4,858,100	19
L.—Army Services—							
46.—Army:							
Effective	16,94,23,000	...	...	11,294,800	2,814,800	14,109,600	20
Non-Effective	91,80,000	...	...	612,000	2,413,700	3,025,700	21
Total	17,86,03,000	...	...	11,906,800	5,228,500	17,135,300	22
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	51,00,72,000	24,30,67,000	4,99,57,000	53,539,700	18,143,900	71,683,600	23
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+24,48,000	*—24,48,000*	...	...	...	24
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	58,98,000	39,000	395,800	...	395,800	25
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*67,83,000*	*18,94,000*	*578,400*	...	*578,400*	26
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	51,00,72,000	24,46,30,000	4,56,54,000	53,357,900	18,143,900	71,501,000	27

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R 15 = £1.	England.	Total.	
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—	R	£	£	£	
48.—State Railways	81,21,000	541,400	1,478,000	2,019,400	28
49.—Irrigation Works	99,12,000	660,800	5,900	666,700	29
Total	1,80,33,000	1,202,200	1,483,900	2,686,100	30

of Expenditure—concluded.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1901-1902. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1)	England.	TOTAL.	ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902. India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	11,11,98,000	18,73,19,000	2,98,40,000	21,890,500	6,475,400	28,365,900	11,01,80,191	18,72,0[illegible],464	2,09,20,391	21,820,070	6,427,993	28,248,063
2	14,11,70,000	1,02,000	1,69,000	9,429,400	...	9,429,400	14,21,29,556	92,355	1,63,[illegible]06	9,492,334	...	9,492,334
3	4,56,02,000	...	...	3,040,100	1,147,800	4,187,900	4,55,51,679	...	..	3,036,779	1,147,748	4,184,527
4	...	...	...	...	2,997,800	2,997,800	.	...	..	...	2,997,759	2,997,759
5	22,22,000	...	49,000	151,400	218,900	370,300	22,22,796	...	49,389	151,479	218,884	370,363
6	4,94,000	...	39,[illegible]00	35,500	1,042,500	1,078,000	4,87,778	..	40,549	35,222	1,042,438	1,077,660
7	23,60,000	...	...	157,300		157,300	22,15,539	.	...	147,703	.	147,703
8	1,04,000	..	...	7,000	1,009,500	1,016,500	1,04,551	...		6,970	1,009,544	1,016,514
9	4,10,000	2,000	..	27,500	...	27,500	1,99,562	2,049		13,441	...	13,441
10	13,22,000	1,14,000	.	95,700		95,700	10,72,997	1,12,773	...	79,051	.	79,051
11	19,36,84,000	2,18,000	2,57,000	12,943,900	6,416,500	19,360,400	19,39,64,458	2,07,177	2,51,014	12,962,979	6,416,373	19,379,352
12	64,06,000	41,81,000	...	705,800	.	705,800	64,36,607	40,92,1[illegible]8	...	701,920	...	701,9[illegible]0
13	84,96,000	56,66,000	..	944,100	.	944,100	84,96,520	56,65,324	.	944,123	..	944,123
14	34,32,000	73,03,000	33,000	717,900	1,700	719,600	35,12,586	71,99,296	46,351	717,216	1,442	718,658
15	1,83,34,000	1,71,50,000	33,000	2,367,800	1,700	2,369,500	1,84,45,715	1,69,56,818	46,351	2,303,259	1,442	2,364,701
16	1,29,48,000	...	...	863,200	35,000	898,200	1,39,52,561	...	..	930,171	34,612	964,783
17	65,41,000	2,95,25,000	1,61,89,000	3,483,700	104,500	3,588,200	66,37,813	3,01,94,023	1,66,08,290	3,562,675	105,176	3,607,551
18	*—12,35,000*	*—2,000*	4,15,000	*—54,800*		*—54,800*	*—12,34,720*	*—5,028*	2,39,115	*—66,709*	..	*—66,709*
19	1,82,54,000	2,95,23,000	1,66,04,000	4,292,100	139,500	4,431,600	1,93,55,654	3,01,88,995	1,68,47,40[illegible]	4,426,137	139,788	4,565,925
20	10,04,12,000	...	...	10,694,100	2,452,600	13,146,700	16,13,85,945	...	.	10,759,063	2,032,260	12,791,323
21	93,24,000	...	...	621,600	2,361,100	2,982,700	93,27,144	...	.	621,809	2,350,799	2,972,008
22	16,97,36,000	...	...	11,315,700	4,813,700	16,129,400	17,07,13,089	...	..	11,380,872	4,383,059	15,763,931
23	51,12,06,000	2[illegible],12,10,000	4,67,34,000	52,810,000	17,846,800	70,656,800	51,26,79,107	23,45,53,454	4,70,67,191	52,953,317	17,368,655	70,321,972
24	...	+23,99,000	—23,99,000	...	.	...	...	+24,48,048	—24,48,048	...	...	
25	...	1,65,47,000	23,29,000	1,258,400	..	1,258,400	..	1,51,50,138	23,69,098	1,167,949	...	1,167,949
26	...	*4,65,000*	*1,56,[illegible]00*	*41,400*		*41,400*	...	*9,63,788*	4,70,793	*95,639*	..	*9[illegible],6[illegible]9*
27	51,12,06,000	25,26,91,000	4,65,08,000	54,027,000	17,846,800	71,873,800	51,26,79,107	25,11,87,852	4,65,17,448	54,025,627	17,368,655	71,394,282

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1901-1902. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	Total.	ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
28	[illegible],26,28,000	2,841,900	859,000	3,700,900	4,00,55,995	2,670,400	853,201	3,523,601
29	81,97,000	546,500	7,000	553,500	81,03,510	540,[illegible]34	7,317	547,551
[illegible]	5,08,25,000	3,388,400	866,000	4,254,400	4,81,59,505	3,210,634	860,518	4,071,152

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.			Accounts, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	71,795,300	396,600	72,191,900	76,057,100	489,600	76,546,700	75,853,317	491,208	76,344,525
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue . .			690,500			4,672,900			4,950,243
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways. . . .		...		762,100		762,100	764,098		764,098
Outlay of Railway Companies— Repayments .	799,100	2,600	801,700	829,600	8,000	837,600	798,104	7 921	806,025
Net .			0			0			0
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies. On account of subscribed Capital .	53,400	3,776,400	3,829,800	32,400	2,200,000	2,23[illegible] 400	45,031	2,259,699	2,304,730
Net .			1,663 400			2 232,400			2,304,730
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt— India 3 p. c. Stock		1,000,000		..	2,009,500		...	2,009,500	
Rupee Debt— 3½ per cent. Rupee Loan	1,333 300	.		666,700			666 667		
Total .	1,333,300	1,000,000	2,333,300	666,700	2,009,500	2,676,200	666 667	2,009,500	2,676,167
Net .			2,240,000			2 582 000			2,382,283
Temporary Debt incurred Temporary Loans .		5,000,000	5,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
Net .			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt— Deposits of Service Funds .	101,700	.		102,500	.		98,254	.	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,984,400	.		3,199,100			3,279,963		
Total .	3,086,100	.	3,086,100	3,301,600		3,301,600	3,378,217	—	3,378,217
Net .			502,500			572,900			494,836
Q.—Deposits and Advances— Balances of Provincial Allotments .	39[illegible],800	..		1,258,400	...		1,167,949	.	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	250 100			304,000	...		284,638	...	
Excluded Local Funds	[illegible]			641,100	..		675,391	...	
Railway Funds .	52,800			[illegible]6,300	...		77,932	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	9,200			9,100	...		9,139	..	
Gold Reserve Fund		.		415,100	3,457,100 (a)		415,100	3,454,246	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	15,138,800	...		15,770,600	..		16,339,828	72,911	
Advances . . .	3,416,100	71,600		4,354,300	97,100		9,412,990		
Suspense Accounts .	7,600			[illegible]1,800	...		25,470	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) .	53,300				..		...	...	
Miscellaneous .		.					13,108	.	
Total .	19,924,000	71,600	19,995,600	22,850,700	3,554,200	26,404,900	28,421,554	3,527,157	31,948,711
Net .			0			350,000			0
Carried over .	96,991,200	10,247,200		104,500,200	12,261,300		109,926,988	12,295,485	

(a) Includes £1 939,000 remitted from India by means of Council Bills

and Disbursements.

	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.			Accounts, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	53,539,700	18,143,900	71,683,600	52,810,000	17,846,800	70,656,800	52,953,317	17,368,655	70,321,972
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	395,800	...	395,800	1,258,400	...	1,258,400	1,167,949	...	1,167,949
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*578,400*	...	*578,400*	*41,400*	...	*41,400*	*95,639*	...	*95,639*
TOTAL	53,357,100	18,143,900	71,501,000	54,027,000	17,846,800	71,873,800	54,025,627	17,368,655	71,394,282
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation works	660,800	5,900	666,700	546,500	7,000	553,500	540,234	7,317	547,551
Outlay on State Railways	541,400	1,478,000	2,019,400	2,841,900	859,000	3,700,900	2,670,400	853,201	3,523,601
Outlay of Railway Companies—Payments for Capital outlay	1,871,700	1,639,500	3,511,200	1,753,900	1,716,800	3,470,700	1,731,501	1,517,737	3,249,238
NET			2,709,500			2,633,100			2,443,213
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	2,166,400	2,166,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
NET			0			0			0
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c.	...	...		...	200		...	202	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	700	...		2,700	...		2,367	...	
4 p. c. Loan	89,300	...		86,300	...		86,142	...	
3½ p. c. Loan	3,300	...		4,900	...		5,166	...	
Provincial Debenture	...	...		100	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	...		7	...	
TOTAL	93,300	...	93,300	94,000	200	94,200	93,682	202	93,884
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	301,900	5,000,000	5,301,900	301,900	5,000,000	5,301,900	301,942	5,000,000	5,301,942
NET			301,900			131,900			1,301,942
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		263	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	76,100	...		78,600	...		77,827	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,507,500	...		2,650,100	...		2,805,231	...	
TOTAL	2,583,600	...	2,583,600	2,728,700	...	2,728,700	2,883,321	...	2,883,321
NET			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	578,400	...		41,400	...		95,639	...	
Excluded Local Funds	589,500	...		636,700	...		649,262	...	
Railway Funds	42,800	...		57,100	...		56,592	...	
Gold Reserve Fund	...	...		2,246,400	3,457,100		2,246,394	3,454,246	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,381,500	...		15,654,900	...		15,947,167	...	
Advances	2,660,600	...		3,781,300	103,300		8,848,983	79,012	
Suspense Accounts	6,800	...		63,900	...		814,210	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account (net)	...	...		1,000	...		1,633	...	
Miscellaneous	3,100	...		10,800	1,000		19,182	948	
TOTAL	20,262,700	—	20,262,700	22,493,500	3,561,400	26,054,900	28,679,062	3,534,206	32,213,268
NET			267,100			0			264,557
Carried over	79,672,500	28,433,700		84,787,400	28,991,200		90,925,769	28,281,318	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.			Accounts, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	96,991,200	10,247,200		104,500,200	12,251,300		109,926,988	12,295,485	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	230,500	...	230,500	208,800	...	208,800	210,070	...	210,070
Net			111,200			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	564,700	...	564,700	659,100	...	659,100	624,847	...	624,847
Net			0			0			0
S.—Capital Account of Local Boards	19,600	...	19,600	12,100	...	12,100	11,998	...	11,998
Net			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	20,000,000	...		19,666,700	...		19,667,440	...	
Other Local Remittances	994,700	...		1,327,000	...		73,801	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	324,300	...		461,400	...		545,289	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	426,700	...		520,000	...		458,879	...	
Telegraph	...	...		46,000	...		41,100	...	
Guaranteed Railways	1,024,500	...		979,500	...		947,930	...	
Public Works	2,429,500	...		3,582,500	...		3,598,920	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	5,300	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	336,900	...		557,900	...		572,850	...	
Military	11,400,500	...		11,398,600			11,350,022	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	2,664,000	3,235,000		3,050,100	3,987,300		2,930,243	4,043,031	
Total	39,606,600	3,235,000	42,841,600	41,589,700	3,987,300	45,577,000	40,186,474	4,043,031	44,229,505
Net			0			1,055,800			1,340,597
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	16,500,000	16,500,000	...	16,600,000 (a)	16,600,000	...	16,599,978	16,599,978
Total Receipts	137,412,600	29,982,200		146,969,900	32,848,600		150,960,377	32,938,494	
V.—Opening Balance	10,822,727	3,717,543		10,598,981	4,091,926		10,598,981	4,091,926	
Grand Total	148,235,327	33,699,743		157,568,881	36,940,526		161,559,358	37,030,420	

(a) In addition to £[illegible] for remittance of the Gold Reserve Fund.

and Disbursements—concluded.

	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.			Accounts, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	79,672,500	28,433,700		84,787,400	28,991,200		90,925,769	28,281,318	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	119,300	...	119,300	701,700	...	701,700	489,455	...	489,455
Net			0			432,900			279,385
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	614,500	...	614,500	759,800	...	759,800	727,134	...	727,134
Net			49,800			100,700			102,287
S.—Capital Account of Local Boards	39,200	...	39,200	107,100	...	107,100	107,007	...	107,007
Net			19,600			95,000			95,009
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	20,000,000	...		19,666,700	...		19,664,509	...	
Other Local Remittances	994,700	...		1,322,100	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	324,300	...		461,400	...		541,223	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	426,700	...		52[illegible],000	...		458,867	...	
Telegraph	...	...		46,000	...		43,177	..	
Guaranteed Railways	1,024,500	...		979,500	...		947,930	...	
Public Works	2,439,500	...		3,382,500	...		3,363,801	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	5,500	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	330,900	...		557,900	...		574,684	...	
Military	11,400,500	...		11,398,600	...		11,350,022	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	3,516,700	2,660,100		4,085,600	2,100,900		3,888,670	2,055,965	
Total	40,459,300	2,660,100	43,119,400	42,420,300	2,100,900	44,521,200	40,832,943	2,055,965	42,888,908
Net			277,800			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,830,200	...	16,830,200	(a) 16,746,900	...	16,746,500	16,596,749	...	16,596,749
Total Disbursements	137,735,000	31,093,800		145,523,200	31,092,100		149,679,057	30,337,283	
V.—Closing Balance	10,500,327	2,605,943		12,045,681	5,848,426		11,880,301	6,693,137	
Grand Total	148,235,327	33,699,743		157,568,881	36,940,526		161,559,358	37,030,420	

(a) In addition to £1,939,000 for payment from the Gold Reserve Fund.

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Budget Estimate, 1901-2.											
Balance at end of 1900-1 (by Revised Estimate)	...	...	1,23,62,342	3,51,857	42,04,388	45,63,438	...	88,875	...	2,15,70,900	1,438,059
Added in 1901-2	...	8,00,000	...	1,87,000	...	...	10,00,000	19,11,000	20,00,000	58,08,000	393,200
Spent in 1901-2	...	...	22,29,000	...	22,04,000	23,50,000	...	...	...	67,83,000	452,200
Balance at end of 1901-2	...	8,00,000	1,01,33,342	5,38,857	20,00,388	22,13,438	10,00,000	19,99,875	20,00,000	2,06,85,900	1,379,059
Revised Estimate, 1901-2.											
Balance at end of 1900-1 (by Accounts)	...	...	1,30,61,562	4,53,028	42,61,612	48,44,227	...	2,45,862	...	2,28,66,291	1,524,419
Added in 1901-2	...	23,31,000	10,17,000	78,000	4,46,000	...	19,61,000	42,70,000	64,38,000	1,65,47,000	1,103,134
Spent in 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	4,65,000	...	...	...	4,65,000	31,000
Balance at end of 1901-2	...	23,31,000	1,40,78,562	5,31,028	47,07,612	43,79,227	19,61,000	45,21,862	64,38,000	3,89,48,291	2,596,553
Accounts, 1901-2.											
Balance at end of 1900-1	...	...	1,30,61,562	4,53,028	42,61,612	48,44,227	...	2,45,862	...	2,28,66,298	1,524,419
Added in 1901-2	...	22,42,448	7,55,285	1,47,353	6,44,170	...	14,96,350	40,41,297	58,23,235	1,81,50,138	1,010,009
Spent in 1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	9,63,788	...	...	...	9,63,788	64,253
Balance at end of 1901-2	...	22,42,448	1,38,16,847	6,00,381	49,05,782	38,80,439	14,96,350	42,87,159	58,23,235	3,70,52,641	2,470,175

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	N.-W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Budget Estimate, 1901-2.												
Balance at end of 1900-1 (by Revised Estimate)	86,121	1,14,476	9,60,731	1,62,489	25,02,475	16,34,423	9,41,312	...	28,61,189	22,77,465	1,15,40,681	769,379
Added in 1901-2	31,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	39,000	2,600
Spent in 1901-2	...	...	4,26,000	1,62,000	3,000	2,54,000	...	...	9,61,000	88,000	18,94,000	126,266
Balance at end of 1901-2	1,17,121	1,21,476	5,34,731	489	24,99,475	13,80,423	9,42,312	...	19,00,189	21,89,465	96,85,681	645,713
Revised Estimate, 1901-2.												
Balance at end of 1900-1 (by Accounts)	1,20,023	1,19,960	11,78,525	2,33,497	22,92,121	17,10,040	13,25,409	...	34,76,220	22,61,323	1,27,17,118	847,807
Added in 1901-2	18,000	3,84,000	85,000	..	4,85,000	1,03,000	4,03,000	18,000	4,29,000	4,04,000	23,29,000	155,266
Spent in 1901-2	...	...	...	1,56,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,000	10,400
Balance at end of 1901-2	1,38,023	5,03,960	12,63,525	77,497	27,77,121	18,13,040	17,28,409	18,000	39,05,220	26,65,323	1,48,90,118	992,673
Accounts, 1901-2												
Balance at end of 1900-1	1,20,023	1,19,960	11,78,525	2,33,497	22,92,121	17,10,040	13,25,409	...	34,76,220	22,61,323	1,27,17,118	847,807
Added in 1901-2	20,212	3,50,473	1,26,316	19,930	...	3,65,530	3,61,737	22,721	7,47,811	3,54,368	23,69,098	157,940
Spent in 1901-2	...	...	...	...	4,70,793	...	...	...	...	...	4,70,793	31,386
Balance at end of 1901-2	1,40,235	4,70,433	13,04,841	2,53,427	18,21,328	20,75,570	16,87,146	22,721	42,24,031	26,15,691	1,46,15,423	974,361

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See para. 35.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

	R	R
On account of change in classification of payments by the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara Jagirdars	—2,000	
		—2,000

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	26,89,000	
On account of immediate works to be undertaken	6,50,000	
		33,39,000

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution on account of the Provincialisation of Salt Revenue	—7,50,000	
		—7,50,000

ASSAM.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution on account of the transfer of the South Lushai Administration from Bengal to Assam	3,75,000	
Assignment in consideration of the employment of the Supervising Staff of the Provincial Survey Detachment on traverse works (Imperial)	2,400	
Assignment for the loss to Provincial Revenues in consequence of the interchange of certain elephant *Mehals* with the Khedda Department	5,000	
Contribution for re-armament of the Assam Military Police	38,611	
		4,21,011

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution in aid of Provincial Revenues	2,00,000	
		2,00,000

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution on account of the transfer of South Lushai Administration to Assam	—3,75,000	
Contribution for transfer to the Government of India of the interests of the Bengal Government in the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum	—19,000	
Contribution on account of the transfer of the Statistical Department of the Bengal Secretariat to the Office of the Director-General of Statistics	—14,910	
	—4,08,910	

Imperial to Provincial.

Assignments equal to three-fourths of the actual collections from the resumed chowkidari jagir lands in Orissa during 1901-2	36,068	
Assignments equal to three-fourths of the sale proceeds of the village cadastral maps of 71 thanas of certain districts in Bengal	4,331	
	40,399	
		—3,68,511

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

On account of the maintenance of a portion of the Chakrata-Saharanpur road transferred from the charge of the Military Works Department to the Provincial Public Works Department	22,000	22,000

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Compensation to Provincial for the loss resulting from the conversion of the fluctuating Land Revenue realised on the Upper Sutlej Canals into Canal Revenue in the form of Occupier's Rate	61,500	
Addition to Provincial Assignment on account of the Tirni or grazing dues collected in the Zhob Valley	934	
Assignment of one-half of actual expenditure on account of the River Protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan	7,990	
Cost of Police entertained on the Kotri-Rohri Railways	20,000	
Refund of three-fifths of the amount credited under "I.—Land Revenue" on account of sale-proceeds of sites belonging to Government in the towns of Shahkot and Dijkot	7,099	
Assignment to meet the cost of the additional Police Force sanctioned for the Southern Punjab Railway	20,000	
Contribution on account of the organization of the Samana Rifles and the amalgamation of that and certain other Imperial Establishments with the Kohat Border Military Force	35,965	
Assignment on account of Mr. Dawson's Scheme of River Protective Works at Dera Ghazi Khan	4,09,723	
Contribution on account of the amalgamation of the Subordinate Veterinary Establishment in the Punjab	5,280	
Contribution on account of the Police for the Native States portion of the Dhuri-Jakhal and Rajpur-Bhatinda Railway	11,600	
	5,80,091	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Cost of the Bhittani Service transferred from "20—Police" to "25—Political"	—7,119	
		5,72,972

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	12,40,000	
Contribution on account of improving the water supply at Dhar	3,330	
Contribution on account of Dera Ismail Khan Zhob Road	2,150	
Contribution to allow of increased expenditure in 1902-3	4,00,000	
		16,45,480

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Transfer of the Thermometer shed of the Meteorological office to the charge of the Local Public Works Department	31	
Transfer to the Government of Madras of the buildings of the Body-Guard lines at Madras	1,300	
Income Tax collections in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	16,700	
Compensation for loss of the Provincial Share of the net receipts of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	53,000	
	71,031	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution on account of the transfer under "5—Salt" of the charges for freight, etc., of salt from the divided minor head "Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies" to the Imperial minor head "Salt Purchase and Freight"	—12,750	
On account of the transfer of the charges for the Public Observatory and Rain Gauges to India	—23,000	
	—35,750	
		35,281

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special contribution in aid of Provincial Revenues	32,14,000	
Special grants for Provincial Expenditure in 1902-3	10,00,000	
Contribution towards the improvement of coast lights	1,85,778	
Contribution towards the enlargement and improvement of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore	45,000	
	44,44,778	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Honorarium paid to Mr. W. D. Porterfield for conducting certain technical examinations at Madras in November 1900	—1,275	
		44,43,503

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.	R	
Registration of Railway Traffic	4,740	
Contribution for the new Maundage rate of salt	36,000	
" for carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonization Project	22,307	
" for the loss in Revenue from confiscated opium	3,000	
" " " maintenance of Band Barracks and Body-Guard Lines	2,000	
" towards the cost of the Research Laboratory	83,594	
" on account of transfer of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway	71,000	
" for substitution of Police for Military Guards	56,056	
" for temporary plague Police charges on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	3,575	
" towards Salt compensation to the Dhangadhra State	7,000	
	2,89,272	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution for the transfer of the Sind Horse-breeding Establishment to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan	—9,000	
Contribution on account of transfer of the Colaba Observatory to Imperial	—16,000	
	—25,000	2,64,272

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Balance	91,00,000	
Contribution in connection with the Poona Municipal Sewerage Scheme	25,000	
" to Provincial for expenditure in 1902-3	19,50,000	
		1,10,75,000

C.I.P. O.—No. 13000 C. G.—21-2-1903.—150.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 28th February 1903 is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	B, B. & C I & G. I. P.	1,320	1,182
		Dhollera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	26	22
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	162	99
		Broach Port	" " "	1*	1*
		Broach District	B, B. & C. I	41	32
		Kaira "	"	1,585	1,053
		Mahikantha State	"	4	2
		Palanpur "	" "	...	..
		Panch Mahals District	"	63	54
		Rewakantha State	" "	20	8
		Surat Town and Port	" "	200	200
		Bulsar Port	" "	9	7
		Surat District	" "	282	212
		Bandra Port	"	18	18
		Utan "		7	5
		Kelva "		..	...
		Trombay "		2	2
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	.	..
		Dhanu "		1	1
		Bhiwndi "		..	1
		Bassein "	B, B & C I.	33	27
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	2	1
		Thana "	"	22	17
		Umbergaon Port	"	7	7
		Kon Port	"		..
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	83	67
	Central	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	714	489
		Khandesh "	B, B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	874	620
		Nasik "	G. I P. & N. G.	424	327
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P	469	336
		Poona District	" "	322	261
		Satara "	S. M.	944	719
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	558	519
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	613	541
	Southern	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		...	1
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "		...	...
		Revdanda "		2	2
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	108	72
		Ratnagiri Port		7	7
		Dabhal "		...	1
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		4	4
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,365	1,076
		Hubli Town	"	3	4
		Dharwar District	"	1 180	909
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		..	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	17	12
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	269	213

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—*contd.*	Sind.	Karachi City and Port	N. W.	58(*c*)	46(*c*)
		Karachi District	"	2	
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" "	8	6
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	1*	...
		Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot "		60	46
		Aundh "		10	5
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		1	1
		Bhor State		21	19
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		19	18
		Jodia Port		14	13
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	223	154
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	268	257
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,367	988
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	11	11
		Dharampur State			
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		22	17
		Nandgaon Port		3	2
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		7	5
		Kodinar Port		61	57
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda Town	" "	116	60
		Baroda State	" "	812	671
		Jath "		...	...
		Campay Port	B., B. & C. I.	128	116
		Cambay State	" "	56	41
		Bijapur "		4	6
			Total	15,033	11,672
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	1*	1*
		Salem District	"	302†	267†
		Bellary Town	S. M.	31	26
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	182‡	132‡
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	17§	17§
		Nilgiris "		...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	144(*a*)	134(*a*)
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	1*	2*
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M.	64	54
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	1	1*
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	6	5
		Chingleput "		3*	4
			Total	752	643

* Imported.
† Including 18 imported seizures and 15 imported deaths.
‡ Including 11 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.
§ Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

(*a*) Including 22 imported seizures and 19 imported deaths.
(*b*) Including 3 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(*c*) Figures for Karachi City.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal		Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	520	468
	Presidency	24-Parganas District		27†	25
		Jessore District	B. C.	1(b)	...
	Burdwan	Howrah Town		...	...
		Howrah District	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	1	...
		Hooghly „	E. I.	13	14
		Midnapur „	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan „	E. I.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	17	15
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr Town	„	105	96
		Monghyr District	„	269	198
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gaya Town		...	...
		Gaya District		...	...
	Patna	Champaran District		3(a)	2(a)
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	„	1,5[illegible]5‡	1,240
		Patna City	E. I.	396	382
		Patna District	„	521	461
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	212	196
		Darbhanga Town	„	90	61
		Darbhanga District	„	265	245
		Shahabad „	E. I.	558	501
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau „	„	...	...
		Singbhum „		...	...
			Total	4,533	3,904
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	344	323
		Allahabad District	„	309	309
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	38	34
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „ „	557	513
		Fatehpur „	E. I.	56	43
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	„	49	22
		Barabanki „	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	54	51
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	„	179	164
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	5	6
		Ballia „	B. & N. W.	126	126
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„	215	215
		Ghazipur „	E. I., & B. & N. W.	32	19
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	„	2	...
	Fyzabad	Gonda District	B. & N. W.	6(f)	6
		Partabgarh District	O. & R.	41	29
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	99	89
		Fyzabad City	„	...	...
		Fyzabad District		41	34
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh „	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	100(c)	148(c)
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	117	108
		Gorakhpur District	„	91	115
		Basti „	„	43	55
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	82(d)	76(d)
		Meerut Cantonment		...	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	77	48
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	2	2
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	10	8
		Aligarh „	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur „	O. & R. & N. W.	82(e)	60(e)
		Hardwar	O. & R.	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	„ „	...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	368	343
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	164	140
		Lucknow District	„ „	27	29
		Hardoi „	E. I. & O. & R.	8	8
		Kheri District	R. & K.	1(b)	..
		Rae Bareli	O. & R.	5	5
	Agra	Etawah City		9	9
		Etawah District	E. I.	23	23
		Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I.	34	44
		Agra City	„ G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District		...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly „	O. & R. & R. & K.	...	...
			Total	3,462	3,204
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	...
		Jullundur District	„	1,226	641
		Hoshiarpur „		1,061	600
		Ferozepur „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	242	138
	Lahore	Gujranwala „	N. W.	3,029	1,555
		Amritsar City	„	...	...
		Amritsar District	„	1,371	842
		Gurdaspur „	„	116	84
		Lahore „	„	2,111	[illegible]75
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat „	„	11	1
		Sialkot „	„	408	24[illegible]
		Jhang „	„	108	90

† Including 1 imported seizure.
‡ Including 2 imported seizures.
(a) Including 1 seizure and 1 death not reported before.
(b) Imported.
(c) Including 85 seizures and 75 deaths of previous week.
(d) „ 10 „ „ 9 „ „ „ „
(e) „ 31 „ „ 28 „ „ „ „
(f) „ 3 suspected seizures.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—contd.	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	72	55
		Ludhiana "	N. W. and E. I.	163	96
		Umballa Cantonment	"	...	...
		Umballa City	" and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	"	292	210
		Gurgaon "	B. B. & C. I.	224	209
"	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	376	267
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	144	69
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	27	27
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	56	36
		Kalsia "		2	1
			Total	11,039	5,642
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	87	80
		Nimar District	"	29	16
		Hoshangabad Town	"	145	140
		Hoshangabad District	"	57(e)	34(e)
		Narshingpur "	"	1‖	1‖
		Seoni "		...	...
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	957	907
		Nagpur District	" "	108(a)	82(a)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	7(d)	5(d)
		Bhandara "	B. N.	13‖	8‖
	Jubbalpore	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	487	428
		Jubbulpore District	" "	246(c)	139(c)
		Damoh "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	10	10
		Saugor "		...	...
		Mandla "		1	2
			Total	2,148	1,852
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	38	30
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	19	17
		Bangalore District	" "	99	86
		Mysore City	"	12	10
		Mysore District	"	134	116
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	37	29
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	37	30
		Tumkur District	S. M.	25	17
		Shimoga "	"	30	21
		Chitaldrug "	"	24	20
		Kadur "	"	12	12
		Hassan "	"	53	35
			Total	520	423
Hyderabad State.	..	Lingsagur District	S. M.	28*	18*
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	451*	364*
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	423*	357*
		Bir "	" "	59*	38*
		Parbhani "	" "	59*	50*
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	50*	33*
		Bidar "		...	...
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	1(h)	1(h)
			Total	1,071	861
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	141(g)	132(g)
		Akola "	"	296(c)	208(c)
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	380(i)	318(i)
		Wun "		...	...
			Total	817	658
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	...	...
		Marwar "	" " & J. B.	...	...
		Banswara Town		...	...
		Banswara State		...	...
			Total	...	...
Central India.	...	Jaora State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore City	" "	...	...
		Indore State	" "	...	...
		Rutlam City	" "	...	...
		Rutlam State		...	...
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	...	...
		Dhar State		...	...
		Sailana "		...	...
			Total	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		1	1
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	1	1
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	30,376	28,860

(a) Including 70 imported seizures and 50 imported deaths.
(c) Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(d) Including 6 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths
(e) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.

* From 17th to 23rd February 1903.
(g) Including 1 imported seizure and 2 imported deaths.
(h) Imported. Occurred from 17th to 23rd February 1903.
(i) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
‖ Imported.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th March 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

During the week under review the weather has been disturbed over Northern India, while it has been quiet and settled over Tropical India. At the commencement of the week a feeble storm over Lower Bengal gave light rain to Cherra Poonjee and Chittagong on the 27th, heavy rain to Chittagong on the 28th and moderate rain to the same station on the 1st March. At the same time a storm appeared over the Indus Valley on the 27th. The storm advanced to the Punjab on the 28th February and 1st March, to the United Provinces on the 2nd, to West Bengal on the 3rd and to North Bengal on the 4th, where it filled up. It occasioned showers at Sialkot and Rawalpindi on the 28th February and 1st of March and gave moderately general rain to Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley and the East Gangetic Plain between the 3rd and the 5th when the heaviest falls reported were 2·81 inches at Silchar and 4·30 inches at Cherra Poonjee on the 4th. On the 2nd another storm appeared over the Punjab and lay over that province until the 5th, during which period snow fell over Kashmir and rain over the North-West Himalayas and at the stations of Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Cherat and Sialkot. The snowfall was moderately heavy in Kashmir but the rainfall over the Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya West was only light

The following table shows that rain averaging over 0·10 inch in amount has been received during the week in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, the Narayanganj sub-division, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Burdwan sub-division, the Simla sub-division, the Ranchi sub-division and the Calicut sub-division. Elsewhere the weather during the week was actually or practically rainless. The week's rainfall was considerably heavier than usual over the Brahmaputra Valley and the Calicut sub-division and slightly heavier in the Burdwan sub-division. The average actual rainfall ranged from 0·11 inch in the Ranchi sub-division to 1·77 inches in the Narayanganj sub-division. There has been no change of importance in the seasonal conditions, except in the case of Narayanganj, where the seasonal excess is now large.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 5TH MARCH 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 5TH MARCH 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	..	0	0·15	—0·15	1·33	1·26	+ 0·07	+ 6	+ 20
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	..	0	0·08	—0·08	0·54	0·94	— 0·40	— 43	— 37
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·08	0·69	— 0·61	— 88	— 88
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·77	0·59	+1·18	4·55	2·75	+ 1·80	+ 65	+ 29
	Calcutta	0·08	0·16	—0·08	2·45	1·71	+ 0·74	+ 43	+ 53
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·99	0·48	+0·51	2·84	2·94	— 0·10	— 3	— 25
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·08	—0·08	0·69	1·35	— 0·66	— 49	— 46
	Darbhanga	0	0·05	—0·05	0·27	1·37	— 1·10	— 80	— 80
	Bahraich	0	0·11	—0·11	1·15	2·31	— 1·16	— 50	— 48
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0·32	0·27	+0·05	1·99	1·52	+ 0·47	+ 31	+ 34
	Patna	0·09	0·09	0	0·31	1·43	— 1·12	— 78	— 84
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·56	0·60	— 0·04	4·63	8·31	— 3·68	— 44	— 47
	Ludhiana	0·09	0·29	—0·20	1·55	4·93	— 3·38	— 69	— 69
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·07	—0·07	0·35	1·81	— 1·46	— 81	— 80
	Lahore	0	0·16	—0·16	0·65	2·69	— 2·04	— 76	— 74
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	..	0·02	0·15	—0·13	0·37	1·90	— 1·53	— 81	— 80
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·45	—0·45	2·25	4·97	— 2·72	— 55	— 50
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0	0·06	—0·06	1·98	1·72	+ 0·26	+ 15	+ 19
	Cuttack	0·06	0·15	—0·09	4·45	1·66	+ 2·79	+168	+191
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·11	0·15	—0·04	2·23	1·57	+ 0·66	+ 42	+ 49
	Raipur	0	0·15	—0·15	0·74	1·13	— 0·39	— 35	— 24
	Jubbulpore	0	0·08	—0·08	1·54	1·66	— 0·12	— 7	— 3
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·07	—0·07	0·19	1·77	— 1·58	— 89	— 89
	Jaipur	0	0·07	—0·07	0·21	1·00	— 0·79	— 79	— 77
	Indore	0	0·02	—0·02	0·57	0·71	— 0·14	— 20	— 17
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·42	0·19	+0·23	7·28	4·00	+ 3·28	+ 82	+80
	Bombay	0	0	0	2·42	0·20	+ 2·22	+1110	+1110
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·01	—0·01	0·48	0·23	+ 0·25	+109	+118
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0·34	0·22	+ 0·12	+ 54	+ 62
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	..	0	0·07	—0·07	1·08	1·04	+ 0·04	+ 4	+ 11
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·02	—0·02	0·83	0·77	+ 0·06	+ 8	+ 11
	Bijapur	0	0·03	—0·03	4·09	0·46	+ 3·63	+789	+851
	Hyderabad	0	0·10	—0·10	0·50	0·44	+ 0·06	+ 14	+ 47
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	1·99	0·60	+ 1·39	+232	+249
	Madura	0	0·06	—0·06	8·04	4·10	+ 3·94	+ 96	+ 99
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	..	0	0·00	—0·08	19·94	12·68	+ 7·26	+ 57	+ 58

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 5th March 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 28th February, 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in parts of the Circars, the Carnatic and in the Central Districts. There was none elsewhere. Water for irrigation is insufficient in a part of Ganjam, the Deccan and in Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in certain parts. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary with some fluctuations.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is needed in parts of Hyderabad. Standing crops have been damaged by locusts or drought in parts of Hyderabad and by frost in parts of Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Ahmedabad and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, Larkana and Nasik, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Khandesh and Dharwar. Threshing is almost over in Colaba and Ahmednagar and continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Nasik and Dharwar. The harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier, and Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, Carnatic, Kanara and Baroda. Threshing has commenced in parts of Poona and Satara. Cotton is in good condition in Wadhwan and generally in fair condition elsewhere. Cotton picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Baroda. The preparation of lands for next season's sowings has commenced in parts of Thana, Colaba, Nasik, Satara and Belgaum. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient. The water-supply is deficient in parts of Bijapur Prices have fallen in four districts, have risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly below normal in the Carnatic, about normal in the Konkan and slightly over normal in Gujarat and the Deccan, and compared with 1902 slightly easier in the Konkan and Carnatic; about the same in the Deccan but slightly higher in Gujarat. The price of *bajri* is below normal in Gujarat and the Deccan, considerably below normal in the Carnatic and slightly over normal in the Konkan, and compared with 1902 easier in Gujarat, the Deccan and Konkan, and considerably easier in the Carnatic. The price of *juari* is below normal in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Carnatic and is over normal in the Konkan, and compared with 1902 slightly higher in the Konkan and generally easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Konkan, and considerably over normal in the Carnatic, and compared with 1902 about the same in Gujarat and Konkan and easier elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in most of the districts of Bengal Proper, in Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Manbhum In Chittagong the fall was heavy. More rain is wanted in Mymensingh, Tippera and Purnea. Slight damage to crops by insects is reported from Murshedabad, Tippera and Palamau. Prospects are otherwise good. Poppy is promising well. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for early rice and jute are in progress. The price of common rice has risen in 11 districts, has fallen in 14, and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week except in Almora where a slight shower was recorded. Rain is reported to be urgently required in Muttra, but the condition of the standing crops is generally good. The harvesting of spring and other crops is going on. Extra crops are being grown and fields are being prepared for cane and autumn crops. The poppy crop is flourishing and opium is being extracted in eight districts. The sugarcane crop has suffered slightly from frost in Meerut, and grain and linseed from insects in a few villages in Hamirpur. Fodder is reported to be scarce in Hardoi and parts of Agra and Rae Bareli. Prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—The rainfall was slight. Rain has fallen in parts of Jullundur, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. The price of wheat is slightly falling in Delhi and Lahore and is rising in Rawalpindi. The prices of other food grains remain generally unchanged. Sugarcane is being pressed in Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore. Ploughings for autumn crops and sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in some districts The prospects of the standing crops are generally good on irrigated lands. The crops on unirrigated lands are withering for want of rain in most districts. Rain is urgently needed throughout the province. Caterpillars are damaging the crops in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Amritsar, Sialkot, Mianwali, Mooltan and parts of Ferozepore and Shahpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—An average of 50 cents of rain is reported from Peshawar and 25 cents from Abbottabad. More rain is badly wanted for unirrigated crops. The prospects of irrigated crops are good. Fodder is procurable but scarce in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Prices are steady.

Burma.—Slight showers of rain fell in a few districts. Winter harvest operations are almost completed. Transplanting of dry weather paddy still continues, and hill-side clearings have commenced. The reaping of wheat and gram is nearly completed in Sagaing. Standing crops are fair to good. The price of paddy has risen in Amherst, Thayetmyo and three other districts and has fallen in two districts. Elsewhere the changes are unimportant.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cloudy occasionally but no rain has fallen. The prospects of the winter crops are generally good but caterpillars have caused considerable damage in the Jubbulpore Tahsil. Some damage by the recent cloudy weather and rain is also reported from Chanda. The harvesting of winter crops is generally in progress. About an average outturn is anticipated in Mandla and Nagpur. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—wheat 18, gram 22¼, rice 16½, and *juar* 33. The highest prices are:—wheat 11, gram 12, rice 9 and *juar* 18. The numbers on relief works were as follows:—Relief works (Public Works Department)—Raipur, adults 23,439, children 5,321, total 28, 60. Gratuitous relief—Raipur, Bilaspur, and Bhandara, adults 5,169, children 1,993, total 7 162. In poor-houses—in Raipur, adults 20, children 23, total 43. Total on all forms of relief 35,965. Eleven Public Works Department Camps are open.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain has fallen in all districts except Goalpara, Lakhimpur and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for rice and jute are in progress. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished in Sylhet, the outturn being bad. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. The outturn of the mustard crop is poor in most districts, but the area sown is larger than the average. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice are:—Tezpur 16, Silchar and Sylhet 14, Gauhati 13, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are fluctuating slightly. Water and fodder are generally sufficient.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice is almost completed. Threshing of *ragi* continues. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is getting warm. The winter crops are in a satisfactory condition and harvesting continues. Ploughing for the monsoon crops is in progress. Fodder and water are ample. There is a fall in the price of food grains in parts of three districts. Elsewhere it is steady.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week amounted to three cents. The spring harvest continues and the standing crops are in fair condition. Winter rice sowings are practically completed and the crops are fair. Prices—wheat 8½, rice 9, and *juari* 27 seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—No rain. Spring cultivation is in progress. The standing crops are reported fair in Ajmer-Merwara and good elsewhere. Rats are damaging wheat and gram crops in parts of Kotah and elsewhere, and some injury from frost is reported in Mewar and from cold winds in Kherwara. The condition of cattle is good generally. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grains in seers per rupee was—Bundi 34⅛, the highest—Sirohi 13⅞. Six hundred and twenty-six persons are on gratuitous relief in Marwar.

Central India.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Gwalior. Elsewhere they are in progress. Crops are fair in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Indore, and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good except in Bhopawar where rinderpest is reported in Dhar and Barwani. Prices are steady in Gwalior; normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand; and low in Malwa. Average prices—24⅝ to 33¼ in Gwalior; 33⅛ in Bhopal; 22 to 27 in Bundelkhand; 30 in Malwa; 36 to 41 in Bhopawar; and 9½ to 35 in Indore. The opium crop is good in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar, and fair in Bhopal. Opium operations are in progress in Indore.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally cloudy with little showers of rain. Prices are stationary. The price of rice is 13½ seers the rupee. JAMMU.—There was slight rain with hail during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 13 to 24 and maize 20 to 38 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is

generally sufficient. No damage has been done to crops. The sowing of spring crops is over. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is cloudy and cold. The standing crop of wheat is in fair condition. The price of rice is 8¼ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Central Provinces	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965	+ 1,489
Total British Provinces	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965	+ 1,489
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	631	631	...	626	626	— 5
Total Native States	..	631	631	...	625	626	— 5
GRAND TOTAL	28,162	6,945	35,107	28,760	7,831	36,591	+ 1,484

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 31st January 1903.			For the week ending the 7th February 1903.			For the week ending the 14th February 1903.			For the week ending the 21st February 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Central Provinces													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	21,112	4,605	25,717	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	21,112	4,605	25,717	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	1,442,778	21,112	4,712	25,824	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	...	650	650	...	631	631	...	645	645	...	631	631
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	650	650	...	631	631	...	645	645	...	631	631
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565	...	650	650	...	631	631	...	645	645	...	631	631
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	3,378,343	21,112	5,362	26,474	23,227	5,657	28,884	24,218	6,462	30,680	28,162	6,945	35,167

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures or these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India,

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1903.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT (1903).

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 3.)

An Act to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.

Definitions. XIII of 1885.

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air:

(*b*) the expression "area of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being authorized to supply energy:

(*c*) "consumer" means any person supplied, or entitled to be supplied, with energy by a licensee:

(*d*) the expression "consumer's terminals" means the ends of the electric lines situate upon any consumer's premises and belonging to him, at which the supply of energy is delivered from the service lines:

(*e*) daily fine" means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor:

(*f*) ' distributing main" means the portion of any main which is used for transmitting energy to service lines for the purposes of general supply:

(*g*) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for conveying, transmitting or distributing energy for any purpose, together with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy:

(*h*) "electrical power" means the rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied:

(*i*) "energy" means electrical energy expended at a rate greater than twenty-five watts:

(*j*) "general supply" means the general supply of energy to ordinary consumers, and includes, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary with the Government or with a local authority, the general supply of energy for public lamps, but does not include the supply of energy to particular consumers under special agreements:

(*k*) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy:

(*l*) "main" means any electric supply-line which is laid by a licensee in any street and through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by the licensee for the purpose of general supply:

(*m*) "plan" includes a section:

(*n*) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message:

(*o*) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by a licensee to a consumer either from a main or directly from the licensee's premises:

(*p*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway: and

(*q*) the expression "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a licensee.

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

Supply of energy for traction or to the public for any purpose to be licensed.

3. (*1*) No person shall supply energy for electric traction or to the public for any purpose except under, and in

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accordance with the terms and conditions of, a license granted by the Local Government under this Part:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether energy is or is not supplied or to be supplied for electric traction or to the public for any purpose within the meaning of sub-section (1), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

Grant and revocation of licenses.

4. (1) The Local Government may grant a license to any person to supply energy for any purpose in any specified local area, and also to lay down electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated outside such specified local area to the boundary of such specified local area in any case in which the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such specified local area; and in respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) Before granting a license under this Part the Local Government shall consult every local authority concerned, and where such local authority advances any objection to the grant of a license, the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration and, if in its opinion it is insufficient, shall record in writing and communicate to such local authority its reasons for such opinion.

(b) Any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in such manner and with such particulars as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct, and no such license shall be granted until three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid have expired and until all representations or objections received by the Local Government within that period with reference thereto have been considered by it.

(c) No application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of such authority held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given.

(d) A license under this Part may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such other matters as the Local Government may think fit.

(e) The grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose.

(f) The provisions contained in the schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly added to, varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to such additions, variations or exceptions (if any) which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license, and shall be binding in like manner and to the same extent as if enacted in this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, in any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) where the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act;

(b) where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation;

(c) where the licensee not being a local authority fails, within a period of six months after the date of his license or such further period as the Local Government may determine and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works, to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or fails to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license;

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(*d*) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license;

(*e*) where the licensee, not being a local authority, shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, at any time after the commencement of his license, that his undertaking cannot be carried on with profit and ought to be abandoned;

(*f*) where the licensee supplies energy by means of some system not approved by the Local Government;

(*g*) in any other case, with the consent of the licensee and, if the licensee is not a local authority, with that of the local authority (if any) concerned, and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks just:

Provided that the Local Government shall not revoke the license as to part only of the area of supply if the licensee represents that he desires to be relieved of his liabilities in respect of the whole.

(*3*) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (*2*), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and any further terms or conditions shall be binding upon, and be observed by, the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license.

Provisions where license of licensee, not being a local authority, is revoked.

5. Where the Local Government revokes the license of any licensee, not being a local authority, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(*a*) The Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee and upon any local authority concerned, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect, and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine.

(*b*) Within one month after the service of such notice as aforesaid any local authority concerned may, if the Local Government has intimated to the local authority that it is at liberty so to do, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to the local authority the undertaking or such part thereof as is carried on within the area for which it is constituted, on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purpose of the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, and, where a part only of the undertaking is purchased, to any loss occasioned by severance, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of goodwill or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations.

(*c*) Where no purchase has been effected by a local authority under clause (*b*), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking or such part of it as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to such other person the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid.

(*d*) Where a purchase has been effected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall vest in the purchasers free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking; and the revocation of the license shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the licensee from whom the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, is purchased, and, save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee.

(*e*) Where no purchase has been effected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), the

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Local Government shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, and, if the Local Government elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to the Local Government upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in clauses (*b*) and (*d*) save that where the Local Government is the purchaser the license shall, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation.

(*f*) Where no purchase has been effected under any of the foregoing clauses, the Local Government may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

(*g*) If the licensee has been required to sell the undertaking or any part thereof, and if the sale has not been completed by the date fixed in the notice issued under clause (*a*), the purchaser may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, work the undertaking or such part thereof pending the completion of the sale.

Provisions where license of local authority is revoked.

6. Where the Local Government revokes the license of a local authority as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, it may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

Purchase of undertaking.

7. (*1*) Where a license has been granted, a local authority shall, on the expiration of such period, not exceeding forty-two years, and of every such subsequent period, not exceeding ten years, as shall be specified in this behalf in the license, have the option of purchasing such portion of the undertaking as is in the area for which it is constituted, and, if the local authority, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to it upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in section 5, clauses (*b*) and (*d*).

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid, if a local authority does not elect to purchase, the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions save that where the Local Government purchases the undertaking or any part thereof under such option the license shall, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation.

(*3*) Where, in exercise of the option conferred by sub-section (*1*), a local authority has elected to purchase the portion of the undertaking which is within the area for which it is constituted, the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions in respect to any portion of the undertaking which is without such area.

(*4*) Not less than twelve months' notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, waive its option of purchase and enter into an agreement with the licensee for the working by him of the undertaking, or such portion thereof as is in the area for which such authority is constituted, until the expiration of the next subsequent period referred to in sub-section (*1*), upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in such agreement.

Provisions where no purchase and license revoked with consent of licensee.

8. Where, on the expiration of any of the periods referred to in section 7, sub-section (*1*), neither the local authority nor the Local Government purchases the undertaking or any portion thereof, and the license is, with the consent of the licensee, revoked, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit :

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months, the Local Government may proceed to take action as provided in section 5, clause (*f*).

Licensee not to purchase, or associate himself with, other licensed undertakings or transfer his undertaking.

9. (*1*) The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associate himself with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy.

(*2*) The licensee shall not at any time transfer his undertaking, or any part thereof, by sale, mortgage, leave, exchange or otherwise without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government.

(*3*) Any agreement relating to any transaction of the nature described in sub-section (*1*)

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or sub-section (2) which may be made without such consent as aforesaid shall be void.

General power for Local Government to vary terms of purchase.

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7 and 8, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, in any license granted under this Act, vary the terms upon which a licensee shall be bound to sell his undertaking.

Annual accounts of licensee.

11. (1) Every licensee shall prepare and render to the Local Government, on or before such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule fix, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed by the said rule.

(2) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Provisions as to the opening and breaking up of streets, railways and tramways.

12. (1) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his license,—

(a) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway within the area of supply;

(b) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any such street, railway or tramway;

(c) lay down and place within the area of supply electric supply-lines and other works;

(d) repair, alter or remove the same; and

(e) do all other acts necessary for the due supply of energy within the area of supply.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee, without the consent of the local authority or of the owner and occupier concerned, as the case may be, to lay down or place any electric supply-line or other work in, through or against any building, or on, over or under any land not dedicated to public use, whereon, whereover or whereunder any electric supply-line or work has not already been lawfully laid down or placed by such licensee:

Provided that any stay or strut required for the sole purpose of securing in position any support of an aërial electric supply-line may be fixed on any building or land or, having been so fixed, may be altered, notwithstanding the objection of the owner or occupier of such building or land, if the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing so directs:

Provided also that if at any time the owne or occupier of any building or land on which any such stay or strut has been fixed shows sufficient cause, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, may by order in writing direct any such stay or strut to be removed or altered.

(3) Every order made by a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police under sub-section (2) shall be subject to revision by the Local Government.

(4) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway or tramway, without the consent of the person by whom the same is repairable, unless with the written consent of the Local Government:

Provided that the Local Government shall not give any such consent as aforesaid, until notice has been given, by advertisement or otherwise as the Local Government may direct, to the person by whom the street, railway, or tramway concerned is repairable, and until all representations or objections received in accordance with the notice have been considered by the Local Government.

Notice of new works.

13. (1) Where the exercise of any of the powers of a licensee in relation to the execution of any works involves the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) Not less than one month before commencing the execution of the works (not being a house-service or the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), the licensee shall serve upon the person or authority responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the repairing authority") or upon the person or authority for the time being entitled to work the railway, tramway, canal or waterway (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), as the case may be, a notice in writing describing the proposed works, together with a detailed plan thereof, on a scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch, or such other scale as the Local Government may approve, and intimating the manner in which, and the time at which, it is proposed to interfere with or alter any existing works, and shall, upon being required to do so by the repairing authority or

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owner, as the case may be, from time to time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired.

(*b*) If the repairing authority intimates to the licensee that it disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may within one week of receiving such intimation appeal to the Local Government, whose decision, after considering the reasons given by the repairing anthority for its action, shall be final.

(*c*) If the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or disapproval to the licensee within one month, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and plan served under clause (*a*).

(*d*) If the owner disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (*a*), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works, or to compensation, or to his obligations to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(*e*) Where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (*d*), the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(*f*) Where the works to be executed consist of the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered, the licensee shall, except in cases of emergency, give to the repairing authority, or to the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works, and, on the expiry of such notice, such works shall be commenced forthwith and shall be carried on with all reasonable despatch and, if possible, both by day and by night until completed.

(*2*) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aërial line without complying with the provisions of sub-section (*1*):

Provided that such aërial line shall be used only until the defect in the under-ground electric supply-line can be made good, and in no case for a period exceeding six weeks, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

Alteration of pipes or wires.

14. (*1*) Any licensee may alter the position of any pipe (not forming, in a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply-lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him.

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely:—

(*a*) Not less than one month before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, together with a plan, on a scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch, or such other scale as the Local Government may approve, describing the proposed alteration, and intimating the time when it is to be commenced, and shall subsequently give such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire.

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(*b*) Within fourteen days after the service of the notice and plan upon the owner, the owner may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice or plan shall be settled by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(*c*) Every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (*b*), shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith.

(*d*) Where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (*b*), or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(*e*) The owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, settled by arbitration.

(*f*) Where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (*e*), he shall not less than forty-eight hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notification in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made; and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator.

(*g*) Where the owner declines to comply, or does not, within the time and in the manner prescribed by a notification served upon him under clause (*f*), comply, with the notification, the operator may himself execute the alteration.

(*h*) All expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (*f*) may be recovered by him from the operator.

(*i*) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Laying of electric supply-lines, or other works near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works.

15. (*1*) Where a licensee requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines (not being service-lines) or other works, near to which any sewer, drain, watercourse or work under the control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any main, pipe, syphon, electric supply-line or other work belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or where any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new mains or pipes (not being service-pipes) or other works, near to which any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly authorized person, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the licensee, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

(*2*) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall temporarily support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(*3*) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the consent of such person and of the Local Government, lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines, or, except with the like consent, employ any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines as conductors for the purpose of supplying energy.

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(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 16-19.)

(*4*) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(*5*) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(*6*) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, water courses or works under its control shall not apply.

Streets, railways or tramways broken up to be reinstated without delay.

16. (*1*) Where any person, in excercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall—

(*a*) immediately cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded;

(*b*) before sunset cause a light, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained until sunrise against or near the part opened or broken up;

(*c*) with all reasonable speed fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up; and,

(*d*) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues.

(*2*) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.

(*3*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (*2*), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Aërial lines.

17. (*1*) Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aërial line along or across any street unless and until the Local Government, after consulting the local authority, has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the methods of construction which he proposes to adopt:

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(*2*) Where any aërial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

(*3*) Where any tree, standing or lying near an aërial line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first class may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(*4*) When disposing of an application under sub-section (*3*), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aërial line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.

Compensation for damage.

18. (*1*) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Power for licensee to enter premises for ascertaining energy consumed, or to remove fittings or other apparatus of licensee.

19. (*1*) A licensee or any person duly authorized by a licensee may at any reasonable time, and on informing the occupier of his intention, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

(*a*) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee;

(*b*) ascertaining the quantity of energy consumed or supplied; or

(*c*) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required, or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(*2*) A licensee or any person authorized as aforesaid may also, in pursuance of a special order in this behalf made by the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police, and after giving not less

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than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the consumer, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

Restrictions on licensee's controlling or interfering with use of energy.

20. (*1*) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 23, sub-section (*2*), or by section 30, sub-section (*6*), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy:

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Obligation on licensee to supply energy.

21. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply:

Provided that no person having a private generating plant shall be entitled to demand a connection with the mains of the licensee in order to use the energy of the licensee only in the event of accident to the plant of such person.

Maximum electrical power.

22. (*1*) The electrical power at which any consumer shall be entitled to be supplied by a licensee, shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption of energy on his premises:

Provided that, where a consumer has required a licensee to supply him at a specified maximum power, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the consumer any expenses incurred by him by reason of the alteration in respect of the service-lines by which energy is supplied to the consumer's premises, or of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon those premises.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to the power at which energy is to be supplied under sub-section (*1*) or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the proviso thereto, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Charges for energy to be made without undue preference.

23. (*1*) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license, and may allow rebates thereon according to the quantity supplied, either in relation to the maximum power to which the consumer is entitled under section 22, or to the total quantity, or to the time at which the supply is needed.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), the licensee may, with the consent of the Local Government, charge at one rate for the supply of energy for lighting purposes, and at other rates for the supply of energy for purposes other than lighting; and no person shall be entitled to utilize for one purpose energy supplied to him at a lower rate for any other purpose.

(*3*) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to any matter provided for in sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Discontinuance of supply to consumer neglecting to pay charge.

24. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in any case in which any difference, or dispute of the nature described in section 30, sub-section (7), has been referred for determination by an Electric Inspector or other person as therein provided until such Inspector or other person has given his decision.

Exemption of electric supply-lines, or other apparatus from attachment in certain cases.

25. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 26-29.)

Protection of railways and canals, docks, wharves and piers.

26. No licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, in any way injure any railway, tramway or canal or (in cases where the licensee is not a local authority) any dock, wharf or pier vested in or controlled by a local authority or obstruct or interfere with the traffic on any railway, tramway or canal.

Protection of telegraphic, telephonic and electric-signalling lines.

27. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to lay down any underground, or place any aërial, electric supply-line or other works, or to make any alterations in any telegraph line, maintained or worked by the Government or by any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, without the previous sanction of the telegraph-authority, to whom the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice in writing of his intention, specifying the course of the works or alterations proposed, the manner in which the works are to be utilized, the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used; and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority for preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

XIII of 1885.

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

(*2*) Every licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(*3*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee and the telegraph-authority or any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as to whether the licensee has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or made alterations in a telegraph line, or worked his undertaking, in contravention of sub-section (*1*), or sub-section (*2*), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council, unless he is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the licensee after the construction of such lines or works, may direct the licensee to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the licensee shall make such alterations or additions accordingly:

XIII of 1885.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line, so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the current transmitted thereby are not altered.

(*4*) Where a licensee makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by such work or by any use made thereof.

Notice of and inquiry into accidents.

28. (*1*) Every licensee shall, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence, send to the Local Government and to the District Magistrate, or in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, notice in writing of any accident by explosion, fire, electric shock or fall of an aërial line and also of any other accident resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of the licensee's works or circuits, or in connection with the same, and also notice of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident

(*2*) The Local Government may also, if it thinks fit, appoint any Electric Inspector or other competent person to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with a licensee's works, or as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of the license and of this Act, so far as these provisions affect the safety of the public, have been complied with by the licensee.

Power for Local Government to interfere in certain cases of default by licensee.

29. If at any time it is established, to the satisfaction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) that a licensee is supplying energy otherwise than by means of a system which has been approved of by the Local Government or (except in accordance

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 30.)

with the provisions of his license) has permitted any part of his circuits to be connected with earth, or

(*b*) that any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee are defective ; or

(*c*) that any works of a licensee or his supply of energy are or is attended with danger to the public safety ;

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the licensee to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

Meters.

30. (*1*) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (such amount or quantity being hereinafter referred to as "the value of the supply") shall be ascertained by means of a duly certified meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter :

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

(*2*) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

(*3*) Where the meter is the property of the consumer, he shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, for so long as the default continues cease to supply energy through the meter.

(*4*) The licensee or any person duly authorized by the licensee shall, at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention, have access to, and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect and replace, any meter whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained ; and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting and replacing, and the procuring the meter to be again duly certified, where that is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than in proper order, be recovered from the consumer ; and where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be determined by arbitration :

Provided that the licensee shall not be at liberty to take off or remove any such meter if any difference or dispute of the nature described in sub-section (7) has arisen until the matter has been determined as therein provided.

(*5*) A consumer shall not connect any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

(*6*) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer to ascertain the value of the supply, the licensee may place upon such premises such meter or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the maximum power taken by the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply :

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall be of a construction and pattern approved of by the Local Government, and shall be fixed and connected with the service-lines in a manner so approved, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the licensee, and shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the licensee and the consumer's terminals.

(*7*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter, whereby the value of the supply as to pressure or quantity is ascertained or to be ascertained, is or is not in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, or as to whether such value has in any case been correctly registered by the meter, the matter shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an Electric Inspector or by a competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf ; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such Inspector or person, ceased to work for a period not exceeding one month, such Inspector or person shall estimate the value of the supply for such period on the basis of the value of the previous supply ; and the decision of such Inspector or person shall be final, and the costs of or incidental to such determination shall be recoverable as such Inspector or person may direct : but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such value.

Explanation.—A meter shall be deemed to be "duly certified" if it is certified by an Electric Inspector or by a competent person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to be a correct meter, and to be of a construction and pattern approved by the Local Government, and to have been fixed and connected with the electric supply-lines in a manner so approved :

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part III.—Restrictions on Use of Energy not supplied under Part II.—Section 31.—Part IV.—General—Sections 32-33.)

Provided that, where any alteration is made in a duly certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the electric supply-lines, it shall cease to be a duly certified meter unless and until it is again duly certified as aforesaid.

PART III.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II.

Use of energy not supplied under Part II to be subject to rules.

31. (1) No person shall, for any purpose, in any street, or in any place in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled or which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, use energy which is not supplied to him under Part II, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such rules as may be made in this behalf under section 33 :

XV of 1881.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

IX of 1890.

Provided also that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, exempt any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon or in connection with which it is generated, from the application of this section or of any such rule as aforesaid.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

Advisory Boards.

32. (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, constitute an Advisory Board.

(2) Every such Board shall consist of—

(a) A Chairman and two other members, or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one other member nominated by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government as the case may be, and

(b) Two members, or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one member nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may by rule prescribe.

(3) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by any member of an Advisory Board in the performance of his duty as such member.

Power for Government to make rules.

33. (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy, and, generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe the form of applications for licenses and the payments to be made in respect thereof;

(b) regulate the publication of notices;

(c) prescribe the manner in which, and the time within which, representations or objections with reference to any application under Part II are to be made;

(d) provide for the preparation and submission of accounts by licensees in a specified form;

(e) provide for the securing of a regular, constant and sufficient supply of energy by licensees to consumers and for the testing at various parts of the system of the regularity and sufficiency of such supply and for the examination of the records of such test by consumers;

(f) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, or by reason of the defective or dangerous condition of, any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

(g) for the purposes of any electric tramway, regulate the employment of insulated returns, or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, in order to prevent fusion or injurious electrolytic action of or on gas or water pipes or other metallic pipes, structures or substances, and to minimise, as far as is reasonably

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.
(Part IV.—General.—Sections 34-37.)

practicable, injurious interference with the electric wires, supply-lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the tramway, or with the currents therein, whether the earth is used as a return or not; and for the like purposes apply or adapt any of the provisions of Part II;

(*h*) provide for preventing telegraph lines and magnetic observatories or laboratories from being injuriously affected by any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

(*i*) provide for the appointment of Electric Inspectors by the Local Government, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, by local authorities, and prescribe the qualifications to be required of such Inspectors, and their remuneration and duties;

(*j*) provide for the appointment of members of Advisory Boards and define the duties and regulate the procedure of such Boards;

(*k*) authorize any Electric Inspector or other officer of a specified rank and class to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy to be, and to carry out tests therein, and to prescribe the facilities to be given to such Inspectors or officers for the purposes of such examinations and tests; and

(*l*) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection and, generally, for the services of Electric Inspectors under this Act.

(*3*) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Further provisions respecting rules.

34. (*1*) The power to make rules under section 33 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*2*) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (*3*) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

(*3*) Where an Advisory Board has been constituted under section 32 by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under sub-section (*2*), be referred, in the case of a rule to be made by the Governor General in Council, to the Advisory Board constituted by the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of a rule to be made by the Local Government, to an Advisory Board constituted by such Government, and the rule shall not be so published until such Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.

(*4*) All rules made under section 33 shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Exercise in certain cases of powers of telegraph-authority.

35. Notwithstanding anything in sections 12 to 18, the Governor General in Council may, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for any purpose, confer upon any public officer or licensee any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under, and subject to the provisions of, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

XIII of 1885.

Arbitration.

36. Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of a licensee, be determined by such person or persons as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party; but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

IX of 1899.

Service of notices, orders or documents.

37. (*1*) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to any person may be served, by post or left,—

(*a*) where the Government is the addressee, at the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department:

(*b*) where a local authority is the addressee, at the office of the local authority:

(*c*) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the company:

X of 1897.

(*d*) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

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(Part IV.—General.—Sections 38-39.)

(2) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

Recovery of sums recoverable under certain provisions of Act.

38. Every sum declared to be recoverable by section 5, clause (*f*), section 6, section 14, sub-section (2), clause (*h*), section 16, sub-section (2), section 17, sub-section (2) or sub-section (4), section 22, sub-section (1), or section 30, sub-section (4) or sub-section (7), and every fee leviable under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person.

Penalties.

39. (1) Whoever dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any energy, shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(2) Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or, with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) Whoever,—

(*a*) being a licensee, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, supplies energy or lays down or places any electric supply-line or works outside the area of supply; or,

(*b*) fails to prevent any variation of pressure exceeding the limits of variation prescribed by the rules made under this Act; or,

(*c*) makes default in complying with any order issued to him by the Local Government under section 29;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence or default, with a daily fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) Whoever uses energy in contravention of the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(5) Whoever—

(*a*) connects any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention; or

(*b*) lays, or causes to be laid, or connects up any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee, without such licensee's consent; or

(*c*) maliciously injures any meter, whereby the value of the supply to a consumer by a licensee is ascertained; or

(*d*) improperly uses the energy of a licensee;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(6) Whoever maliciously extinguishes any electric light supplied for the public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(7) Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply-line, post, pole or lamp or other apparatus connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(8) Whoever, in any case not already provided for by this section, makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any order issued under it, or, in the case of a licensee, with any of the conditions of his license, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with a daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees:

Provided that, where a person has made default in complying with any of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15 and 27, as the case may be, he shall not be so punishable if the Court is of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the offender complied with the said provisions as far as was reasonable in the circumstances.

(9) The penalties imposed by this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license, which the offender may have incurred.

(10) The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2), (5), (6) and (7) shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply also when the acts

The Indian Electricity Act 1903.

(Part IV.—General.—Sections 40-42. The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

made punishable thereunder are committed in the case of energy supplied by or of works belonging to the Government.

Functions of Local Government under Part II in certain places to be performed by Governor General in Council.

40. The powers and duties of the Local Government under Part II shall, when the energy is to be supplied within the limits of any cantonment or of any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or of any building or place in the occupation of Government for naval or military purposes, be exercised and performed by the Governor General in Council.

Protection for acts done in good faith.

41. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer, or any servant of a local authority, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under this Act.

Repeals and savings.

XIII of 1887. Ben. Act. II. of 1895. Ben. Act I. of 1902.

42. (*1*) The Electricity Act, 1887, the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, and the Howrah Bridge Electric Lighting Act, 1902, are hereby repealed:

Provided that nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed to affect the terms of any license granted before the commencement of this Act under the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, or any provisions of that Act or any rule made thereunder having reference to any such license.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the terms of any other license which has been granted or of any agreement which has been made by or with the sanction of the Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II.

[*See section 4, sub-section (1), clause (f).*]

Security and accounts.

Security for execution of works of licensee not being local authority.

I. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to giving security shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) The licensee shall, within a period of six months after the commencement of the license and before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the license throughout the area of supply.

(*b*) The licensee shall also, within six months after the commencement of the license or within such extended period as may be approved by the Local Government and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, deposit or secure, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, such sum if any as may be fixed by the license or, if not so fixed, by the Local Government.

(*c*) The said sum deposited or secured by the licensee under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released to him in equal moieties, when and so soon as it may be certified by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf that amounts equal to the sums so to be repaid or released have been expended by the licensee upon works executed for the purposes of the undertaking, or that distributing mains have been duly laid down by the licensee in every street or part of a street in which he is required to lay them down within a limited time, or shall be repaid or released at such earlier dates, and by such instalments, as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*d*) Where the area of supply includes two or more local areas for which local authorities are constituted, the Local Government may require the deposit to be made or the security to be given in respect of such local areas severally, and in that case the deposit or security shall be repaid or released separately as to each local area.

Audit of accounts of licensee not being local authority.

II. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to the audit of accounts shall apply, namely :—

(*a*) The annual statement of accounts of the undertaking shall, before being rendered to the Local Government under section 11 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, be examined and audited by such person as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and the remuneration of the auditor shall be such as the Local Government may direct, and his remuneration and all expenses incurred by him in or about the execution of his duties, to such an amount as the Local Government shall approve, shall be paid by the licensee on demand.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

(*b*) The licensee shall afford to the auditor, his clerks and assistants, access to all such books and documents relating to the undertaking as are necessary for the purposes of the audit, and shall, when required, furnish to him and them all vouchers and information requisite for that purpose, and afford to him and them all facilities for the proper execution of his and their duty.

(*c*) The audit shall be made and conducted in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(*d*) Any report made by the auditor, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may direct, shall be appended to the annual statement of accounts of the licensee, and shall thenceforth form part thereof.

Separate accounts.

III. The licensee shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, at all times keep the accounts of the capital employed for the purposes of the undertaking distinct from the accounts kept by him of any other undertaking or business.

Nature and mode of supply.

Systems of supply.

IV. Energy shall be supplied by the licensee only by means of some system approved in writing by the Local Government, and save as otherwise provided by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, the licensee shall not permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth unless the connection is for the time being approved by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the telegraph-authority.

Provisions as to electric railways and tramways.

V. Where and in so far as energy is supplied to a tramway for purposes of electric traction, the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) The licensee shall employ either insulated metallic returns, or uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, save in the case of vehicles in which the motive power is entirely self-contained.

(*b*) The licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, placing and maintaining his electric supply-lines and circuits, and other works of all descriptions, and also in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, by fusion or electrolytic action, any gas or water pipes, or other metallic pipes, structures or substances.

Compulsory works.

Power of Local Government to order licensee to lay down distributing mains.

VI. The licensee shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of his license, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such streets or parts of streets as the Local Government may, by order in writing issued within six months of the commencement of the license, direct.

Provisions as to laying electric supply-lines under special agreement.

VII. Every licensee shall, not less than one month before commencing to lay in any street any electric supply-line for the supply of energy to any particular consumer, and not for the purposes of general supply, serve upon the local authority (if any) and upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the electric supply-line so to be laid, a notice stating that the licensee intends to lay the electric supply-line, and intimating that, if within the said period any two or more of such owners or occupiers require in accordance with the provisions of the license that a supply shall be given to their premises, the necessary distributing main will be laid by the licensee at the same time as the electric supply-line intended for the particular consumer.

Provisions as to laying down of further distributing mains.

VIII. (*1*) Where, after the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the license, a requisition is made by six or more owners or occupiers of premises in or upon any street or part of street within the area of supply or by the Local Government or a local authority charged with the public lighting thereof, requiring the licensee to provide and lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such street or part thereof, the licensee shall comply within six months with the requisition, unless,—

(*a*) where it is made by such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the owners or occupiers making it do not, within fourteen clear days after the service on them by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding themselves to take or guaranteeing that there shall be taken, a supply of energy for not less than three years to such amount as will in the aggregate produce annually, at the current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee; or,

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

(*b*) where it is made by the Local Government or a local authority, the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, does not, within the like period, tender a like agreement binding itself to take a supply of energy for not less than three years for the public lighting of such street or part thereof.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee, and such owners, occupiers or local authority as to the sufficiency of the security offered under this clause, or as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration.

(*3*) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(*4*) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

Requisition for supply to owners or occupiers in vicinity.

IX. (*1*) Where a requisition is made by the owners or occupiers of any premises situate within one hundred yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy in accordance with the requisition, unless the person making it fails, within fourteen days after the service on him by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, to tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee:

Provided, first, that the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property, shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition:

Provided, secondly, that the licensee may, after he has furnished a supply of energy for any premises, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier within seven days after the date of the service of the notice, to give him security for the payment of all money which may become due to him in respect of the supply, in case the owner or occupier has not already given that security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and, if the owner or occupier fails to comply with the terms of the notice, the licensee may discontinue to supply energy for such premises so long as such failure continues:

Provided, thirdly, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid adopts any form of lamp or burner, or uses the energy supplied to him by the licensee for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner, so as to interfere unduly or improperly with the efficient supply of energy to any other person by the licensee, or fails to keep his meter in proper order, the licensee may discontinue the supply of energy for such premises so long as such lamp or burner is so adopted, or the energy is so used or dealt with, or the meter is not kept in proper order, as the case may be:

Provided, fourthly, that the licensee shall not be bound to furnish a supply of energy to any premises if an Electric Inspector or other competent person appointed by the Local Government is satisfied that the electric line, fittings, works and apparatus therein are not in good order and condition and are likely to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee or by other persons:

Provided, fifthly, that in the event of any alterations of, or additions to, any electric wires fittings, works or apparatus within such premises as aforesaid, all such alterations or additions shall be notified to the licensee by the owner or occupier before being connected to the source of supply, with a view to their being examined and tested: and

Provided, sixthly, that, in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which the licensee can prove, to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf,—

(*a*) that it is already loaded up to its full-current-carrying capacity, or

(*b*) that, in case of a larger amount of current being transmitted by it, the loss of pressure will seriously affect the efficiency of the supply to other consumers in the vicinity,

the licensee may refuse to accede to the requisition for such reasonable period, not exceeding six months, as such officer may think sufficient for the purpose of amending the distributing main or laying down a further distributing main,

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the security offered by such owner or occupier or as to the improper use of energy, or as to any alleged defect in any wires, fittings, works or apparatus, or as to any alleged excess or defect in the pressure or quantity of the energy supplied, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration.

(*3*) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(*4*) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

Supply for public lamps.

X. (*1*) Where a requisition is made by the Local Government or by a local authority requiring the licensee to supply for a period of not less than one year energy for any public lamps within the distance of one hundred yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy for such lamps in such quantities as the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may require.

(*2*) The provisions contained in the first, fourth, fifth and sixth provisos to sub-clause (*1*) and in sub-clause (*2*) of Clause IX shall, so far as may be, apply to every case in which a requisition for the supply of energy is made under this clause as if the Local Government or local authority were an owner or occupier within the meaning of those provisions.

Charges.

Methods of charging.

XI. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

(*a*) by the actual amount of energy so supplied; or

(*b*) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or

(*c*) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided, first, that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any consumer who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to charge him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not, except with the consent of the consumer, charge him by another method:

Provided, secondly, that, before commencing to supply energy through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied; and, where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, to the local authority (if any) concerned, and to every consumer of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing main:

Provided, thirdly, that, if the consumer is provided with a duly certified meter for the purposes of ascertaining the value of the supply and the licensee changes the method of charging for the energy supplied by him from the distributing main, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing a new duly certified meter if such is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply according to the new method of charging.

Maximum charges.

XII. The price charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maximum fixed by his license, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method:

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government considers or is satisfied that the maximum so fixed or approved as aforesaid should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be mentioned therein:

Provided, also, that where an order in pursuance of the foregoing proviso has been made, no further order altering the maximum fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of seven years.

Charge for supply for public lamps.

XIII. The price to be charged by the licensee and to be paid to him for energy supplied for the public lamps, and the mode in which those charges are to be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, and, where any difference or dispute arises the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

The Indian Electricity Act 1903.

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

Testing and inspection.

Licensee to establish testing station and keep instruments for testing.

XIV. The licensee shall, at any place within reasonable distance from any main, establish at his own cost and keep in proper condition such number of testing stations as the Local Government may direct for the purpose of testing the supply of energy in the main, and shall supply and keep in proper condition thereat, and on all premises from which he supplies energy, such instruments for testing as the Local Government may approve, and shall connect all such testing stations, by means of proper and sufficient electric supply-lines, with the distributing mains, and shall supply energy to each testing station for the purpose of testing.

Licensee to give facilities for testing.

XV. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing of his generating, converting and testing stations and all other parts of his electric system and for the reading, testing and inspection of instruments.

Representation of licensee at testings.

XVI. The licensee may, on each occasion of the testing of any distributing main or electric supply-line or the testing or inspection of any instruments, be represented by an agent who may be present but shall not interfere with the testing or inspection.

Testing of mains.

XVII. On the occasion of the testing of any main of the licensee by an Electric Inspector, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the licensee, and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and in such manner as the Electric Inspector may think fit; but, except under the provisions of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government, the Electric Inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the mains of the licensee at any points other than those at which the licensee has reserved for himself access to the same:

Provided that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by or required by the Electric Inspector for the purpose of any such testing as aforesaid:

Provided, also, that the testing shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans.

Plan of area of supply to be made and kept open for inspection.

XVIII. (*1*) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line and the height above or the depth below the surface of all his then existing mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works for the time being in existence. The licensee shall also, if so required by the Local Government, cause to be made sections showing the level of all his existing distributing mains and underground works other than service-lines.

(*2*) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch or to such other scale as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*3*) Every such section shall be drawn to a horizontal scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch and to a vertical scale which shall not be smaller than eleven feet to an inch, or to such other horizontal and vertical scales as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*4*) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was so made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and copies thereof shall be supplied on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(*5*) The licensee shall, if required by the Local Government, or, where the licensee is not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply to the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee.

Additional notice of certain works.

Notice to Electric Inspector.

XIX. On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 13 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, the licensee shall, in addition to any other notices which he may be required to give, serve upon the Electric Inspector or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the area of supply a notice in writing stating that he is about to commence the works and the nature and position of the same.

I. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Government of Indi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1897.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1897; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IX of 1897.

1. This Act may be called the Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1903. Short title.

2. For section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, the following section shall be substituted, namely :— IX of 1897. Substitution of new section for section 4, Act IX, 1897.

"4. (1) Compulsory deposits in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not be liable to any attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by a subscriber to, or depositor in, any such Fund, and neither the Official Assignee nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be entitled to, or have any claim on, any such compulsory deposit. Protection to deposits and other sums in certain cases. XIV of 1882.

(2) Any sum standing to the credit of any subscriber to, or depositor in, any such Fund at the time of his decease and payable under the rules of the Fund or under this Act to the widow or the children, or partly to the widow and partly to the children, of the subscriber or depositor, or to such person as may be authorized by law to receive payment on her or their behalf, shall vest in the widow or the children, or partly in the widow and partly in the children, as the case may be, free from any debt or other liability incurred by the deceased, or incurred by the widow or by the children, or by any one or more of them, before the death of such subscriber or depositor.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (2) shall apply in the case of any such subscriber or depositor as aforesaid dying before the thirteenth day of March, 1903."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VI OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (XX of 1882.)

1. This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1903. (Short title.)

2. For sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely:— (XX of 1882. Amendment of Act XX of 1882, sections 16 and 17.)

"16. A currency note for five rupees, issued from any town not situate in Burma, shall be a legal tender at any place in British India except Burma, (Notes where legal tender.)

a currency note for five rupees, issued from any town in Burma, shall be a legal tender at any place in Burma, and

a currency note for any amount exceeding five rupees shall be a legal tender at any place within the Circle from which the note was issued,

for the amount expressed in the note, in payment or on account of—

(*a*) any revenue or other claim, to the amount of five rupees and upwards, due to the Government of India, and

(*b*) any sum of five rupees and upwards, due by the Government of India or by any body corporate or person in British India:

Provided that no currency note shall be deemed to be a legal tender by the Government of India at any office of issue.

"17. (*1*) A currency note for five rupees, issued from any town not situate in Burma, shall be payable at any office of issue not situate in Burma. (Notes where payable.)

(*2*) A currency note for five rupees, issued from any town in Burma, shall be payable only at an office of issue in such town.

(*3*) A currency note for any amount exceeding five rupees shall be payable only—

(*a*) at an office of issue of the town from which it was issued, and

(*b*) in the case of notes issued from any town not situate in Burma, also at the Presidency-town of the Presidency within which that town is situate."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

X of 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1903.

X of 1889.

Amendment of section 47, and substitution of new section for section 48, Act X, 1889.

2. In section 47 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the proviso shall be omitted; and for section 48 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Port-dues not to be chargeable in certain cases.

"48. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of—

(*a*) any pleasure-yacht, or

(*b*) any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or

(*c*) any vessel which, having entered any port within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, leaves it within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo."

Substitution of new entry for entry in column 4, Part I, First Schedule, Act X, 1889.

3. For the first entry in the fourth column of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of mail-steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days."

Addition of proviso to *explanation* I, Part II, First Schedule, Act X, 1889.

4. To *explanation* I of Part II of the said Schedule to the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, for the purpose of the levy of port-dues, a vessel shall not be deemed, during one and the same voyage, to be both a coasting ship or steamer and a foreign ship or steamer, but port-dues shall, in respect of such voyage, be leviable on such vessel either as a coasting or as a foreign ship or steamer, whichever rate is the higher."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1903.

No. 194-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Wednesday, the 25th March 1903, starting by special train from Howrah at 8 P.M., Calcutta time.

His Excellency will visit Chakia (Benares), Allahabad, Rewah, Gwalior and Kasauli, and arrive at Simla on the 24th April at 2 P.M.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Simla will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring, C.V O., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.

Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.

F. W. Latimer, Esq., C.I.E., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

All communications, connected with business of a mere routine nature, should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

EVERARD BARING, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1903.

No. 1061.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st June 1903.

Draft amendments.

I. For paragraph 2 of Rule 8, which runs as follows :—

"Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision,"

the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that any explosive other than explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose, or in any of such private magazines as the said Government may have notified as being suitable for this purpose Any such explosive of British manufacture may also be transported by rail to any of such private magazines previous to the grant of an importation license. The Governor General in Council may extend to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision the privilege of landing granted by this proviso, but such explosives may not be transported by rail until an importation license has been granted."

II. In rule 10, after the words "An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the Ports of Calcutta" the words "(including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour)" shall be inserted.

III. In the second clause of rule 15, for the words "All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage," the words "All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall forthwith be deposited in a place or magazine set apart or notified under the proviso to rule 8" shall be substituted.

IV. At the end of condition 3 to License Form A attached to the rules, the words "except in the case of explosives despatched to places or magazines set apart or notified under the proviso to rule 8" shall be added.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 136.—The services of Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 138.—The services of Mr. H. T. Morgan, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 17th January 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 10th March 1903.

No. 277.—The services of Captain E. J. O'Meara, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 279.—The services of Major G. B. French, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 281.—The services of Captain T. B. Kelly, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 509.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 5th March 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

"Only medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Egypt".

The 13th March 1903.

No. 514.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Sriperumbudur in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Bhashyakaraswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Kadambattúr, Tiruvallúr, Sevvápet Road, Tinnanur and Avadi on the Madras Railway and Wálajábád, Singaperumálkóyil, Vandalúr and Gúduváncheri on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 16th April to the 2nd May 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Bhashyakaraswami at Sriperumbudur.

No. 520.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Pushpagiri in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing festival of Sri Chennakeswaraswami and Sri Vaidyanathaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gangayapalle, Kamalapuram, Krishnapuram and Cuddapah on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 23rd April to the 2nd May 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the festival at Pushpagiri.

No. 525.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailam in the Tindivanam taluq of the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Villupuram, Vikravándi, Mailam, Tindivanam and Olakkúr on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 25th March to the 10th April 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival at Mailam.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th March 1903.

No. 463.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Stevens, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 31st March 1903, or the subsequent date in which he may avail himself of it, to the 10th November 1903.

No. 465.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Hill, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 17th March 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 3rd September 1903.

No. 467.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice Hill, or until further orders.

No. 468.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. B. G. Geidt, Indian Civil Service, at present officiating as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Rampini, to officiate, with effect from the date of his relief by the latter as a Judge of that Court, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Stevens who has been granted furlough up to the 10th November 1903.

No. 473.—Mr. H. T. Hyde, Administrator General of Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 18th March 1903, privilege leave for one month and nine days, and, in continuation, furlough for seven months and twenty-one days.

No. 474.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal, *vice* Mr. H. T. Hyde, who has been granted nine months' leave with effect from the 18th March 1903.

POLICE.

The 13th March 1903.

No. 229.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police:—

Captain H. S. Shaw, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

Captain C. Barnett, 31st Burma Infantry.

Captain W. H. Prendergast, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Captain R. F. Warburton, 2/5 Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant J. C. McKenna, 10th Jat Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 126.—The Reverend C. R. T. Winckley, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment, is appointed to be second Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, as a temporary measure, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

H. H RISLEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1903.

No. 839—35-2.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. T. H. Holland to be Director, Geological Survey of India, Mr. H. H. Hayden, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is promoted to be Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 25th February 1903.

METEOROLOGY.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 438—23-4.—Mr. G. W. Küchler, M.A., Second Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted leave without pay for eight months with effect from the 31st March 1903, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it. Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to act as Second Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Küchler or until further orders.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th March 1903.

No. 1246 L. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to pargana Barabhum in the District of Manbhum the first paragraph of section 5 of Bengal Regulation XXIX of 1814 (*A Regulation for the Settlement of certain Mahals in the District of Birbhum, usually denominated the Ghatwali Mahals*) in the following restricted and modified form :—

Paragraph 1 of section 5 of Bengal Regulation XXIX of 1814, as extended to pargana Barabhum.

Should any of the ghatwals at any time fail to pay the amount of any decree obtained against him in a competent Court for the rent of his tenure, or for any sum payable in respect of his tenure under the Cess Act, 1880, it shall be competent for the Commissioner, if written application is made to him by the decree-holder within three years from the date of the decree, or (if the decree was made before the date of this notification, and the execution thereof has not at that date been barred by limitation) within six months from the date of this notification, either—

To make over the tenure of such defaulter to any person whom the Commissioner may approve, on the condition of his paying the amount of the decree, and also on the same conditions in respect to the payment in future of rent and cesses and the performance of the

duties for the maintenance of the public peace to which the defaulter was liable at the time when the tenure was so made over ; or

to cause the tenure of such defaulter to be sold by public auction, in satisfactoin of the arrears due from him, under the procedure prescribed in Act XI of 1859 (*An Act to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), and subject to all provisions of that Act, so far as they can be made applicable, and subject also to the same conditions in respect to the payment in future of rent and cesses and the performance of the duties for the maintenance of the public peace to which the defaulter was liable at the time of the sale ; or

to dispose of the case in such manner as shall be judged by the Commissioner proper.

E. EARLE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th March 1903.

No. 419-G.—Captain R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), is confirmed as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 5th January 1903.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 1228-I. A.—Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is appointed to be Principal of the Mayo College in Ajmer, with effect from the 3rd March 1903, *vice* Mr. H. Sherring.

The 13th March 1903.

No. 1244-I. B.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States, and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway, and the Southern Punjab Railway, respectively, lying within the said States (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said portions of land :

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of criminal justice within the aforesaid portions of land, namely :—

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely :—

Number and year.	Short title.
Act XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.
V of 1861	The Police Act, 1861.
VI of 1864	The Whipping Act, 1864.
I of 1871	The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.
III of 1888	The Police Act, 1888.
V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court having jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided also that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be subject to the modification that trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Judge, be without the aid of jury or assessors.

(2) There shall be a Railway Magistrate for each section of the aforesaid lands, as described in the first column of the Schedule, or for any two or more groups of such sections.

(3) A Railway Magistrate shall be such person as the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the Punjab may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint; and he shall exercise, within the section or sections for which he is appointed, the powers conferable on a District Magistrate under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the powers of a District Magistrate as described in that Code, respectively:

Provided that, in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of a Railway Magistrate to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

(4) Each of the officers mentioned in the fourth column of the Schedule shall exercise within the sections described in the first column thereof opposite his name, the powers of a Court of Session. Each such officer may take cognizance of an offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of an offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(5) The Court mentioned in the fifth column of the Schedule shall exercise, in respect of all the aforesaid lands, the powers of a High Court, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the officers mentioned in the third and fourth columns of the Schedule.

(6) The powers conferred by this Notification upon the Chief Court of the Punjab may be exercised in British India.

(7) The provisions of clauses (2) to (6) (both inclusive) of this Notification apply to all proceedings except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this Notification which shall be carried on as if this Notification had not been issued.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	STATE.	District Magistrate, invested with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court.
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway:—				
the sections in Maler Kotla territory.	Maler Kotla .	The Railway Magistrate	The Commissioner, Jullundur.	The Chief Court of the Punjab.
the sections in Jind, Nabha and Patiala territory.	Jind, Nabha and Patiala.	Ditto . .	The Political Agent, Phulkian States.	Ditto.
Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway:—				
the section between Rajpura and Dhuri junctions.	Nabha and Patiala.	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
the section between Dhuri and Bhatinda junctions.	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Southern Punjab Railway:—				
the section in Jind territory.	Jind . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.
the two sections between Jind and Budhlada stations.	Patiala . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.
the two sections between Budhlada and Gaddarbaha stations.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto.

No. 1245-I. B.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States, and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the

Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway and the Southern Punjab Railway, respectively, lying within the said States (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of civil justice within the aforesaid portions of land:—

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely:—

Number and year.	Short title.
Act X of 1865	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.
" VII of 1870	The Court-fees Act, 1870.
" I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
" IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
" III of 1877	The Indian Registration Act, 1877.
" XV of 1877	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.
" V of 1881	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
" XIV of 1882	The Code of Civil Procedure.
" XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
" IX of 1887	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.
" VII of 1889	The Succession Certificates Act, 1889.
" VI of 1898	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.
" II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court having jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

(2) Each of the officers mentioned in the third column of the Schedule shall exercise, within the sections described opposite his name in the first column of the Schedule, the powers of a Divisional Court as defined in section 22 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884).

(3) The Court mentioned in the fourth column of the Schedule shall exercise, in respect of all the aforesaid lands, the powers of the Chief Court as described in the said Punjab Courts Act, 1884, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions and orders of the said Divisional Court and for all other purposes whatever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said lands.

(4) The powers conferred by this Notification upon the Chief Court of the Punjab may be exercised in British India.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Railway.	State.	Divisional Court.	Chief Court.
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway—the sections in Maler Kotla territory.	Maler Kotla	Commissioner, Jullundur	The Chief Court of the Punjab
the sections in Jind, Nabha and Patiala territory.	Jind, Nabha and Patiala.	The Political Agent, Phulkian States.	Ditto
Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway—the sections between Rajpura and Bhatinda junctions.	Nabha and Patiala	Ditto	Ditto
Southern Punjab Railway—the sections in Jind territory, and the four sections between Jind and Gaddarbaha stations.	Jind and Patiala	Ditto	Ditto

No. 1246-I.B.—Whereas the Chiefs of Bahawalpur, Bikaner, Jind, Maler Kotla, Nabha and Patiala have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, by the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway and by the Southern Punjab Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to and modifications in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3063-I.B., dated the 13th August, 1897, namely:—

(*a*) After the entries relating to the Kotri-Rohri Railway, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway.	Jind	...	The Government of the Punjab.
	Maler Kotla	...	
	Nabha	...	
	Patiala	...	

(*b*) After the entries relating to the Rajpipla State Railway, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway .	Nabha	...	The Government of the Punjab.
	Patiala	...	

(*c*) For the entries relating to the Southern Punjab Railway, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

Southern Punjab Railway .	Bahawalpur	...	The Government of the Punjab.
	Bikaner	...	
	Jind	...	
	Patiala	...	

L. W. DANE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1903.

No. 1443-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt vinegar (in casks) and green copperas, imported into British India on or after the 24th February 1903, from all customs duty in excess of two and a half *per cent. ad valorem.*

E. N. BAKER,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th March 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 203.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:--

Second-Lieutenant Colin Campbell McLennan, 30th January 1903.

No. 204.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

William Stuart Smith, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Double Company Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, dated 14th January 1903.

Arthur Edward Every Sargeant, 2nd Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, officiating Double Company Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, dated 10th January 1903.

John Matson, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, dated 10th January 1903.

Hay Stewart Mitchell, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Double Company Officer, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, dated 8th February 1903.

Alfred Ernest Mahon, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, Double Company Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, dated 12th February 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Cuthbert Gurney Hoare, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Squadron Officer, 2nd Central India Horse, dated 13th February 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 205.—Captain W. A. M. Bruce, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, and Assistant Secretary, *ex-officio* to the Government of India, Military Department, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Captain B. Scott, appointed to special duty.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 206.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain F. C. Lane, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 2nd May 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 207.—Captain A. H. Babington, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, with effect from the 3rd March 1903.

No. 208.—The services of Mr. I. H. W. Dalrymple-Clark of the Bengal Police Service, the Superintendent of Government Kheddahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 209.—Mr. F. Cartland, Registrar, Military Department, is granted privilege leave for two months under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th February 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 210.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th January 1903, page 531.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 27th January 1903.

* * * * * * * * *

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA)

* * * * * * * * * * * *

33rd Battalion, Lieutenant L. W. Colledge, 2nd-Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers, Indian Army, is removed from the Army, His Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated 3rd January 1903.

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ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 211.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs that the changes noted below be carried out in respect to the Hyderabad Contingent, with effect from the 1st April 1903, or such later date as may be found suitable.

2. The Cantonments of Jalna, Hingoli, Mominabad and Raichore will be vacated as soon as possible and handed over to His Highness the Nizam's Government in communication with the Resident. Ellichpore will be temporarily maintained as a Military Cantonment pending the provision of accommodation elsewhere. The Cantonments of Bolarum and Aurangabad will be retained with the following garrisons :—

Bolarum—1 Regiment of Cavalry.
2 Regiments of Infantry.
Aurangabad—1 Regiment of Cavalry.
2 Regiments of Infantry.

Cavalry.

3. The 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, will be broken up at Mominabad, and its three squadrons transferred to the 1st, 2nd and 4th Lancers, as detailed below, thus giving these regiments the four-squadron organisation which obtains generally throughout the Native Cavalry. The British Officers will be absorbed as may be directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

1 Squadron of Hindustani Musalmans to the 1st Lancers.
1 Squadron of Sikhs to the 2nd Lancers.
1 Squadron of Jats to the 4th Lancers.

4. The 1st, 2nd and 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, will be delocalised and transferred to the Bombay Command retaining their present nomenclature until further orders

5 The class constitution of these three regiments will be as follows :—

1st Hyderabad Contingent Lancers.

1 Squadron of Sikhs.
1 Squadron of Hindustani Musalmans.
1 Squadron of Dekhani Musalmans.
1 Squadron of Jats.

2nd Hyderabad Contingent Lancers.

1 Squadron of Dekhani Musalmans.
2 Squadrons of Sikhs.
1 Squadron of Jats.

4th Hyderabad Contingent Lancers.

2 Squadrons of Jats.
1 Squadron of Sikhs.
1 Squadron of Hindustani Musalmans.

6. The strength of these three regiments will be as follows :—

British Officers.

1 Commandant.
4 Squadron Commanders.
5 Squadron Officers (including Quarter Master).
1 Adjutant.
1 Medical Officer.

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Native Ranks.

1 Risaldar Major.
3 Risaldars.
4 Ressaidars.
1 Woordie Major (Ressaidar).
8 Jemadars.
1 Kot Duffadar Major.
1 Farrier Major.
40 Duffadars (including 1 Quarter Master Duffadar and 8 Kot Duffadars).
40 Naicks.
8 Trumpeters (including 1 Trumpet Major).
510 Sowars (including 16 Farriers, 1 Armourer, 1 Assistant Armourer, 4 Ward Orderlies and 6 Soldier Clerks).
8 Camel Sowars.

625

7. The rates of pay, good-conduct pay, staff pay, pension and conditions of service of fighting men and followers of these regiments will be those authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 46-B (7), 68-B (4), 87, 407-I, 407-II, 522 (*a*) and 625, for regiments of Bombay Cavalry. Their establishments of followers will also be identical with those of the latter.

8. Native Officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of these three regiments who do not accept delocalisation and the new conditions of service, will be allowed to take their discharge, and if eligible, will be granted the gratuities or pensions to which they may be entitled under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 19, 21 (column headed Hyderabad Contingent) and 522 (*b*). They will also be granted free passages by rail to their homes for themselves and their families.

9. Native Officers, Non-commissioned officers and men transferred to the 1st, 2nd and 4th Hyderabad Contingent Lancers from the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, who may be in excess of the authorised establishment of their ranks, will be absorbed therein as vacancies occur. Such of them as may be in receipt of brevet or staff pay will continue to draw the same until absorbed in their appointment. Men holding the appointments of Quarter-Master Duffadar, Trumpet Major, and English or Vernacular Schoolmaster, will continue to draw the rates of pay laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 69 (2) and 69(4); but future incumbents will be restricted to the rates prescribed for Bombay Cavalry in Articles 68-B (4) and 48 or 68-F *idem*.

10. The appointment of paid Lance Duffadar, authorised for Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry by Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 69 (2), will be abolished. Under the new organisation detailed in paragraphs 3 and 5, Non-commissioned officers holding these appointments will be appointed Naicks.

11. The appointment of Persian Schoolmaster, authorised for Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry by Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 48, will be abolished. Present incumbents, if civilians, will be discharged on the gratuity or pension to which they may be entitled by regulations.

12. The Chunda and other regimental funds will be dealt with under orders which will be issued hereafter by the Commander-in-Chief.

13. The certified cost of any change of uniform, saddlery or equipment, entailed by the transfer of British Officers will be allowed up to a maximum of R500 each. Commanding Officers of regiments receiving transfers of Native Officers, Non-commissioned officers, or men, will submit for sanction, to the Adjutant General in India, a statement showing the changes entailed by such transfers on the native ranks, together with an estimate of their cost These estimates, when approved by the Commander-in-Chief, will be sufficient authority for the payment of actual expenditure incurred, up to the limit of such approved estimate.

Artillery.

14. No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, will be at once disbanded, the native ranks being discharged on the special terms set forth in the Appendix to this order. The Battery horses will be returned to the Remount Department, and the guns, equipment, etc., to the Ordnance Department.

The remaining three batteries will remain undisturbed for the present.

Infantry.

15. The six Infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent will be delocalised and transferred to the Madras Command retaining their present nomenclature until further orders.

16. The strength of these six regiments will be as follows:—

British Officers.

1 Commandant.
4 Double Company Commanders.
5 Double Company Officers.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter Master.
1 Medical Officer.
—
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Native Ranks.

1 Subadar Major.
7 Subadars.
8 Jemadars (including 1 Native Adjutant).
40 Havildars (including 1 Quarter Master Havildar and 8 Colour Havildars).
40 Naicks.
16 Drummers and Buglers (including 1 Drum and 1 Fife Major).
720 Sepoys (including 1 Armourer, 1 Assistant Armourer, four Ward Orderlies and six Soldier Clerks).

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17. The rates of pay, good-conduct pay, staff pay, pension and conditions of service of fighting men and followers of the six regiments of infantry will be those authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 46-C, 68-D, 87, 401-I, 401 III, 522 (*a*) and 625 for Infantry regiments of the Bengal Command. Their establishments of followers will also be indentical with those of the latter.

18. Native Officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of these six regiments who do not accept delocalisation and the new conditions of service will be allowed to take their discharge, and, if eligible, will be granted the gratuities or pensions to which they may be entitled under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 19 and 522 (*b*), as for Hyderabad Contingent. They will also be granted free passages by rail to their homes for themselves and their families.

19. The appointment of Havildar Major now allowed for each Infantry regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent will be abolished. Present incumbents will, however, be allowed to continue in their appointment until they are absorbed. The bass drummers, fifers, drummers and buglers now serving in these regiments will continue to draw their present rates of pay, but future enlistments, which will be in the ranks of bugler and drummer only, will be restricted to the rates of pay laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 46-C (1).

20. The percentage of families allowed to reside in the regimental lines will, in the case of the six Infantry regiments, be that prescribed for Infantry regiments of the Bengal Command.

21. In lieu of the marching batta authorised by Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 106, for Infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent when marching in relief or on ordinary duty, all native ranks of the six regiments of Infantry will, in future, be provided with Government transport.

General Instructions.

22. The accounts of the Cavalry regiments will be transferred to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay. Those of the Infantry regiments and of the Batteries to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras. They will be incorporated in the ordinary Army Estimates.

23. Instructions as to the disposal of the Hyderabad Contingent Civil Police, and the Cantonment and Abkari Funds will be issued by the Hon'ble the Resident, Hyderabad.

24. The Staff appointments of the Hyderabad Contingent will be abolished as follows after the 1st April 1903:—

General Officer Commanding—from date of his transfer to another Command.

Assistant Adjutant General*—from 1st July 1903.

Military Secretary to the Resident—from 31st July 1903.

Station Staff Officers—from the date their respective stations are vacated by troops.

25. Any subsidiary instructions that may be required in order to give effect to these orders will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

* When the General Officer Commanding is transferred to another Command the Assistant Adjutant General will be temporarily placed on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding, Secunderbad District, to assist his staff with Hyderabad Contingent questions up to 1st July.

APPENDIX.

Terms of discharge applicable to the Native Ranks of No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, on disbandment.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
To native officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of 25 years' service and upwards.	To native officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of over 15 and less than 25 years' service.	To native officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of more than 10 and less than 15 years' service.	To native officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of more than 5 and less than 10 years' service.	To native officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service.	To public followers.
* The superior rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	The ordinary rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	Two-thirds of ordinary rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	A gratuity of one month's pay, including good-conduct pay, for each year of service.	A gratuity of three months' pay, including good-conduct pay.	The rate of pension or gratuity to which they are entitled under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, or the Civil Pension Code.

* The ordinary rate in the case of Naicks of Drivers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 212.—Conductor Henry Clarke, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th February 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 213.—Subject to His Majesty's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

John Sutton Edward Western, 23rd February 1903.

No. 214.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

7th March 1903.

Ernest Frederick Orton.
Robert John Cuming.
Bertram Charles Kauntze.
Bernard Underwood Nicolay.
Duncan Alured Elmsly Will.
William Ogilvie Grant.
James David Stirling, D.S.O.
Gustavus Arthur Perreau.
Robert James Hilson.
Walter John Lambert.
Harold Tatum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 215.—Serjeants Andrew Franklin Brining and Joseph Valentine Francies are granted the temporary rank of Sub-Conductor whilst holding the appointment of First and Second Assistant Master, respectively, at the Thomason College, Rurki.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 216.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

14th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Aulia Khan, from the 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Bombay Grenadiers.

Colour Havaldar Ramchand Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ajudhia Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

12th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Sada Sukh, to be Subadar, and Colour Havaldar Bhura Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chaju Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January 1903.

13th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldar Kana Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwan Ram promoted, with effect from the 23rd January 1903.

30th Baluch Infantry.

Colour Havaldar Sultan Muhammad, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kurban Hussain Shah, dismissed the service, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Jemadar Virji, to be Subadar, *vice* Mungal, pensioned, with effect from the 28th December 1902.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

Jemadars Kana and Manji, to be Subadars, *vice* Debi Singh and Megha, respectively, invalided, with effect from the 13th January 1903.

REWARDS.

No. 217.—No. 186, first class Hospital Assistant Ram Rao Gungadhar (Bombay), is promoted to second class Senior Hospital Assistant, supernumerary, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 21st April 1902, for good services rendered in Uganda.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 218.—The undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1904, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Articles 334 to 340, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, and paragraphs 1107 to 1114, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A. :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 10, 1st Bugle-Major Gabriel Francis, 1st Madras Pioneers, *vice*
No. 196, Havildar Venkatasami, deceased, 18th May 1902.
No. 3251, Havildar Naganna, 5th Madras Infantry, *vice*
No. 3018, Colour-Havildar Sittayya, pensioned 24th June 1902.
No. 758, Havildar Rahmatullah Khan, 22nd Madras Infantry, *vice*
No. 659, Havildar Kadir Sharif, pensioned 22nd March 1902.
No. 1581, Havildar Ahmad Khan, 28th Madras Infantry, *vice*
No. 1260, Havildar Abdur Razzak Khan, pensioned 1st July 1902.
No. 90, Havildar Balbadhar Singh, 30th Burma Infantry, *vice*
No. 100, Havildar Survasu, deceased, 11 June 1902.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 429, Sowar Muhammad Nizamud-din, His Excellency The Governor's Body Guard.
No. 293, Sowar Rahim Khan, 1st Madras Lancers.
No. 1438, Sowar Shaikh Farid, 1st Madras Lancers.
No. 1461, Sowar Mahadave Rao, 2nd Madras Lancers.
No. 263, Sowar Mubarak Ali Khan, 3rd Madras Lancers.
No. 287, Sowar Husain Khan, 3rd Madras Lancers.
No. 651, Sapper Krishnan, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
No. 808, Sapper Andi, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
No. 403, Private Appayya, 1st Madras Pioneers.
No. 414, Private Shaikh Farid, 1st Madras Pioneers.
No. 1067, Private (Musician) Francis Xavier, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
No. 1255, Private Rangayya, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
No. 1727, Private Innasimuttu, 4th Madras Pioneers.

No. 2780, Lance-Naick J. Enaus, 4th Madras Pioneers.
No. 789, Private Narasimhula, 5th Madras Infantry.
No. 64, Drummer M. Francis, 5th Madras Infantry.
No. 54, Drummer M. Arlandy, 11th Coorg Infantry.
No. 58, Drummer P. Jones, 11th Coorg Infantry.
No. 121, Private Jhanda Khan, 12th Burma Infantry.
No. 139, Private Mustan Singh, 12th Burma Infantry.
No. 22, Drummer W. Davis, 13th Madras Infantry.
No. 1293, Private (Musician) Joseph Francis, 13th Madras Infantry.
No. 962, Private Michael, 15th Madras Infantry.
No. 1142, Private Shaikh Hamid, 15th Madras Infantry.
No. 1460, Private Virasami, 16th Madras Infantry.
No. 2410, Private Shaikh Daud, 16th Madras Infantry.
No. 3616, Private Pubbayya, 1[illegible]th Madras Infantry.
No. 72, Drummer Jacob D'Silva, 1[illegible]th Madras Infantry.
No. 980, Private Ganganna, 20th Madras Infantry.
No. 1711, Private Shaikh Ahmad, 20th Madras Infantry.
No. 1062, Private Appalasami, 21st Madras Pioneers.
No. 1063, Private Ranganayakulu, 21st Madras Pioneers.
No. 269, Private Saiyid Pir, 22nd Madras Infantry.
No. 282, Private Narayanasami, 22nd Madras Infantry.
No. 1467, Private Rahim Khan, 23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry.
No. 2159, Private John Francis, 23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry.
No. 1864, Private Shaikh Muhiyuddin, 26th Madras Infantry.
No. 950, Private (Musician) Joseph Arland, 26th Madras Infantry.
No. 934, Private Munisami, 27th Madras Infantry.
No. 957, Private Michael, 27th Madras Infantry.
No. 1458, Private Yusuf Khan, 28th Madras Infantry.
No. 1974, Private Ramamurti, 28th Madras Infantry.
No. 843, Private Bahadur Singh, 29th Burma Infantry.
No. 219, Naick Man Singh, 30th Burma Infantry.
No. 672, Private Bhagwan Singh, 30th Burma Infantry.
No. 885, Private Dasunda Singh, 32nd Burma Infantry.
No. 886, Private Bilal Shah, 32nd Burma Infantry.
No. 2916, Private Govindasami, 1st Battalion Moplah Rifles.
No. 2969, Private M. D'Cruize, 1st Battalion Moplah Rifles.
No. 1366, Private Venkatasami, 2nd Battalion Moplah Rifles.
No. 1528, Private Muhammad Ali, 2nd Battalion Moplah Rifles.

Medals inscribed For "Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 1077, Private Rabel, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
No. 1876, Private Shaikh Husain, 4th Madras Pioneers.
No. 1979, Private Khaja Nabi, 13th Madras Infantry
No. 986, Private Abdur Razzak, 15th Madras Infantry.
No. 1809, Private Simhana, 21st Madras Pioneer.
No. 1037, Private Kothundaraman, 27th Madras Infantry.
No. 1462, Private Accarayya, 28th Madras Infantry.
No. 1161, Naick Shaikh Rahmatullah, 2nd Battalion Moplah Rifles.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 219.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion in and admission to the Order of British India of the native officers named below, with effect from the 1st January 1903. They will be supernumerary in their class and will be absorbed as soon as suitable vacancies arise.

For promotion to the 1st class with title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Major Mana Khan, *Bahadur*, 33rd Punjab Infantry.

For admission to the 2nd class with title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar Shaikh Abdul Hamid, 5th Bombay Cavalry, native Aide-de-Camp, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SPECIAL.

No. 220.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain A. C. Elliott, Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Dated 9th March 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 221.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel James Austin Bourdillon, V.D., C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., deceased.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 222.—Veterinary-Lieutenant Herbert Russel Forbes resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1903.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 223.—Frank Edward Hardcastle, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Captain (Honorary Major) J. Leask, V.D., deceased.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 224.—Herbert Watson Pike, Gentleman, to be Captain, *vice* Saunders, transferred to the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 225.—Lieutenant Charles Crowdy, resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 226.—Augustus Fredric Johnston, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th of February 1903, *vice* Thomas Claude Fisher, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Claude Fisher resigns his commission, with effect from the 3rd February 1903.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 227.—Lieutenant Edward Christian Evans resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Hunter resigns his commission, with effect from the 9th February 1903.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 228.—Thomas Robert, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Molloy, promoted.

Lawrence Barton McLaren, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Acres, promoted.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 229.—Charles John Veale, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th February 1903, to complete the establishment.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 230.—Lieutenant William Muir Briggs resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 231.—Second-Lieutenant Herbert Henry Dains resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st January 1903.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 232.—Lieutenant Edward Thomas Every-Miller resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th February 1903.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 233.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain James Riordan.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 13.—Lieutenant W. B. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, having completed three years as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, on 15th January 1903, reverts to the Royal Indian Marine from that date, and the services of Lieutenant C. B. Henley, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for appointment as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Lieutenant Huddleston, with effect from the 16th January 1903.

Lieutenant C. B. Henley was appointed to officiate as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Lieutenant Huddleston from the 1st October 1902 to the 15th January 1903.

(G. G. O. 58 of 1903 is cancelled.)

No. 14.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

To be Sub-Lieutenants.

Vivian Franklin Lyon Rose Price, with effect from the 6th August 1902.
Frederick Lee Gardner, with effect from the 27th August 1902.

LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.

No. 15.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Commander F. M. Barwick, Royal Indian Marine, (M. C.) for six months.

Lieutenant E. Stocken, Royal Indian Marine, (M. C.) for two months.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1903.

No. 98.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 346 Railways, dated 1st October 1902, Mr. J. Manson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Engineer to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and confirmed in his appointment of Deputy Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rail-

way. He is promoted from class I, grade 3 (sub. *pro tem.*), to class I, grade 3 (permanent), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 6th October 1902.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 102.—Mr. John Alexander Gregson is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 103.—Mr. Duncan Louis McPherson is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 104.—Rai Sahib Milki Ram, Superintendent, Manager's office, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Storekeeper on that Railway during the absence of Mr. R. H. Tait on combined leave, or until further orders.

The 11th March 1903.

No. 101.—The following is published for general information:—

Circular No. 1 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1903.

Amendments in rule 14 and rule 16, sub-rule (4), of Part II of the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.

READ—

Sections 47 and 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 258, dated the 23rd July 1902, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 11th July 1902.

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 2759, dated the 11th September 1902.

RESOLUTION.

Rule 14 of Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway promulgated under the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and published under this Department's notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, declares certain goods, including any article which is an explosive as defined in section 4, clause (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), to be "dangerous goods", while rule 16 (1) of those rules prescribes conditions as to the packing of such goods prior to their acceptance for carriage.

2. Capped safety cartridge cases are not specifically included in the said rules 14 and 16 (1), nor has any special provision been made for their packing or transport. Although such cartridge cases may be considered to be explosives, inasmuch as they contain percussion caps which are explosives, there is not the same risk involved in their conveyance as there would be in the carriage of percussion caps in bulk. It is accordingly considered that capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, should be exempted from the operation of the said rules.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption by the administrations of all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, apply, of the accompanying amendments in rule 14 and rule 16, sub-rule (4), of Part II of the said General Rules.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with its enclosure, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations, as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular, with its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance; and to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and of the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

(Enclosure to Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 4th March 1903.)

Amendments in rule 14 and rule 16, sub-rule (4), of Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Rule 14 of Part II.—After "Percussion Caps C" *add* "†", *and the following foot note:—*

† But see rule 16, sub-rule (4).

Rule 16, sub rule (4), of Part II, as amended by Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated 11th July 1902.—After the words "Nothing in the rules contained in Appendix A or in Appendix B shall apply," *insert the words* "to the packing or transport of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, and nothing in those rules shall apply."

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1903.

No. 97.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 416, dated 8th November 1902, the transfer of Mr. W. R. Butterfield to the Superior Accounts Branch is confirmed.

The 11th March 1903.

No. 100.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Officiating Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. F. T. Hutchinson on privilege leave or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 11th March 1903.

No. 99-T.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby as required by sub-section (4) of the said section; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of May 1903.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule 74 of the Rules under the said Act which were published under the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 284 Telegraphs, dated the 12th July 1901:—

"74. The trolley wire shall be in no part at a less height from the surface of the street than 17 feet, unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs, and shall be securely attached to supports the intervals between which shall not, unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs, exceed 120 feet."

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 709 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th March 1903:—

No. 74 of 1903.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited, manufacturing engineers, of Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. *Improvements in stops or buffers for holding wagons while being tipped for discharging their contents.*

No. 75 of 1903.—Chevür Krishnachar Subba Rao, Sub-assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, Chepauk Post Office. *An improved water lift and general working power.*

No. 76 of 1903.—James Hodgkinson, engineer, c/o M. C. Rutnagur and Company, 27, Medows street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in automatic stokers.*

No. 77 of 1903.—Lewis Peter Ford, gentleman, of 32 Victoria street, in the City of Westminster, in the County of London, England. *Mould for the manufacture of large blocks of artificial stone.*

No. 78 of 1903.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 4 Middleton Row, Calcutta. *Septic tank having effluent drain into subsoil.*

No. 79 of 1903.—Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, ironmonger of Utter Batra in the district of Howrah, and at No. 21, Durmahutta street, Burrabazar, in the town of Calcutta *The manufacture of cast-iron cooking pans.*

No. 80 of 1903.—Walter Lamont, engineer, of Cairnsmore, Queen street, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and David Kinloch Michie, engineer, of Colombo Iron Works, Colombo, Ceylon. *Improvements in and relating to tea drying machines.*

No. 908 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A. M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying: —

No. 170 of 1902.—Edwin Musser Herr, electrical engineer, of 136, Dithridge street, Pittsburg, county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements relating to brake shoes.* (Specification filed 28 February 1903.)

No. 253 of 1902.—Horace Drummond Deane, tea planter, of Stagbrook Tea Estate, Peer-Maad, Travancore, and Charles George Landseer Judge, journalist, of 47 Free School street, and 5/1 Council House street, in the town of Calcutta, both in British India. *Improved method and apparatus for manufacturing green tea.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 281 of 1902.—Joshua Joseph Green, gentleman, of Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, and state of Louisiana, United States of America. *Improvements in the art of removing fibre from cotton seed.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 299 of 1902.—Bernhard Kirsch, professor, of 50, Stermvartestrasse, Vienna XVIII, Austria, and Adolf Pessl, merchant, of 8, Rathhausstrasse, Vienna I, Austria. *Improvements in braiding machines.* (Specification filed 28 February 1903.)

No. 300 of 1902.—Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to a machine for devesting parts of plants of their fleshy substance.* (Specification filed 28 February 1903.)

No. 312 of 1902.—Alexandre Tropenas, engineer, of 6, Rue d'Erlanger, Paris, France. *Improvements in the manufacture of steel, steel castings, or ingots, and in apparatus and appliances employed therein.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 313 of 1902.—Anne Ellen Phillimore, widow, of "Stoneleigh" Lansdown, Bath, Somerset, England. *Improvements in bedsteads.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 344 of 1902.—Achille Marie Plaissetty, engineer, of 158, rue de Courcelles, Paris, France. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of incandescent filaments and mantles.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 353 of 1902.—The Perfection Blind and Lock Stitch Sewing Machine Company, manufacturers, of Trenton, in the county of Mercer and state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Blind stitching sewing machines.* (Specification filed 2 March 1903.)

No. 426 of 1902.—Richard Fitzgerald, railroad manager, of the Exchange Building, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, one of the United States of America. *Improvements in fluid pressure brakes.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 477 of 1902.—George Gibbs, electrical engineer, c/o Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Park Row Building, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to electric railways.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 500 of 1902.—James Holden Braithwaite, gentleman, of St. Mary's Villa, Gawber road, Barnsley, in the county of Yorkshire, England. *A variable-geared free-wheel clutch for cycles, motor cars and other chain driven machinery.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 501 of 1902.—William Yeates Hunter, captain, 2nd Battalion, 8th "The King's" (Liverpool) Regiment, presently stationed at Middelburg, in the colony of the Transvaal. *Improvements in the construction of tents and their valise accessories.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 513 of 1902.—Edwin Hancox, engineer, of 8, Dixon street, Stockton-on-Tees, England. *Machinery or apparatus for bending or crimping the sides of dovetail edged plates to be used in the manufacture of certain rivetless pipes and for rivetless pipe-making machinery.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 909 P.—THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1D of 1903.—John Exshaw and Company, brandy shippers, of 67, Allees de Boutant, Bordeaux, France. *Design for the neck of a wine or other similar bottle.*

No. 910 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 319 of 1894.—James Gresham and Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water.* (From 25 March 1903 to 25 March 1904.)

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham. *Improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings.* (From 14 March 1903 to 14 March 1904.)

No. 339 of 1898.—Francis Hugh Fox. *Improvements in the methods of constructing "puttees" or leg bandages in combination with "spats."* (From 7 March 1903 to 7 March 1904.)

No. 392 of 1897.—Magnus Swenson. *Cotton bales and method of and apparatus for making the same.* (From 5 March 1903 to 5 March 1904.)

No. 911 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 136 of 1898.—Ury de Günzburg. *Improvements in method for preserving and tawing skins.* (Specification filed 29 November 1898.)

No. 190 of 1898.—George Henry Dunlop. *Improved wall or lining for "shield" tunnelling and for shaft sinking.* (Specification filed 26 November 1898.)

No. 232 of 1898.—René Lehuraux. *Improvement in the construction of door frames and the mode of fixing the same.* (Specification filed 28 November 1898.)

No. 278 of 1898.—Read Holliday. *Improvements in lamps or apparatus for use in burning acetylene gas.* (Specification filed 26 November 1898.)

No. 359 of 1898.—The Pretot Motor Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to speed and reversing gear for motor carriages and other purposes.* (Specification filed 26 November 1898.)

No. 360 of 1898.—The Pretot Motor Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in motor road vehicles.* (Specification filed 26 November 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 266 of 1897.—John Mervyn Wrench. *A cheap system of interlocking main and distant signals at small road side stations.* (Specification filed 26 November 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 144 of 1894.—Felix Klingelhöfer. *Improvements in wheels.* (Specification filed 27 November 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th March 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 76,55,408 a. 1 p. 10; Public Deposits at Branches R 1,03,13,883 a. 14 p. 7	1,79,69,292	0	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,73,99,466	7	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,96,084	0	3
Sundries	15,99,685	2	0
RUPEES	12,92,14,527	9	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,37,58,292	0	0
Other authorised Investments	48,59,870	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,46,77,144	6	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,11,40,275	4	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,21,26,661	5	5
Balances with other Banks	16,22,921	15	3
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	18,49,809	12	10
Stamps	12,567	8	7
Sundries	7,85,524	8	9
	10,08,33,126	13	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* R 1,35,71,819 a. 14 p. 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† R 1,48,09,580 a. 13 p. 4	2,83,81,400	12	0
RUPEES	12,92,14,527	9	11

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 58,830 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 82,340 0 0
R 1,41,170 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th March 1903.

W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·11.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	2,05,60,000	11,52,58,775	13,58,18,775	3,54,29,487	6,62,14,409	...	...	10,16,43,896
Allahabad	...	1,84,27,405	1,84,27,405	1,83,48,409	16,48,050	...	...	1,99,96,459
Lahore	...	2,54,20,520	2,54,20,520	99,52,735	13,01,490	...	...	1,12,54,225
Bombay	81,44,140	8,23,38,975	9,04,83,115	1,68,43,600	5,10,78,114	...	...	6,79,21,714
Karachi	...	1,03,37,865	1,03,37,865	33,02,515	20,32,665	...	...	53,35,180
Madras	20,94,275	3,70,49,585	3,91,43,860	87,92,770	1,37,57,595	...	...	2,25,50,365
Calicut	...	11,01,460	11,01,460	6,10,145	75,360	...	...	6,85,505
Rangoon	...	1,62,55,275	1,62,55,275	63,10,530	120	...	...	63,10,650
	3,07,98,415	30,61,89,860	33,69,88,275					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			17,90,335					
TOTAL R			33,51,97,940	9,95,90,191	13,61,07,803	...	...	23,56,97,994
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								5,00,000
NET TOTAL R								23,51,97,994
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								33,51,97,940

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1903.

No. 57.—The following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered with effect from the forenoon of the 5th February 1903 :—

Name.	From	To
D. D. Banerji	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs,

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th March 1903.

No. 928—178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I.A., dated the 30th April 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Captain S. B A. Patterson to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant R. A. Lyall, with effect from 2nd March 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th March 1903.

No. 311.—Consequent on return from leave of Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, Sultanpur (Oudh) Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, Lala Hardial Singh, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 21st January 1903.

The 5th March 1903.

No. 317.—Mr. E. D. Nunn, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, reverted to his substantive appointment as Superintendent, 1st grade, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Holford, Assistant Commissioner, Pachbadra Division, on the afternoon of the 9th February 1903.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 3rd March 1903.

No. 8.—Mr. A. Morse, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section, North Western Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with furlough for 1 year 6 months and 22 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 1st April 1903 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, E. Surrey Regiment of Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 4th day of March 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6288, Private Albert Bellion, *alias* Henry Stedall.
Age,—21 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, dark brown and stiff; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Tailor.
Date of enlistment,—16th February 1900.
Place of enlistment,—Kingston-on-Thames.
Parish and county in which born,—Margate, Kent.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd March 1903.
Place of desertion or absence—Lucknow.
Marks,—Mole on back. Slight dark moustache.
Not on furlough.
Under four years' service.

H. W. PEARSE, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, E. Surrey Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Willington, this 4th day of March 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6761, Private John Huggell.
Age,—21 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—20th June 1899.
Place of enlistment,—Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Parish and county in which born,—Wolverston, Durham.
Date of desertion or absence,—1st March 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Wellington, Madras, India.
Marks,—Scar on abdomen.
Under three years and nine months' service.
This man travelled by mail train from Mettupalaiyam to Bangalore, 2nd March 1903.

H. S. FITZ GERALD, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 2nd day of March 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6533, Private Harold Cullenford.
Age,—21 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade.—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—18th August 1899.
Place of enlistment,—Warrington.
Parish and county in which born,—Whitby, near Scarborough, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence,—25th February 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Marks,—Scar over chest and abdomen. Scar back of head and back and thigh.
Not on fourlough.
Under four years' service.

A. W. H. TRIPP, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1902, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures	Total	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.							
Ajmer.							
Abu Vernacular School Fund	4,000	...			...	4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu.
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund	4,000	..	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
" Government College	2,400	..	..	...	...	2,400	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Scholarship Fund	1,400	..	..	...	...	1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Endowment Fund	41,100	..	...	...	...	41,100	(same as above)
Badripuri, Minor	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Deolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	..	..	500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund	1,000	...	...	...	..	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore.
Kotra Dispensary Fund	2,200		...		...	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Mewar.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	24,600	29,000	.	.	...	53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
" Endowment Fund	6,80,600	..		...	...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Police Clothing Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Commissioner and the General Superintendent of Police, Ajmer.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	63,800	...	...	...	...	63,800	Agent, Governor General, and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	...	...	10,000	.	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Todgarh Dispensary Fund	1,500	..	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Baghelkhand.							
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal, Bahadur	1,28,700	...	...	..	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad for credit to H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	..	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Carried over	9,97,300	29,000	10,000	...	...	10,36,300	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	9,97,300	29,000	10,000	...	...	10,36,300	
Baluchistan.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600	.	...	...	...	15,600	Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan.
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	..	...	...	...	3,37,800	
„ Boundary Settlement Fund .	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200	
„ Excluded Local Fund	...	34,100	...	...	...	34,100	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund .	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Maksudangarh State . .	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	
Narsingarh State . . .	55,700	32,400	..	...	...	88,100	
Sehore Boys' School . .	23,800	...	...	...	...	23,800	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Politcal Agency .	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	
„ Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	
„ „ Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ Narsingarh State .	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	
„ „ Nasirpur State .	15,000	..		...	...	15,000	
Sehore Leper Asylum . . .	500	..	...	...	...	500	
Calcutta.							
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund . .	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of the Currency Office Treasurer . .	99,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,00,000	Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
„ Do. Treasurer's subordinates	20,000	...	1,000	...	500	21,500	Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency.
Mint Bullion-keeper .	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
„ Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ Senior Melter	300	3,900	...	...	...	4,200	
Carried over	16,73,400	1,21,400	18,500	...	500	18,13,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	16,73,400	1,21,400	18,500	...	500	18,13,800	
Calcutta—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Cashier of the Private Secretary of the Viceroy	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
" Cashier of the Government Press	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
" G. W. Allen & Co., Contractors for printing Government stock forms	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Medal Contractors, Military Department	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India' Military Department.
" Heera Lall, Box Contractor	...	300	...	...	...	300	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
Coorg.							
Civil Dispensary Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Sanawarpett Municipality	500	200	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpett Municipality.
Fraserpett School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	..	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
School Endowment Plantation Fund	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara.
Thomson Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Verajandrapett Dispensary	2,000	.	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality.
" Municipality	1,100	..	...	...	...	1,100	
Arpathu Mukkatira Poovaniah and Dechama, Minors	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Congetti Chengappa, "	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Kambayra Oothany, "	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kenchia Subia and Sakuniah, "	1,100	100	...	...	...	1,200	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Padamanabhia, "	7,700	...	...	..	...	7,700	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Puppiah and Mallama, "	1,500	500	...	...	...	2,000	
Rangasamiangar, G., A., "	...	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa, "	400	...	...	...	...	400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Carried over	17,17,100	1,34,800	18,500	...	500	18,70,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	9,97,300	29,000	10,000	...	...	10,36,300	
Baluchistan.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600	...	...	...	...	15,600	Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan.
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	...	3,37,800	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Boundary Settlement Fund	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Excluded Local Fund	...	34,100	...	...	...	34,100	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Maksudangarh State	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Narsingarh State	55,700	32,400	...	...	...	88,100	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Sehore Boys' School	23,800	...	...	...	...	23,800	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Politcal Agency	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" " Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" " Narsingarh State	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
" " Nasirpur State	15,000	..	.	...	...	15,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Sehore Leper Asylum	500	..	...	...	...	500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Calcutta.							
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of the Currency Office Treasurer	99,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,00,000	Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
" Do. Treasurer's subordinates	20,000	...	1,000	...	500	21,500	Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency.
" Mint Bullion-keeper	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
" " Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
" " Senior Melter	300	3,900	...	...	...	4,200	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
Carried over	16,73,400	1,21,400	18,500	...	500	18,13,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	16,73,400	1,21,400	18,500	...	500	18,13,800	
Calcutta—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Cashier of the Private Secretary of the Viceroy	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
" Cashier of the Government Press	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
" G. W. Allen & Co., Contractors for printing Government stock forms	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
" Medal Contractors, Military Department	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Military Department.
" Heera Lall, Box Contractor	...	300	...	...	...	300	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
Coorg.							
Civil Dispensary Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Sanawarpett Municipality	500	200	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpett Municipality.
Fraserpett School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	..	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
School Endowment Plantation Fund	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara.
Thomson Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	(same as above)
Verajandrapett Dispensary	2,000	..	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality.
" Municipality	1,100	..	...	...	...	1,100	(same as above)
Arpathu Mukkatira Poovaniah and Dechama, Minors	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Congetti Chengappa, "	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Kambayra Oothany, "	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kenchia Subia and Sakuniah, "	1,100	100	...	...	...	1,200	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Padamanabhia, "	7,700	...	...	..	...	7,700	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Puppiah and Mallama, "	1,500	500	...	...	...	2,000	(same as above)
Rangaswamiangar, G., A., "	...	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa, "	400	...	...	...	...	400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Carried over	17,17,100	1,34,800	18,500	...	500	18,70,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code *contd.*							
Brought forward	17,17,100	1,34,800	18,500		500	18,70,900	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Abkari Contractors, Messrs. Parry and Co.	4,000	2,000	4,000	...	...	10,000	Commissioner of Coorg.
" Allapandra Ponappa Nagadi, Gomasta	100	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Ammekanda Kallappa, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Appaiya, Subadar	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Appanarayana Iyanna, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	..	...	200	
" Areyada Soobiah, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	..	100	
" Avaremadanda Mudia, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Bachettira Muthanna, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Bella Chandra Appachoo, Revenue Inspector	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Bella Chandra Belliappa, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Belliappa, K., Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Biddanda Appiah Shambogue	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Conanda Devaiya, Parpatigarh	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Ittira Ponnappa, "	500	...	..	...	...	500	
" Kalumadana Pooviah "	500	...	...	...	..	500	
" Kapanaiya, Revenue Inspector	...	200	...	...	...	200	
" Kiriabadigana Soobiah, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Kodandera Belliappa, Parpatigarh	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Kodandera Cootiah, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Kodandera Madappa, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kolhmada Pemmanja, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Madanda Mandana, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Madanda Moodia, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	.	...	200	
Carried over	17,26,600	1,39,200	22,500	...	500	18,88,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,26,600	1,39,200	22,500	...	500	18,88,800	
Coorg—*concld.*							
Security Deposit of Mahomed Hussain Saib, Subadar . .	1,000	700	...	...	...	1,700	} Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Makatira Matchaiya, Assistant Revenue Inspector .	100	...	...	...	...	100	
" Monnandra Soobiah, Shambogue	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Moothana, T., Revenue Inspector . . .	200		...	...	...	200	
" Narniengar, B., Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Nayakanda Belliappa, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Nuchimaniandra Davaiya, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Opium Contractor . .	...	400	...	...	...	400	Commissioner of Coorg.
" Palanganda Pemmaiah, Assistant Shambogue .	...	100	...	...	...	100	} Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Paley Kandea Jyemeah, Subadar	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
" Ponappa, Revenue Inspector	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Pandenda Manappa, Assistant Shambogue . . .	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Pulianda Kuttappa, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Subraya, N., Parpatigarh .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Subbanna, Revenue Inspector	...	100	...	...	...	100	
" Thadiyangala Iyappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
" Wooluvarana Somaiah, Shambogue	...	200	...	...	...	200	
Dehra Dun.							
Brandis Prize for Sylviculture . .	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700	} Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	...	...	...	300	
William Prothero Thomas Prize Fund	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Carried over .	17,35,300	1,41,900	22,500	...	500	19,00,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,35,300	1,41,900	22,500	..	500	19,00,200	
Forest Department.							
ASSAM.							
Darrang Division.							
Security Deposit of Jogendra Mohan Lahiri, Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Darrang.
Garo Hills Division.							
" Mamut Ram Medhi Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Garo Hills.
Goalpara Division.							
" Ram Nath Mookherjee, Extra Assistant Conservator,	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Goalpara.
Kamrup Division.							
" Madhab Chandra Maitra, Ranger . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Kamrup.
" Krishna Chandra Sarma, Ranger	500	..	...	...	...	500	
Lakhimpur Division.							
" Guru Charan Dass, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Lakhimpur.
" Satya Prasad Mookherjee, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
BENGAL.							
Buxa Division.							
" Gour Krishna Sircar, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Buxa,
Chittagong Division.							
" Brojo Kumar Sen, Deputy Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Chittagong.
" Gopal Chander Bhowmick .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Jogendra Nath Dutta, Head Clerk	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kali Kumar Sen, Ranger .	1,000	500	...	..	...	1,500	
" Kamini Kumar Mozoomdar, Forester	500	...	...	...	..	500	
" Khetter Nath Chowdhuri, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Carried over .	17,43,300	1,42,900	22,500	...	500	19,09,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,43,300	1,42,900	22,500	...	500	19,09,200	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Chittagong Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Poorna Chandra Dey, Forester . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Chittagong.
" Pran Kissen Dey, Forester .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Preo Nath Chakerbutty, Ranger	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
" Rajani Kanto Mookherjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Tarak Nath Ghose, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Tripura Charan Sarma, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Darjeeling Division.							
" Luchman Sing, Ranger . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Darjeeling.
" Bhairab Singh, " . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Raghu Sing, " . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Sunder Sing, " . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Kurseong Division.							
" Gokul Chander Chatterji, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Kurseong.
" Avoy Charan Bhattacharya, Head Clerk . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Palamow Division.							
" Guru Dass Chatterjee, Extra Assistant Conservator .	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Palamow.
" Rajkumar Sen, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Puri Division.							
" Nobo Chander Kastagir, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Puri.
Singhbhoom Division.							
" Breaky, W., Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Singhbhoom.
" Tarak Brahmo Biswas, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over .	17,53,700	1,43,900	23,500	...	500	19,21,600	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,53,700	1,43,900	23,500	...	500	19,21,600	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sonthal Pergunnahs.							
Security Deposit of Munshi Bikram Hansdah, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Forest Divisional Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs.
" Mukunda Charan Bhattacharya, Ranger	500	..	...	...	...	500	
" Sureshwor Chakravarti, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	..	...	500	
Sunderbuns Division.							
" Abdul Gunny, Foresert	...	...	500	...	..	500	Ditto, Sunderbuns.
" Ahmed Hussain, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Aswini Kumar Ghose, Forester	800	...	...	...	...	800	
" Aswini Kumar Bose, "	500	...	...	..	...	500	
" Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ranger	1,000	...	500	...	...	1,500	
" Avinash Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Bhopal Chander Tarafdar, Forester	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Bignan Chander Banerjee, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Bipin Behary Dutt, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Brojo Lal Ghose, Deputy Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
Chander Kumar Paul, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Debendra Nath Mookherjee, Forester	1,000	...	...	..	...	1,000	
" Durga Charan Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Dwarka Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Ranger	500	500	...	...	...	1,000	
" Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Carried over	17,61,500	1,44,900	28,000	...	500	19,34,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,61,500	1,44,900	28,000	...	500	19,34,900	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Gopal Chander Chukerbutty, Forester .	...	500	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer Sunderbuns.
" Gopal Chander Mitter, Forester . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Hira Lall Ghose, Forester .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Jadab Chander Haldar, Forester . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Jogodish Chunder Dutta, Forester . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Kali Prosonna Banerjee, Forester . . .	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
" Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
" Khetter Mohon Mookerjee, Deputy Ranger . .	...	...	500	...	.	500	
" Laksmi Kanto Dutt, Offg. Forester . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Lolit Kumar Ghose, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Manindra Nath Chowdry, Forester . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Mon Mohon Mitter, Deputy Ranger	500	..	500	...	...	1,000	
" Munshi Noimuddin, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	..	..	500	
" Nepal Chander Mukerjee, Forester . . .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Nripendra Nath Ganguly, Apprentice . . .	.	500	...	...	...	500	
" Nunda Lal Singha, Ranger .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Poresh Nath Chatterjee, Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Priya Nath Ganguly, Ranger	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Rama Nath Banerjee, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Ramendra Nath Raha, Apprentice . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Carried over .	17,67,000	1,47,400	34,000	...	500	19,48,900	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,67,000	1,47,400	34,000	...	500	19,48,900	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Rhidoy Nath Mitter, Ranger . .	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunberbuns.
" Romesh Chunder Dutta, Deputy Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Rosick Lall Roy, Deputy Ranger	500	500	...	...	...	1,000	
" Sarat Chander Chukerbutty, Forester . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Sasti Charan Chakravarti Forester . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Satish Chander Sanyal, Apprentice	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Sita Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Ranger . .	...	.	...	...	500	500	
" Sita Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Ranger . .	...	...	500	..	...	500	
" Sital Chander Dutta, Offg. Forester . .	...	...	500	...	..	500	
" Sosodhar Sircar, Forester .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Sri Nath Shome, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Surendra Nath Ray, Offg. Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Umesh Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Upendra Nath Dutta, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Tista Division.							
" Hari Nath Mookherjee, Ranger . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Tista.
BURMA.							
You Division.							
" Mg. Kaing Ho., Head Clerk	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, You.
Carried over .	17,70,500	1,48,900	38,000	...	1,000	19,58,400	

Names of Persons of Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,70,500	1,48,900	38,000	...	1,000	19,58,400	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
Balaghat.							
Security Deposit of Din Kar Vishnu Pranjpe, Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Balaghat.
Betul Division.							
" Bhagwant Rao, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Betul.
" Tirath Persad, " . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Chanda Division.							
" Sakharam Vinayak Bhagwat, Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Chanda.
Damoh Division.							
" Noor Khan, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Damoh.
" P. Shanker Nath, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Hoshangabad Division.							
" Golam Nabi Khan, Ranger	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Hoshangabad.
Jubbulpore Division.							
" Bhaiya Lal, Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Jubbulpore.
" Cole, R. H., Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Mahomed Yassin, Deputy Ranger	300	...	...	...	...	300	
" Sheikh Kalloo, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Nimar Division.							
" Baz Khan, Forester	300	...	...	...	...	300	Ditto, Nimar.
" Gouri Sankar, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Mahomed Sahib, "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Shrideo Bajpai "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Vinayak Chandaji Bhagwat "	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Sadashew Rao, Head Clerk .	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Carried over .	17,77,800	1,49,400	38,000	...	1,000	19,66,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,77,800	1,49,400	38,000	...	1,000	19,66,200	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*							
Northern Circle.							
Security Deposit of Bapu Rao, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Central Provinces.
Raipur Division.							
„ Madho Rao, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Raipur.
Wardha Division.							
„ Sarmast Khan, Head Clerk	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Wardha.
COORG.							
Coorg Division.							
„ Kongandra Ponnappa, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Coorg.
„ Madapa Ch., Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Pale Kandra Atchaiya, Ranger	500	...	...	...	..	500	
PUNJAB.							
Montgomery Division.							
„ Boodh Raj, Fuel Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Montgomery.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.							
Dehra-Dun Division.							
„ Ramnarain, Ranger	500	..	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Dehra Dun.
Gwalior.							
Raghogarh State	20,000	...	...	..	...	20,000	Resident at Gwalior.
Hyderabad.							
Hussain Ali Khan, Minor	600	...	...	...	...	600	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper, Resident's Office, Stamp Department	1,000	...	..	...	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Indore.							
Daly College Fund	33,600	...	...	...	...	33,600	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Carried over	18,47,000	1,49,400	38,000	...	1,000	20,35,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	18,47,000	1,49,400	38,000	...	1,000	20,35,400	
Indore.							
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
" " Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
" " School Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Agent, Governor General, Central India, Indore.
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	...	3.500	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	
Mhow.							
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Nowgong.							
Debi Gir, a Minor	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Famine Insurance Fund	13,800	...	...	...	...	13,800	
Panna State	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	4,00,00	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000	...	...	...	..	1,50,000	
Sarila State	1,70,000	...	...	...	...	1,70,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
" Jaggu Ram and Ram Pallat, Contractors	..	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
" Moona Lall and Sons, Contractors	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
" Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
" " Sarila State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Port Blair.							
" " Head Store-keeper	2,200	...	...	...	..	2,200	Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair.
" Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000	..	...	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Carried over	26,90,800	1,61,400	38,000	...	1,000	28,91,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*concld.*							
Brought forward	26,90,800	1,61,400	38,000		1,000	28,91,200	
Quetta.							
Abdul Aziz, Minor	4,500	...	...	...	...	4,500	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.
Abdul Shakur and Abdul Tahir, Minors	6,800	...	...	...	...	6,800	
Quetta Municipality	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta.
Shambhar.							
Security Deposit of Chooni Lall, Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
" Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	75,500	...	...	...	...	75,500	
Sibi.							
Barnes School Scholarship Fund	3,200	...	...	...	..	3,200	Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
Female School at Sibi	7,400	...	...	...	...	7,400	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.
Zhob.							
Countess of Dufferin Hospital Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Political Agent, Zhob.
Sirdar Zarghoon Khan	4,100	...	...	...	...	4,100	
Total Civil Officers in direct Account in stock	28,05,800	1,61,400	38,000	...	1,000	30,06,200	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code.							
Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbadra	...	...	500	...	...	500	No Interest drawn.
Executive Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair	...	...	4,300	...	...	4,300	
Forest Divisional Officer, Bahraich	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	
" " " Oudh Circle	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" " " Sibsagar	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" " " Southern Circle, Central Provinces	...	...	7,400	...	...	7,400	
" " " Sunderbuns	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Inspector General of Civil Veterinary Department	...	800	...	...	...	800	
Superintendent, Government Printing	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
Total Civil Officers in direct Account in safe custody	...	1,300	16,700	...	...	18,000	
Carried over	28,05,800	1,62,700	54,700	...	1,000	30,24,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	28,05,800	1,62,700	54,700	...	1,000	30,24,200
Comptroller General's Trust account in stock.						
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes—						
Appu Row, S., Pensioned Tasildar	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000
Daroga Raza Hossain	9,700	...	...	...	...	9,700
Gonsalves, F. J.	400	...	...	...	...	400
Kedar Nath Sanyal	...	400	...	...	...	400
Kedar Nath Dass	...	...	500	...	...	500
Koylash Chander Sen	...	...	700	...	...	700
Mussamat Moola Bibee	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
Navanidrai Dulputrai	500	...	...	...	...	500
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following:—						
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund	86,400	...	...	...	...	86,400
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
General Family Pension Fund	...	2,59,000	...	...	...	2,59,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	8,15,000	...	...	...	...	8,15,000
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	20,86,200	10,66,100	...	...	25,50,000	57,02,300
Patriotic Fund	2,25,700	...	...	...	...	2,25,700
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000
Poolin Behary Addy	...	...	...	...	500	500
Deposits held on account of Railways—						
East Indian Railway Company.						
Colliery Benefit Fund	11,800	...	...	...	...	11,800
Fine Fund	72,700	...	...	...	...	72,700
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Comptroller General's Trust—Carried over	39,24,900	13,26,500	1,200	...	25,50,500	78,03,100
Carried over	28,05,800	1,62,700	54,700	...	1,000	30,24,200

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account—*contd.*							
Brought forward	28,05,800	1,62,700	54,700	...	1,000	30,24,200	
Comptroller General's Trust—Brought forward	39,24,900	13,26,500	1,200	...	25,50,500	78,03,100	
East Indian Railway Company.							
Mutual Guarantee Fund	96,700	...	...	...	...	96,700	
Provident Fund	2,18,000	...	42,61,500	...	70,55,200	1,15,34,700	
Savings Bank	4,08,600	...	...	...	...	4,08,600	
Stephenson Memorial Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Bengal Central Railway Company.							
Provident Fund	63,500	5,500	3,000	...	...	72,000	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.							
Provident Fund	1,75,000	...	2,60,000	...	...	4,35,000	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN STOCK	48,91,700	13,32,000	45,25,700	...	96,05,700	2,03,55,100	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes—							
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	...	...	400	...	...	400	No Interest drawn.
Abinash Chander Chuckerbutty	...	..	300	...	...	300	
Azim Mia	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Amrita Nand Gupta	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Apurba Narain Das	.	...	100	.	...	100	
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	...	...	200	...	..	200	
Baboo Ram Deb	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Bell, J. W.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	
Carried over	76,97,500	14,94,700	45,80,400	...	96,06,700	2,33,79,300	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Curency Notes—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	76,97,500	14,94,700	45,80,400	...	96,06,700	2,33,79,300	
Safe Custody—Brought forward .	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Bhogobut Chunder Roy . . .	...	...	500	...	..	500	
Bilas Roy and Sew. Dutt Roy . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Carapiet, A.	...	...	...	400	...	400	
Chunder Kanto Bose . . .	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar . .	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Deoki Ram Jaiswar . . .	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Dwarka Nath Kundu . . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Fidda Ali Hosain	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Freeborne, J. H.	...	...	200		...	200	
Giridhari Lall Shaha . . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Government Agency Balance .	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Govind Ram and Dalchand . .	...	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	No Interest drawn.
Heera Lall Chatterjee . . .	...	..	200	...	...	200	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Janoki Nath Biswas . . .	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Kabiraj, J.	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Lall Chand	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Land Mortgage Bank	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Macneil & Co., Messrs. . . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Mah Nin Byoo	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Massamat Golarjan and Begumjan .	...	..	1,900	...	..	1,900	
Safe Custody—Carried over . .	...	...	21,400	900	...	22,300	
Carried over .	76,97,500	14,94,700	45,80,400	...	96,06,700	2,33,79,300	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*contd.*						
Brought forward	76,97,500	14,94,700	45,80,400	...	96,06,700	2,33,79,300
Safe Custody—Brought forward	...	...	21,400	900	...	22,300
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid	...	...	100	...	...	100
Moung Tun Gyee Maook Bhamo	...	..	900	...	...	900
Mowlvi Ahmed Ali		..	...	800	...	800
Munshi Nundjee	.	...	...	200	..	200
Nobo Coomar Bose	...		...	400	...	400
Nobo Kishore Dass	..	...	1 00	..	...	100
Paul, P. G.	...	...	100	...	...	100
Pran Nath Chowdhuri	...	...	200	...	..	200
Pundit Divi Dayal	...	...	500	...	...	500
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	...	...	400	..	...	400
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji	...	...	100	...	...	100
Rai Charan Dutta	...	.	100	...	...	100
Rajcoomar Choudhuri	.	...	300	...	...	300
Rakhal Chunder Singha	...	...	1,000	.	...	1,000
Ram Bandhu Bhattacharjee	...	..	300	...	...	300
Ram Golam Sing	...	...	100	.	...	100
Ram Lall	..	.	..	100	...	100
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	.	500
Saroda Soonder Paul	...	...	200	...	...	200
Sasi Kumar Dass	...	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Shib Doyal Singh	...	...	5,600	...	...	5,600
Sobhani Biswas	...	..	200	...	...	200
Sudhamoy Roy	...	...	200	...	...	200
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan	...	...	500	.	...	500
Taji Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	1,000	38,300	2,400	...	41,700
Carried over	76,97,500	14,94,700	45,80,400	...	96,06,700	2,33,79,300

No Interest drawn. (Moula Bux Abdar Rashid to Taji Ahir)

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust Account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*concld.*							
Brought forward	76,97,500	14,94,700	45,80,400	...	96,06,700	2,33,79,300	
Safe Custody—Brought forward	...	1,000	38,300	2,400	...	41,700	
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker	..	...	300	...	...	300	No Interest drawn.
Toolsi Ram	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Total Comptroller General's Trust Account in Safe Custody	...	1,000	38,600	2,500	...	42,100	
GRAND TOTAL	76,97,500	14,95,700	46,19,000	2,500	96,06,700	2,34,21,400	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

	R
Case No. 529, Secretary, Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	4,000
" Nos. 530 and 571, Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Central Railway	5,000
" No. 532, Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway	50,000
" No. 537, Forest Divisional Officer, Dehra Dun	500
" Nos. 554 and 555, Ditto Kheri	700
" Nos. 556, 557, and 558, Ditto Gorakhpur	3,500
" No. 560, Resident at Gwalior	1,000
" Nos. 488, 489 and 569, Agent and Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway	13,000
" No. 511, Master of the Mint	100

A. F. COX,
Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Comptroller General's Office,
Calcutta;
The 17th January 1903.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1903.

The Ven'ble Arthur Kitchin, M.A., Christ Church, Oxon, Theological College, Lichfield, has been appointed by the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta as Archdeacon in the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary, with effect from the 3rd March 1903, in the place of the Ven'ble A. E. Stone, resigned.

A. M. DUNNE,
Registrar.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 6th March 1903.

No. 2.—Mr. T. G. Acres, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent in Class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days with effect from 20th March 1903, and special leave on urgent private affairs in continuation thereof for an aggregate period of six months under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 9th March 1903.

No. 34.—Mr. J. S. Donald, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is placed on special duty in connection with the joint Commission for the settlement of cases between British and Afghan subjects on the Kurram Border, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February 1903.

POWERS.

The 3rd March 1903.

No. 32-A.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st Class, is placed in charge of the Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District.

No. 32-*B*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Peshawar District.

No. 32-*C*.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st Class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the civil district of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsiff.

No. 32-*D*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Charsadda Sub-division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31 and 36. This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or to hold charge of the subdivision, or until it is expressly cancelled.

APPOINTMENT.

The 9th March 1903.

No. 33.—Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Tahsildar, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is placed in charge of the Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1903, *vice* Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, on special duty.

No. 35.—Mr. F. P. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Bannu District, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th of February 1903, *vice* Mr. J. S. Donald, on special duty.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NOTICE.

Peshawar, the 21st February 1903.

In supersession of this office Notice dated 3rd September 1902, it is hereby notified that the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu District Horse fairs have been amalgamated and that the combined fair for the year 1902-1903 will be held at Bannu on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March 1903.

The undermentioned amounts will be awarded in prizes.

	Imperial Fund.	Local and District Fund.	Total.
	R	R	R
For Dera-Ismail Khan District .	500	830	1,330
For Bannu District . .	500	500	1,000

Two silver medals, one for each district, will be awarded to the best branded mare or filly produced at the show from each district.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1903.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	37	18	55	654	582	1,236	3	1	4	694	601	1,295	27	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	60	31	91	1,368	963	2,331	2	1	3	1,430	995	2,425	38	2
3	Kohât	...	...	...	8	9	17	328	271	599	...	...	...	336	280	616	35	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	32	27	59	415	349	764	...	...	...	447	376	823	43	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . .	...	...	...	63	47	110	318	287	605	...	...	...	381	334	715	34	5
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	200	132	332	3,083	2,452	5,535	5	2	7	3,288	2,586	5,874	35	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 5th March 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th February 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	4	2	2	...	...	..	2	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	38	50	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	5	3	8	4	3	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	59	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	2	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	37	28	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	34	21	55	52	27	25	...	20	...	19	..	4	...	9	7	7	14	39	37	5
6	Kohât	Kohât	18,092	7	4	11	11	6	5	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	32	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	...	5	6	5	1	...	...	.	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	26	31	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	40	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	11	18	11	5	6	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	1	2	3	5	33	20	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	2	...	2	5	4	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	11	29	10
		TOTAL	164,251	65	46	111	98	54	44	...	26	...	39	4	9	2	18	16	13	29	35	31	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 14th February 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns 111 births were registered (65 males and 46 females), giving a birth-rate of 35 per mille of population; 98 deaths were registered (54 males and 44 females), giving a death-rate of 31 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 4th March 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1903

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1903.

Number	District	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate per mille per annum	Death-rate per mille per annum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hazara	555,910	1,295	1,042	27	22
2	Peshawar	753,437	2,425	2,198	38	34
3	Kohát	205,195	616	789	35	45
4	Bannu	227,264	823	862	43	45
5	Dera Ismail Khan	248,929	715	721	34	34
	TOTAL	1,990,744	5,874	5,612	35	33
	Total in previous month		5,401	5,097	32	30
	Total in same month of past year		5,373	4,132	31	23

CAUSE OF DEATH

District	Cholera: Males	Cholera: Females	Cholera: Total	Small-pox: Children under one year: Males	Small-pox: Children under one year: Females	Small-pox: One to under ten years: Males	Small-pox: One to under ten years: Females	Small-pox: Ten and over ten years: Males	Small-pox: Ten and over ten years: Females	Total of Small-pox	Plague: Males	Plague: Females	Plague: Total
2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazara				1	1	1	2	1	1	7			
Peshawar	...			18	20	81	77	9	1	209			
Kohát				2		3	2	1	1	9			
Bannu		.				3	2		.	5			
Dera Ismail Khan				1	1	4	5	3	2	16			
TOTAL				22	22	[illegible]	96	15	8	246			
Total in previous month				23	20	33	57	5	11	166			
Total in same month of past year				7	6	20	21	7		61			

District	Fever: Males	Fever: Females	Fever: Total	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Males	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Females	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Total	Respiratory Disease: Males	Respiratory Disease: Females	Respiratory Disease: Total
2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hazara	415	381	799	7	3	10	8	4	12
Peshawar	951	819	1,770		3	3	24	15	39
Kohát	371	294	665				7	6	13
Bannu	381	335	716	6	1	7	8	2	10
Dera Ismail Khan	318	239	557	18	13	31	7	7	14
TOTAL	2,439	2,065	4,507	31	20	51	54	34	88
Total in previous month	2,130	1,945	4,051	42	35	7	33	50	83
Total in same month of past year	78	1,471	3,257	10	[illegible]	28	41	33	74

District	Injuries: Suicide: Males	Suicide: Females	Suicide: Total	Wounding: Males	Wounding: Females	Wounding: Total	Accidents: Males	Accidents: Females	Accidents: Total	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts: Males	Snake-bite: Females	Snake-bite: Total
2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Hazara				3	.	3	2	9	11		.	
Peshawar				4		4	5	8	13			
Kohát	1	1	2				1	2	3			
Bannu				5		5		1	1	.		
Dera Ismail Khan	.			1		1	3		3			
TOTAL	1	1	2	13		13	11	0	31			
Total in previous month				10	2	12	15	8	26			
Total in same month of past year				10	2	12	16	8	24			

District	All other causes: Males	All other causes: Females	All other causes: Total	Total deaths from all causes: Males	Total deaths: Females	Total deaths: Total	Number
2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Hazara	97	103	200	538	504	1,042	1
Peshawar	91	69	160	1,183	1,015	2,198	2
Kohát	60	37	97	446	343	789	3
Bannu	69	49	118	472	390	862	4
Dera Ismail Khan	54	45	99	411	310	721	5
TOTAL	371	303	674	3,050	2,562	5,612	
Total in previous month	393	292	685	2,682	2,415	5,097	
Total in same month of past year	387	289	676	2,285	1,847	4,132	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

Five thousand eight hundred and seventy four births were registered in the province during the month of January 1903, giving a birth-rate of 35 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 3,288 were boys and 2,586 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the province during the month of January, 1903, was 5,612 against 5,097 in the previous month and 4,132 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death rate of 33, 30 and 23 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small pox 246 deaths were registered against 166 in the previous month and 61 in the corresponding month of the past year. There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 4,507 deaths were registered against 4,051 in the previous month and 3,257 in the corresponding month of the past year, dysentery and diarrhœa 51 against 77, respiratory disease 88 against 83, suicide, 2 against nil, wounding, 13 against 12; accidents 31 against 26, snake-bite and killed by wild beasts nil against nil, and from all other causes, 674 against 685 in the past month and 676 in the corresponding month of the past year.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 5th March 1903.

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1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

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From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R 17,	or post-free,	R 17-8
½ "	R 8-8,	"	R 8-14
¼ "	R 4-4,	"	R 4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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The Agricultural Ledger No. 5 of 1902 (Mineral Product, Series No. 20) Alkalis (Earths, Ashes, Alkaloides, etc.) Alkalis (Alkaline earths, Alkaline ashes, Alkaloides, etc.)—A review of existing information in which are brought out the chief commercial facts regarding these substances. By George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I E. Price 6a. or 6d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 6 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 71).—Aeschynomene Spp. (Sola) The Sola-pith Plant. A review of existing information by Dr. George Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Price 1a. or 1d.

The Agricultural Ledger No. 7 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No. 72, Foods and Fodder) (Asphodelus tenuifolious). (Syn. A. fistulosus.) An Indian Famine food. By A. Ghose. Price 1a or 1d.*

"*The books are obtainable from the Reporter on Economic Products, Indian Museum, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta."

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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, 1902, and in the corresponding month of 1900 and 1901, and in May, 1902, and in the two months April and May, 1902, in June, 1902, and in the three months April to June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

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Journal, Part I, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.

" Part II, No. 2 of 1901 @ R2.

" Part III, No. 2 of 1901 and Part III, No. 1 of 1902, @ R2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Upamitibhavaprapaucha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6*a*.
Varsakriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6*a*.
Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6*a*.
Apastamba Sranta Sutra. Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6*a*.
Mahabhasyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6*a*.
Al-Muquddasi. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 2 @ 12*a*.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, September 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, October 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III. By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February 1902. By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902. By John Murray. Paper cover. As. 4.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st JANUARY 1903.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph. D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. B016493 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for R100, originally standing in the name of Sapoorjee Sorabjee, and No. B011613 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the the name of Sorabjee Framjee, and No. B024210 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of Hargovandas Poonumchand, and last endorsed to Ranchhoddas Jiwandas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—RANCHHODDAS JIWANDAS,
Residence—C/o Bhawanbhai Ramji, Esq.,
Dadyseth Agiary Lane,
Bombay.

Estate Colonel E. St. George, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Etienne St. George, a Colonel in the Indian Army, of 238 East 13th Street, New York, United States, America, who died at New York on the 1st May 1902. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Esquire, of *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta,* are required to send in the same on or before 8th April next to the said *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta,* after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel E. S. George, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1903.

Estate Colonel L. Conway Gordon, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lewis Conway Gordon, Colonel, R.E., who died at sea on the 25th June, 1895. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Esquire, of *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta*, are required to send in the same on or before 8th April next to the said *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta*, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequenty will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel L. Conway Gordon, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February, 1903.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Resolution adopted by the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at the Annual General Meeting held on the 31st January, 1903.

That the Directors be authorised to draw, in the manner laid down in Rule 65 of the Rules of the Fund, Rupees (40,360) forty thousand three hundred and sixty only during the year 1903-1904 from the deposit account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate of the year 1903-1904.

U. L. MOJUMDAR,
Chairman.

PRAN KISSAN BOSE,
Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March, 1903:—

No. 7 OF 1903.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Conduct of business.

Joint Committees.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill, 1902.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—Constitution of Municipalities.—Sections 3-7.*)

[The marginal references are, unless the contrary appears to the sections of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889 (XVIII of 1889).]

A Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[1.] Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1902; and

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

[3.] Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "municipality" means a local area declared by or under this Act to be a municipality;

(*b*) "committee" means a municipal committee established by or under this Act;

(*c*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway;

(*d*) owner", used with reference to any building or land, includes the person who is receiving the rent of the building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant;

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act;

[Bom. Act III of 1901, s. 3 (*14*).]

(*f*) "*tax*" *includes any toll, rate, cess, fee or other impost leviable under this Act; and*

IV of 1884. VIII of 1899.

(*g*) "*explosive*" *and* "*petroleum*" *have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, respectively.*

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 3.] Proposal to create, alter the limits of, or abolish, municipality.

3. *The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette and by such other means as it may determine, signify its intention—*

[Cf. 4 (*1*).]

(*a*) *to declare any town, or any group of towns, in the immediate neighbourhood of one another, a municipality under this Act;*

[Cf. 134 (*b*).]

(*b*) *to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same;*

[Cf. 134 (*a*).]

(*c*) *to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein; or*

[Cf. 146 (*1*).]

(*d*) *to withdraw the whole area comprised in any municipality from the operation of this Act:*

[Cf. 4 (*2*) & 134.]

Provided that, where any part of a local area affected by any such notification is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, such notification shall not be published without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

[4 (*2*).] Contents of notification under section 3.

4. Every notification published under section 3 shall define the limits of the *local area* to which it refers.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 4.] [Cf. 5 & 1[illegible]] Creation, alteration of limits, or abolition, of municipality.

5. (*1*) *Any inhabitant of any part of a local area defined in a notification published under section 3 may, if he objects to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within six weeks from the date of the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.*

(*2*) *When six weeks from the date of the publication of the notification have expired, the Local Government may, by a further notification in the local official Gazette,—*

(*a*) *declare the local area or any specified part thereof to be a municipality under this Act, or*

(*b*) *include the local area or any part thereof in the municipality or exclude it therefrom, or*

(*c*) *withdraw the whole area comprised in the municipality from the operation of this Act, as the case may be.*

[Burma Act III of 189[illegible], s. 2.] [Cf. 137.] Effect of including local area in municipality.

6. *When a local area is included in a municipality by a notification published under section 5, sub-section (2), all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred and in force throughout the municipality at the time when the local area is so included, shall apply thereto unless the Local Government, in and by the notification, otherwise directs.*

[Cf. 126.] Effect of excluding local area from municipality or withdrawing whole area of municipality from Act.

7. (*1*) *When a local area is excluded from a municipality by a notification published under section 5, sub-section (2),—*

(*a*) *this Act and all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred thereunder shall cease to apply thereto; and*

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill, 1902.

(Chapter III.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 8-12.)

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal, school and hospital funds and other property vested in the committee shall vest in His Majesty for the benefit of the inhabitants of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council; and, on the publication of such scheme in the local official Gazette, such property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) When the whole area comprised in any municipality is withdrawn from the operation of this Act by a notification published under section 5, sub-section (2), this Act and all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred thereunder, shall cease to apply thereto; and the balance of the municipal fund and all other property at the time of the issue of the notification vested in the committee shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in His Majesty under this section shall be applied, under the orders of the Local Government, to the discharge of the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council thereby or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the area affected.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

[6.] **8.** (1) There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over that municipality and consisting of such number of members, not less than five, as may be prescribed.

Number and appointment of members of committee.

(2) Such members may be appointed, in the prescribed manner, by nomination or by election, or some by *nomination* and some by *election.*

(3) Not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(4) Every appointment of a member shall be notified in the *local* official Gazette.

[XX of 1891, s. 6.] **9.** (1) *Where a member of a committee is appointed by virtue of office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be a member until the Local Government otherwise directs.*

Term of office of members.

(2) Every member of a committee appointed otherwise than by virtue of office shall be a member for the prescribed term, which may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any member of a committee wishing to resign shall forward his written resignation through the president of the committee to the Deputy Commissioner, and he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat when the acceptance of his resignation by the Local Government has been communicated to the committee. [XX of 1891, s. 10.]

10. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name: [8.]

Incorporation of committee.

Provided that no committee shall transfer any immoveable property except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting and approved by the Local Government. [Burma Act III of 1898, s. 13.]

11. Every member of a committee shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of any enactment for the time being in force. [144.]

Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

12. (1) There shall be a president and vice-president of every committee. [9.]

Appointment of president and vice-president.

(2) The Local Government *may appoint any person, whether a member of the committee or not, to be president or vice-president*, or may authorize any committee to elect, *in the prescribed manner*, its president, or vice-president, or both.

(3) The election of a president or vice-president shall not be valid until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and has been notified in the *local* official Gazette.

(4) A president and vice-president shall hold office for *the prescribed* term.

(5) Where a person not already a member of the committee is appointed or elected president or vice-president, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his appointment or election, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as president or vice-president.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill, 1902.

(Chapter III.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 13-21.)

[10.] 13. The Local Government may, at any time, remove the president, vice-president or any member of a committee—

Removal of president, vice-president and members of committee.

(*a*) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a criminal court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be the president or vice-president or a member of the committee;

(*b*) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee or of a sub-committee of which he is a member; or

(*c*) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, undesirable in the interests of the public or of the municipality.

[XX of 1891, s. 41.] 14. *The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate to the Commissioner in respect of any specified municipality or municipalities in his division all or any of the powers and functions of the Local Government in respect of the appointment, resignation or removal of a president, vice-president or any member of a committee:*

Delegation of powers.

Provided that the power of removal exerciseable under section 13, sub-section (c), shall not be so delegated.

Conduct of business.

[11.] 15 (*1*) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(*2*) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by *or under* this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

[12.] 16. (*1*) *Every* committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time *and place* as may, from time to time, be fixed by by-laws *made* under section 21.

Time and place for holding meetings.

(*2*) The president or, in his absence *or during the vacancy of his office*, the vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

[13.] 17. (*1*) At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

Chairman of meeting.

(*2*) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant or the president is absent from the meeting and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(*3*) In any case not provided for *by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2)*, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

[14.] 18. (*1*) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the *members of the* committee.

Quorum.

(*2*) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by by-laws *made* under section 21, but shall be not less than three:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

[15.] 19. Save as otherwise provided by *or under* this Act, all questions *brought* before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and, in *the* case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Vote of majority decisive.

[16.] 20. (*1*) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a committee shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in the manner prescribed, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the municipality.

Record and publication of proceedings.

(*2*) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within six days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

[17.] 21. (*1*) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting make by-laws, consistent with this Act and the rules thereunder, for regulating—

By-laws for conduct of business.

(*a*) the time and place of its meeting;

(*b*) the conduct of its business;

(*c*) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings:

(*d*) *the division of duties among its members, the formation of sub-committees, and the powers to be exercised by sub-committees or by such members as are primarily responsible for the current executive administration, whether chairmen, vice-chairmen, members of sub-committees, or individual members;* [Cf. U. P Act I of 1900 s. 36 (*1*) (*d*).]

(*e*) the duties and salaries of *its* officers and servants;

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(*f*) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on *its* behalf for money received under this Act; and

(*g*) other similar matters.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 30 (2).] (*2*) *No by-law made under this section shall take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.*

Extraordinary powers of president and vice-president in case of emergency.

22. *In cases of emergency the president, or in his absence or during the vacancy of his office, a vice-president, may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the municipal fund:*

Provided that—

(*a*) *he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the committee; and*

(*b*) *every direction given under this section shall be reported to the next following meeting of committee.*

Joint Committees.

Joint committees.

23. (*1*) A committee may, from time to time, concur, with any other committee, or with a district council, or with an independent local board, or with a cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, council, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, councils, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(*2*) *Where* any difference of opinion arises between committees, councils, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner if the areas under the committees, councils, boards or authorities are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Defects in constitution and Irregularities.

[147.] Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

24. Anything done or any proceedings taken under this Act shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Officers and servants.

[20.] Appointment of secretary.

25. (*1*) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting and subject to the approval of the Local Government, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may, at a like meeting and subject to the like approval, remove any person so appointed.

(*2*) A committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, assign to a secretary such salary as the committee thinks fit:

Provided that, where a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services.

[21.] Employment of other officers and servants.

26. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the qualifications *prescribed* in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such *salaries* as it thinks fit *and may remove any officer or servant or employee.*

[22.] Power to call for reduction of establishment or of cost of establishment and dismissal of unfit persons.

27. (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the *salaries* assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, is excessive, the committee shall, on the *requisition* of the Commissioner, *within such time as may be fixed by the Commissioner in this behalf,* reduce the number of those persons or *their salaries,* as the case may be.

(*2*) *If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, any person employed by a committee as an officer or servant is by reason of bad character, incompetence or idleness, or for any other sufficient reason, not fit to be retained in the service of the committee, the committee shall, on the requisition of the Commissioner, within one month from the date of receipt of such requisition, dispense with the services of such person:*

Provided that, before making any such requisition, the Commissioner shall call upon the officer or servant concerned to show cause why such requisition should not be made.

(*3*) *The committee to whom a requisition is made under sub-section* (*1*), *and any person whose services are dispensed with in compliance with a requisition under sub-section* (*2*), *may appeal to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final:*

Provided that no person removed in compliance with a requisition made under sub-section (*1*) *shall have any right of appeal.*

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[23.] **28.** In the case of a Government official a committee may,—

Pensions, gratuities *and* leave-allowances of Government officials serving committees.

(*i*) ***where*** his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave allowances in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; and,

(*ii*) ***where*** he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

[24.] **29.** In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

Pensions, gratuities, leave-allowances and annuities of officers or servants other than Government officials.

(*a*) grant him leave allowances and, ***where*** his monthly pay *is* less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and,

(*b*) *with the general or special sanction of* the Local Government,—

(*i*) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; or

(*ii*) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts.

[25.] **30.** (*1*) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of entering on its behalf into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees or into any class of such contracts.

Authority to contract.

(*2*) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be entered into until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

[26.] **31.** (*1*) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds ***fifty*** rupees shall be in writing.

Mode of entering into contracts.

(*2*) Every such contract shall be signed by the president or vice-president and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of signing any contracts which he or they is or are empowered to enter into under section 30, sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) If a contract to which this section applies is entered into otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

[138.] **32.** (*1*) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the ***written*** permission of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee.

(*2*) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be ***deemed*** to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Privileges and Liabilities.

[27.] **33.** (*1*) No suit shall be instituted against a committee or any of its officers ***or servants*** or any person acting under its direction for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and the relief which he claims, has been, in the case of a committee, delivered or left at its office, and, in the case of ***any such*** officer, ***servant*** or person ***as aforesaid***, delivered to him or left at his office or usual place of abode.

Bar of suit in absence of notice.

(*2*) Every such suit shall be dismissed unless it is instituted within six months from the date of the accrual of the alleged cause of action ***and*** service of such notice ***as aforesaid*** is ***admitted or*** proved.

(*3*) *Where* it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that before the suit was instituted tender of sufficient amends had been made to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover his costs ***nor any relief not included in such tender***, and shall defray the costs of the defendant in the suit.

(*4*) ***Nothing in*** this section shall ***be deemed to*** apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. I of 1877.

[28.] **34.** Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to, or under the control of, the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct conse-

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

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(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 35-38.)

quence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee, and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

[29] **35.** Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, a committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case and in the manner *required* by section 39, any of the following taxes, namely:—

Taxes which may be imposed.

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(*i*) a tax on houses, buildings or lands situate within the *limits of the* municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum of the gross annual letting value of the houses, buildings or lands;

(*ii*) tax on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands within the *limits of the* municipality according to their circumstances and property within *those limits;*

(*iii*) a tax on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, *within the limits of* the municipality;

(*iv*) a tax on all or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, *or on dogs, where* such vehicles, animals *or dogs* are kept within the *limits of the* municipality;

(*v*) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the *limits of the* municipality, and on boats moored *within those limits;*

(*vi*) an octroi on goods or animals brought within the *limits of the* municipality for consumption or use *within those limits;*

(*vii*) market-dues *on persons* using any building, structure, market, bazar or ganj belonging to or under the control of the committee, or exposing goods for sale in any place belonging to the Government or to the committee or under its control;

(*viii*) fees on the registration of cattle sold within the *limits of the* municipality;

(*ix*) a latrine or conservancy cess upon private latrines *or upon* premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants, or a cess for the *maintenance* of public latrines; and

(*x*) a water-rate *where* water is supplied by the committee:

(*b*) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

36. *For the purposes of any tax imposed under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (i), the annual letting value of any house or building, not erected for letting purposes and not ordinarily let, shall be deemed to be five per centum on the aggregate sum resulting from the addition of—*

Determination of gross annual letting value in certain cases.

[U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 3 (10) (c).]

(*a*) *the estimated present cost of erecting the house or building after deduction of a reasonable amount on account of depreciation (if any), and*

(*b*) *the estimated present value of the land valued with the house or building as part of the same premises:*

Provided, first, that, in the determination of the annual value, no account shall be taken of any machinery:

Provided also that, where any house or building is occupied in such circumstances as to render a valuation of five per centum unreasonable, the committee may, in its discretion, reduce the percentage accordingly.

37. (*1*) *In any municipality in which any tax is imposed under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (ii), no tax shall be assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of any houses, buildings or lands, the property of His Majesty; but a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum may be assessed on the annual value of such houses, buildings or lands, and such rate shall be payable by the Government.*

Assessment of Government houses or buildings in certain cases.

[Ben. Act III of 1884, ss. 89, 101.]

(*2*) *For the purposes of sub-section (1), the annual value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rental at which the houses, buildings or lands may be reasonably expected to let:*

Provided that, where the actual cost of erecting any such house or building can be ascertained or estimated, the annual value of such house or building shall, in no case, be deemed to exceed an amount which would be equal to seven and a half per centum on such cost, in addition to a reasonable ground-rent for the land on which such house or building has been erected.

38. *In assessing the amount of any latrine or conservancy cess upon private latrines or upon premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants or a water-rate,*

Limitation upon taxes in certain cases.

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under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (ix) or sub-head (x), regard shall be had to what is actually expended on the service rendered, or on the water supplied, as the case may be.

[30] 39. (*1*) A committee may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

(*2*) *Where* a resolution has been passed under sub-section (*1*), the committee shall publish, in the prescribed manner, a notice defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(*3*) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within *one* month from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(*4*) *Where* no objection is submitted *as aforesaid*, or *where* the objections so submitted, having been considered *by the committee*, are deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government with the objections (if any) so submitted.

(*5*) The Local Government may, on receiving the proposals *of the committee*, sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, *or sanction them subject to such modifications as it may think fit*, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(*6*) *Where* the Local Government sanctions any proposals which, under section 35, clause (*b*), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit *them* to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction *them*, or refuse to sanction them, *or sanction them subject to such modifications as he may think fit*, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(*7*) *No modification affecting the substance shall be made under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) unless and until the modification has been accepted by the committee at a special meeting.*

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 51 (7).] (*8*) *Where any proposals for taxation have been sanctioned under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) by the Local Government or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct the imposition of the tax as sanctioned from such date as may be specified in the notification, and thereupon the tax shall come into effect as from the date so specified.*

40. A tax imposed under this Act shall not be invalid for defect of form; and *where* any property is described for the purpose of assessing any such tax, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier. [31.]

Tax not invalid for defect of form.

41. A committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under this Act, or suspend the operation of any tax within any part of the municipality for any specified period, *or exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.* [33]. [XX of 1891, s. 47 (2).]

Power of committee to abolish or reduce or exempt from tax.

42. The Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded, exercise the powers conferred on a committee by section *41*. [34]

Power of Local Government to abolish or reduce tax.

43. (*1*) *A committee may, by notice, call upon any inhabitant of the municipality to furnish within a reasonable time such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain—* [U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 67.]

Duty of furnishing true information regarding liability to taxation.

(*a*) *whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax imposed under this Act; and*

(*b*) *the amount at which he should be assessed.*

(*2*) *Where any inhabitant called upon to furnish information in pursuance of sub-section (1) omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, and which he knows or believes to be untrue or which he does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.*

44. (*1*) *Arrears of any tax may, on the application of the committee or of some person authorized generally or specially by the committee in this behalf to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, be recovered, with any sum leviable on account of court-fees or the prescribed process-fees*, and with interest at the rate of 12½ *per centum per annum, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction*:

Recovery of taxes.

Provided that no interest shall be so recovered in any case in which the Magistrate, for reasons to be recorded in writing, considers it inexpedient that interest should be charged.

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[35 (2).] (2) *Where* the arrears *are* due in respect of immoveable property, *they* shall, subject to any claim on behalf of His Majesty, be a first charge on the property, and shall be recoverable, on *the* application *of* the committee *or of some person authorized generally or specially by the committee in this behalf* to the Deputy Commissioner, as if the property were land assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall *be deemed to* authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

(3) *Where the person from whom any money is claimable on account of any arrears of any tax is not within the jurisdiction of any Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, such Magistrate may, on the application of the committee or of some person authorised generally or specially by the committee in this behalf, grant a certificate of the amount due on account of arrears, with court-fees, process-fees and interest (if any), by the person from whom the money is claimable, and shall forward the certificate so granted to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person is or is believed to be; and the Magistrate receiving such certificate shall proceed to recover, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the limits of his jurisdiction, the amount certified, with any further sum leviable on account of court-fees or process-fees, and shall remit the amount recovered under such certificate to the Magistrate by whom the certificate was granted.*

[Bom. Act III of 1901, s. 70.] **45.** (1) *Where any license is granted by a committee under this Act, or where permission is given by a committee for making any temporary erection or for putting up any projection or for the temporary occupation of any street, the committee may charge a fee for such license or permission.*

Power to charge fees.

(2) *The committee may also charge such fees as may be fixed by by-laws made under section 105 for the use of any places belonging to, or under the control of, the committee.*

[XX of 1891, s. 52.] **46.** (1) *An appeal from the assessment or levy of any tax under this Act shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf:*

Appeals against taxation.

Provided that, where the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as aforesaid is a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) *Where, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of a tax arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains a reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which the doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.*

(3) *On a reference being made under sub-section (2), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.* XIV of 1882.

(4) *In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.*

(5) *Costs awarded under this section to the committee shall be recoverable by a committee as though they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant.*

(6) *Where a committee fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the amount.*

47. (1) *No appeal shall lie in respect of any assessed tax unless it is preferred—* [XX of 1891, s. 53.]

Limitation of appeal.

(a) *within one month after the publication of an assessment-list or notice, where such publication is provided for in the system of assessment framed under section 39, sub-section (2); or*

(b) *within one month after the final decision of the Committee on any objection received, where an opportunity for submitting objections to the committee is allowed and any objection has been duly submitted.*

(2) *No appeal shall lie in respect of any assessed tax for which no provision for the publication of an assessment-list or for the submission of objections to the committee is made, or in respect of any other tax, unless the appeal is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made.*

48. *No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in this Act.* [XX of 1891, s. 54.]

Taxation not to be questioned except under this Act.

Municipal Fund and Property.

49. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof— [36.]

Constitution of municipal fund.

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee;

(b) all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the municipality against this Act or

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any rules *or by-laws made* thereunder or against section 34 *of the Police Act, 1861, or against the Public Gambling Act, 1867;*

V of 1861. III of 1867.

(*e*) the balance (if any) standing at the commencement of this Act at the credit of the municipal fund under the control of the committee.

[37.]

50. (*1*) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

Application of fund.

(*a*) first, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(*b*) secondly, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 28 and 29, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

(*c*) thirdly, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for education, sanitation, vaccination, medical relief and public works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these departments; *and*

(*d*) fourthly, the cost of the construction and maintenance of buildings for the offices of the committee.

(*2*) Subject to the charges specified in subsection (*1*) and to such priority *in respect of* the several duties of the committee as may be prescribed, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the limits of the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to the payment of the like charges and expenses without those limits where *such an* application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely:—

(*a*) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses;

(*b*) the watering and lighting of the streets or any of them;

(*c*) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, serais, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, recreation-grounds, gardens, parks, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions;

(*d*) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions;

(*e*) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(*f*) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(*g*) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals;

(*h*) the planting and preservation of trees;

(*i*) the taking of a census, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(*j*) public vaccination and any other sanitary measure;

(*k*) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions;

(*l*) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants; *and*

(*m*) *any other matter expenditure whereon may be declared by the committee, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be an appropriate charge on the municipal fund.*

51. (*1*) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

Custody and investment of municipal fund.

[38.]

(*2*) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

(*3*) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or *in* such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and *may* vary such investments for others of the like nature; *and* the income resulting from the securities and proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

52. (*1*) *Subject to any special reservation which may be made by the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter in this section specified and situated within the limits of the*

Property vested in committee.

[39. Cf. X of 1891, s.;

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municipality shall be vested in and belong to the committee, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the committee, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act, that is to say:—

(a) *all public town-walls, gates, markets slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depôts and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of the municipal fund;*

(b) *all public streams, springs and works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well;*

(c) *all public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, culverts and water-courses in, alongside or under any street. and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto;*

(d) *all dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal matter or filth or rubbish of any kind, or dead bodies of animals, collected by the committee from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cess-pools or elsewhere or deposited in places fixed by the committee under section 70;*

(e) *all public lamps, lamp posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto;*

(f) *all land or other property transferred to the committee by His Majesty or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes; and*

(g) *all streets, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such streets.*

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, direct that any property which has vested under sub-section (1) in the committee, shall cease to be so vested, and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested, and the Local Government may pass such orders as it thinks fit regarding the disposal and management of such property.

[40. Cf. U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 57.]

53. *Acquisition of land under Act I of 1894.* *Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.* [I of 1894.]

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE

54. *Police-establishment.* (1) Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of the obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police establishment for police requirements within *the* limits *of the municipality* and for the performance of the duties imposed on the committee by this Act. [40.]

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of the Police Act, 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct. [XIII of 1889.] [V of 1861.]

55. *Relief of committee from police charges.* (1) The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof, or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief. [41.]

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of the Police Act, 1861, or partly one and partly the other. [XIII of 1889.] [V of 1861.]

56. *Appointment, liabilities and duties of municipal watchmen.* (1) Where the establishment maintained under this Chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall— [42.]

(a) be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the District Magistrate;

(b) be appointed and promoted, and be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine *and perform such duties as, subject to the provisions of this Act, may be prescribed*; *and*

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(*c*) possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities, and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police officers enrolled under the Police Act, 1861. V of 1861.

(*2*) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police officer or by any such watchman.

[43.] 57. If the establishment maintained under this Chapter or any portion of such establishment is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in the Police Act, 1861, or in any other *enactment* for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

V of 1861.

[44.] 58. Where special police protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, or any religious ceremony or festival held within the municipality, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

Police protection at fairs, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

[45.] 59. Where any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to acquire land for building sites adjoining new streets.

[46.] 60. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any street vested in the committee and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

Power to close streets.

61. The committee may, *by order in writing*, *permit* the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission. [47.]

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets or land.

62. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury *to the building* or inconvenience *to the owner or occupier or to the public.* [48.]

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

63. The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered. [49.]

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

64. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other inflammable materials unless with the *written* permission of the committee; and the committee may, by notice, require any person to remove or alter as it may think fit the roofs or walls so made or renewed. [50.]

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

65. (*1*) Where any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, the committee may, *if* the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down, require by notice *that* the building or part, when being re-built, *shall* be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee: [51.]

Power to regulate line of buildings.

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(*2*) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

66. (*1*) *Every person who intends to erect or re-erect—* [52. *Cf.* U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 87.]

Power to regulate new building.

(*a*) *any building abutting on or adjoining any street, or any public place or*

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property vested in His Majesty or in the committee;

(*b*) *any building, if so required by any by-law made under section 102,*

shall give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and the committee may either refuse to sanction the said building or may sanction the said building absolutely or subject to any written directions which the committee may deem fit to issue in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

(i) *the free passage or way in front of the building;*

(ii) *the space to be left about the building to secure the free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire;*

(iii) *the ventilation of the building, and the provision and position, materials, and method of construction of drains, privies or cess-pools;*

(iv) *the level and width of foundation, the level of lowest floor and stability of structure;*

(v) *the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street; and*

(vi) *the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire;*

and the person erecting or re-erecting any such building as aforesaid shall obey all such written directions:

Provided that the committee shall not refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of such building except on the ground that its erection or re-erection would be prejudicial to the health, safety or convenience of the public, or of persons who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the locality it is unsuitable in plan or design, or for other reasonable cause assigned; and

Provided, also, that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any loss or damage which he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) *The committee may require any person who has given such notice, to submit within one week of the receipt of the requisition a sufficient plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land, with such reasonable details as the committee may prescribe in the requisition and in such case the notice shall not be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied.*

(3) *Where the committee neglects or omits for one month after the receipt of a valid notice under sub-section (1) to make and deliver to the person who has given such notice any order in respect thereof, and such person has by written communication called the attention of the committee to the omission or neglect, and where such omission or neglect continues for a further period of fifteen days, the committee shall be deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely.*

(4) *Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of any building which is given or deemed to have been given by a committee, shall be available for six months, and no longer; and where the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained such sanction, or by some one lawfully claiming under him, within such period, it shall not be begun without fresh sanction; but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the committee in the manner aforesaid, and thereupon the provisions of this section shall apply to such fresh notice.*

(5) *Where any such building is begun or erected without sanction or in contravention of any written directions of the committee issued under sub-section (1), or after the sanction has lapsed, the committee may, by notice given within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary.*

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes *the erection of* any wall and all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not orginally constructed for human habitation or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

Removal of projections and overhanging structures.

67 (*1*) *No person shall, without the written permission of the committee, add to or place against or in front of any building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street or into, on or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct therein.* [53. *Cf.* U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 88.]

(2) *The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or structure:*

Provided that, in the case of any such projection or structure lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may, *by order in writing, permit* the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Exemption of Government buildings or lands from the operations of sections 59 to 67.

68. *Nothing in sections 59 to 67 shall apply to any building or land within the limits of a municipality which is the property of His Majesty.* [Burma Act III of 1898, s. 95 (1).]

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Bathing and Washing Places.

[54.] **69.** The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants of the municipality, and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts not so permitted which may render water in public places foul or unfit for use or may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places.

Bathing and washing places.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter Places.

[55.] **70.** The committee may fix places within or, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, *without* the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

[56.] **71.** (*1*) The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to, or are under the control of, the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

Places for slaughter of animals.

(*2*) Where such places are fixed by the committee *without the* limits *of the municipality*, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(*3*) Where any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality.

[57.] **72.** Where it appears to the Deputy Commissioner to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner *and* by notification published in the manner prescribed, prohibit or regulate the slaughter within the limits of a municipality of animals, or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and *specify* the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

Slaughter of animals for other purposes.

73. (*1*) *Where any animal in the charge of any person dies otherwise than by being slaughtered either for sale or consumption or for some religious purpose, the person in charge thereof shall, within twenty-four hours, either—* [U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 117.]

Special provisions with respect to disposal of dead bodies of animals.

(*a*) *convey the carcass to a place (if any) fixed by the committee under section 70 for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, or, where no such place has been fixed, to a place without the limits of the municipality not being within one mile of those limits where such bodies may lawfully be deposited; or*

(*b*) *give notice of the death to the committee, whereupon the committee shall cause the carcass to be disposed of.*

(*2*) *In respect of the disposal of a carcass under sub-section (1), clause (b), the committee may charge such fee as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the committee in this behalf.*

74. *For the purposes of sections 70, 71, 72 and 73, all cattle, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, deer, sheep, goats, swine and other large animals, shall be deemed to be "animals".* [U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 117 (4).]

Definition of "animal."

Burial and Burning Places.

75. (*1*) The committee may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose. [58.]

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

(*2*) Private burial places in such burial grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(*3*) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

76. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places. [59.]

Removal of corpses.

Inflammable materials.

77. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all [60.]

Inflammable materials.

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persons from stacking or collecting grass, straw, *cotton*, *wood* or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires, in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

[Cf. 61, XX of 1891, 106.]

Powers in respect of drains, privies and cess-pools.

78. (*1*) *The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, between sunrise and sunset, enter into any building or upon any land, and inspect any drains, privies or cess-pools therein or thereon, and may cause the ground to be opened where such person as aforesaid may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drains, privies or cess pools.*

(*2*) *Where, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building; but where it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have existed, the ground or portion of any building, drain or other work (if any) opened, injured or removed for the purposes of such inspection shall be filled in, restored and made good by the committee.* [62.]

(*3*) *No building other than a latrine directly accessible from any street or public place shall be entered under this section unless six hours' notice has been given to the occupier of the building by the committee or by the person authorized by the committee to make the entry.*

[63.]

Powers of entry on buildings or land.

79. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, *where* there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter *upon* and survey and take levels of any land;

(*b*) enter and inspect any building and by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected, or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons;

(*c*) enter and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;

(*d*) enter any building or *upon* any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which the committee is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

[64.]

Power to enter for discovery of animals or vehicles liable to taxation.

80. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any animal or vehicle which is liable to taxation under this Act and for which *the tax* has not been duly *paid.*

[65]

Power in respect of places used for sale or storage of articles for human consumption as slaughter-houses or for sale of drugs.

81. (*1*) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for *human consumption* or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any *article*, animal or drug which may be therein; and, where any *such* article or any animal therein appears to be intended for *human* consumption and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same; or, where the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption; and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected of being adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for inquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

(*2*) Where the committee, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, applies to purchase any article *intended for human consumption and* exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

[66.]

Power of entry in certain cases for purposes connected with scavenging.

82. (*1*) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cess-pool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(*2*) Where the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter *upon* the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter *upon* the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

[XX of 1891, s. 120.]

Power in respect of inflammable or explosive material when stored in excess of authorised quantity.

83. (*1*) *The committee may, at any reasonable time, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, enter and inspect any house or building which is suspected to contain petroleum, or any other explosive*

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or inflammable material in excess of the quantity permitted to be kept in such house or building by or under this Act.

(2) *Where any such excess quantity of such material is discovered, it may be seized and held subject to such orders as the District Magistrate may make with respect thereto.*

(3) *Where the District Magistrate decides that the material seized was stored in the house or building in contravention of this Act or of any rule or public notice made or published thereunder, he may pass an order confiscating the same.*

(4) *Subject to any rules for the time being applicable thereto, the material so confiscated may be sold by order of the District Magistrate, and the proceeds, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be credited to the municipal fund.*

(5) *No order of confiscation under this section shall operate to prevent any other criminal or civil proceeding to which the persons storing the material in excessive quantity may be liable.*

[67.] Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

84. Where any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and, before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who according to custom does not appear in public, is entered, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

[68.] Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

85. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to cause injury to the street or inconvenience to persons passing along the street.

[69] Provision of privies or cess-pools.

86. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the committee directs, any privy or cess-pool, or additional privies or cess-pools, which should in the opinion of the committee be provided for the building *or the land appurtenant thereto.*

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order, and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

[70.] Repair and closing of privies, drains or cess-pools.

87. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter or put in good order any privy, drain or cess-pool, or to close any cess-pool belonging thereto, *or to connect any drain on such building or land with the public drain:*

Provided that no owner or occupier shall be bound under this sub-section, in order to establish such connection, to carry out any work on land or premises not owned or occupied by him to a greater distance than twenty-five feet. [Cf. XX of 1891, s. 122 (1).]

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new privy, drain or cess-pool without its *written* permission or *in contravention of* its directions *or of* the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, re-builds or opens any privy, drain or cess-pool which the committee has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the privy, drain or cess-pool, or to make such alteration therein as the committee thinks fit.

[71.] Unauthorized building over drains.

88. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its *written* permission erects or re builds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

[72.] Removal of drains, latrines or cess-pools near any source of water-supply.

89. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within *fifty* feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use to remove or close the same within one week *from the service of the notice.*

[73.] Power to require drainage of unwholesome tanks.

90. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

[74.] Power to require buildings, wells, tanks or excavations to be secured.

91. Where any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or the occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, where it appears to the committee

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to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

[75.] 92. Where any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, *the committee* may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or thing affixed thereto as *it* considers necessary for the public safety; and, where it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Power to require building, wall or structure in ruinous or dangerous state to be removed or repaired.

Buildings and Grounds in Insanitary Condition.

[76.] 93 The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to *it* to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

[77.] 94. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, the hedges standing on the land and bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing on the land and overhanging any street and obstructing the same or causing danger thereto, or so overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Power to require owner to trim hedges and trees bordering on street.

[78.] 95. Where the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within twenty-four hours.

Power to require filthy buildings or land to be cleaned.

[79.] 96. Where any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Power to prohibit use for human habitation of buildings unfit for such use.

[80.] 97. The committee may, by notice, require the owner, or *any* person claiming to be the owner, of any building or land which by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

98. *Where the civil surgeon or health officer certifies that the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner,—* [81. Cf. U. P. & O. Act I of 1900, s. 109.]

Power to Local Government to Prohibit cultivation, use of manure or irrigation injurious to health

(*a*) *in any place within the limits of the municipality, is injurious or facilitates practices which are injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood; or*

(*b*) *in any place within or without the limits of the municipality, is likely to contaminate the water-supply of the municipality or otherwise render it unfit for drinking purposes,*

the Local Government may prohibit the cultivation of such crop, the use of such manure, or the use of the method of irrigation so reported to be injurious, or impose such conditions with respect thereto as may prevent the injury:

Provided that, if the act prohibited has been practised in the ordinary course of husbandry, during the five years next preceding the date of the prohibition, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested therein for any damage caused to them by such prohibition.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

99. (*1*) *No place within the limits of the municipality shall be used—* [82.]

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

(*a*) *for* melting tallow; or

(*b*) *for* boiling bones, offal or blood; or

(*c*) as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery; or

(*d*) as a brick-kiln, pottery or lime-kiln; or

(*e*) as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

(*f*) as a yard or depôt for trade in hay straw, *cotton*, thatching grass, wood or coal, or *petroleum or any other explosive* or inflammable material,

except under a license obtained by the owner or occupier from the committee and renewable annually.

(*2*) *No such* license shall be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(*3*) The committee may charge fees for the *issue and renewal of* such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as *it thinks fit.*

[83.] 100. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee at a meeting that any place licensed under section 99 is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the committee may, by notice, require the occupier of the place to discon-

Power to prohibit such trades.

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(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 101-105.)

tinue the use thereof, or to use the place in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

[Ben. Act III of 1884, s. 203.]

Milkmen and others not to keep animals or cattle without license.

101. (*1*) *Within such limits as the committee may, determine, no milkman, cartman, or keeper of hackney-carriages shall keep horses, ponies or cattle for the purpose of trade or business, except under a license obtained by such person from the committee and renewable annually.*

(*2*) *The committee may charge a fee not exceeding one rupee for the issue or renewal of any such license, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it thinks fit.*

Sale of Food, Drink and Drugs.

[Burma Act II of 1898, s. 102.]

Power to make by-laws as to sale of articles intended for human consumption and drugs.

102. (*1*) *The committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, consistent with this Act,—*

(*a*) *to regulate the sale of any specified articles intended for human consumption or drugs, either by rendering licenses necessary or otherwise;*

(*b*) *to fix fees for the grant of such licenses and prescribe the conditions subject to which they may be granted and revoked;*

(*c*) *to regulate the hours and manner of transport within the municipality of such specified articles or drugs;*

(*d*) *to fix the places in which such specified articles or drugs may or may not be sold or exposed for sale;*

(*e*) *to prohibit the sale of the flesh of animals not slaughtered at a place fixed, or in accordance with a license granted, under section 71;*

(*f*) *to require sellers of meat to procure from, and on requisition to produce to, the person or persons empowered in this behalf by the committee, passes showing that their meat has been slaughtered in a place fixed or licensed under section 71 and in accordance with any by-laws made under section 105, sub-section (1), clause (b); and*

(*g*) *to regulate the sanitary condition of bakeries, dairies and places where milch animals are kept for profit:*

Provided that no person shall be punishable for the breach of any by-law made under clause (a) or clause (d) by reason of the continuance of such sale or exposure for sale upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such by-law used for such purpose, until he has received from the committee six months' notice to discontinue such sale or exposure for sale in such premises.

(*2*) *In making any by-law under this section the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, where the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.*

(*3*) *No by-law made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.*

Disposal of Dogs.

Disposal of mad and stray dogs.

[U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 123.]

103. (*1*) *The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may—*

(*a*) *destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as the committee may direct, any dog suffering from rabies, or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies:*

(*b*) *confine, or cause to be confined, any dogs found wandering about streets or public places without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property and charge a fee for such detention, and destroy or otherwise dispose of any such dog, if it is not claimed within one week and the fee paid;*

(*c*) *appoint from time to time, by public notice, certain periods within which any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed, and destroy or cause them to be destroyed accordingly.*

(*2*) *No compensation shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.*

Restraint of Infection.

Prohibition by committee of use of unwholesome water.

[U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 126.]

104. *Where the committee, on the report of the civil surgeon or health officer, considers that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, it may,—*

(*a*) *by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking;*

(*b*) *by notice, require the owner or person having control of such well, tank or place either to keep the water disinfected to the satisfaction of the civil surgeon or health officer, or to take such steps as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water.*

By-laws generally.

General power to make by-laws.

[84.]

105. (*1*) *The* committee may, from time to time, make *by-laws,* consistent with this Act,—

(*a*) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the *limits of the* municipality being the property of His Majesty or of the committee;

(*b*) for inspecting and regulating the use of encamping grounds, halting places,

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(*Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 106-107.*)

pounds, sarais, markets, dhobis' ghâts, slaughter-houses, places for the disposal of dead animals, and any places of public entertainment and resort, and for the charge of fees for the use of such buildings and places when vested in the committee;

(*c*) for licensing brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within the municipality, *and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;*

(*d*) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;

(*e*) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds *and fixing the fees to be charged where such grounds have been provided by the committee;*

(*f*) for prescribing the means by which the owner or occupier of any place which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, is to provide for the consumption of the smoke of any chimney or furnace so as to prevent the smoke from being a nuisance to any person in the neighbourhood;

(*g*) for licensing proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(*h*) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours; or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(*i*) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(*j*) for the proper regulation of buildings let in lodgings or occupied by *coolies under the control of unlicensed agents or by* more than one family;

(*k*) for the supervision and regulation of public cisterns, water-standards, wells, tanks, springs or other sources of public water-supply; and *where* water is supplied from a public source to any private premises, for regulating and controlling such supply;

(*l*) for controlling and regulating the duties of sweepers *and other persons* employed by the committee *for the clearing of drains and the removal and disposal of sewage and filth, and* prescribing the conditions on which they may withdraw from employment;

(*m*) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi limits for the purposes of that tax;

(*n*) *for the regulation of building within the municipality;*

(*o*) *for regulating the storage of any petroleum or other explosive material;*

(*p*) *for regulating or prohibiting the keeping of animals of any specified description; and*

(*q*) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In making any *by-law* under this section the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, *where* the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach *is proved to have been persisted in.*

(*3*) *No by-law made* under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, is in force, shall not make *by-laws* under sub-section (*1*) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies. XIV of 1879.

Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.

106. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, *the* committee may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the *limits of the* municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code. [85.] XLV of 1860.

Powers as to conditional orders in respect of certain acts and omissions.

107. (*1*) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of *a* municipality, *the* committee with the powers of *the* District Magistrate as described in section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and with power to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any acts or omissions punishable under *by laws* made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 105, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*e*), (*j*) and (*k*). [86.] V of 1898.

(*2*) Sections 133 to 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers: V of 1898.

Provided that, for the purposes of such proceedings, section 133 of the Code shall be read as if for the words "before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class" the words "before the District Magistrate or

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some Magistrate of the first or second class appointed by him in this behalf" were substituted.

[87.] 108. *The* committee may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more sub-committees of its members any of the powers which are vested in the committee by section 106, or with which the committee may have been invested under section 107.

Delegation of powers under sections 107 and 108.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

[92] 109. Whoever, without the *written* permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter on roads or into drains.

[93] 110. Whoever, without the *written* permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cess-pool, or any other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging sewage.

[94] 111. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Failure to remove offensive matter.

[95] 112. Whoever, without the *written* permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the channels, sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Making or altering drains without authority.

[96.] 113. Whoever makes, without the *written* permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after a notice to remove or close issued under section 89, any drain, latrine, urinal, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, where a notice has issued, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal *or closure*.

Making or keeping latrines near any source of water-supply.

[97.] 114. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health

[98.] 115. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on any deleterious substance, filth or refuse of any kind any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or *is intended for human consumption* shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

[U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 162] 116. *Whoever, in driving a vehicle in any street, fails, except in case of actual necessity, to keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.*

Neglect of the rule of the road.

[99 & 100] 117. Whoever drives any vehicle without having proper means of controlling *any* animal harnessed therein or drives any vehicle of any kind after dark in any street unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Driving vehicles without proper means of control or without lights.

[101.] 118. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons, or flies kites, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms, etc.

[102] 119. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, or of any vehicle drawn by bullocks, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants and camels.

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(*Chapter VII.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 120-134.*)

[U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 105.]

Taking animals or vehicles along public roads.

120. *Whoever, in disregard of any orders of the committee, takes any animal or vehicle along a street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.*

[104]

Beating drum or sounding musical instrument.

121. Whoever, *in disregard of* any orders *made by* the committee with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, beats any drum or sounds any musical instrument, so as to cause annoyance to the public, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[105, cf. U. P. Act I of 1900, s 167]

Suffering animals to be at large

122. *Whoever wilfully or negligently lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse or other animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm, or annoyance to any person, or suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees*

[106]

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets.

123. Whoever, without the *written* permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[107.]

Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building

124. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[108]

Picketing animals and collecting carts

125. Whoever, *in disregard of* the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any kind or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[109.]

Making or selling food when suffering from disease

126. Whoever, when suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, makes or offers for sale any article *intended for human consumption*, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[110]

Disturbing direction posts or lamps

127 Whoever, without *the authority of* the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction post or lamp post, or extinguishes any light maintained by the committee in any street or public place, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[111]

Destroying or defacing names or numbers

128. Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any name or number put up under section 63 by order of the committee, or puts up any different name or number, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[112.]

Slaughtering animal contrary to section 71

129 Whoever, *in contravention of* the provisions of section 71, slaughters for sale any animal at any place within the municipality other than the place fixed under that section, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[113.]

Slaughtering animal or conveying meat contrary to notification under section 72.

130. Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter *in contravention of any notification* under section 71, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[U P Act I of 1900, s 117 (2).]

Improper disposal of dead bodies of animals

131. *Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 73 in regard to the disposal of dead bodies of animals, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.*

[114]

Burying or burning corpse contrary to section 76.

132. *Whoever* buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed *in contravention of* the provisions of section 75, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[115

Carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance

133 Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[116

Selling article for human consumption of a nature different from the article demanded.

134 (*1*) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article *intended for human consumption* which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall not apply in the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) *where* any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the *article* in order to make *it* fit, as an article of commerce, for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase *its* bulk, weight or measure or to conceal *its* inferior quality ;

(*b*) *where* the *article* is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(*3*) The provisions of *sub-section* (*1*) *shall* apply to the purchase under section 82 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

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[117.] *(Chapter VII.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 135-142.—Chapter VIII.—Extinction and Prevention of Fire.—Sections 143-144.)*

Possession of article or animal unfit for human consumption.

135. *Where* the owner or the person in possession of any *article* or animal which is seized under section *82*, sub-section (*1*), does not consent to the destruction or disposal of the same, the Magistrate, if it is proved that the *article* or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, may order the *article* or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for *human* consumption, and may direct that such owner or person shall be *punished* with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Provided that a person who is in possession of *any article* or animal as a carrier or bailee thereof, shall not be liable to fine under this section. [118.]

Refusing to sell food or drink.

136. Whoever, *in contravention of* the provisions of section *81*, sub-section (*2*), refuses to sell any article *intended for human consumption*, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees [119.]

Cultivating, manuring or irrigating contrary to section 99.

137. *Whoever* cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions imposed under section *98*, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first *during which the offence is proved to have been* continued. [120.]

Using places for certain trades without license.

138. Whoever, *in contravention of* the provisions of section *99* or of section *101*, uses without a license any place for any purpose mentioned in either of those sections, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence. [121.]

Using places for offensive or dangerous trades after prohibitory notice.

139. Whoever, after notice has been given under section *100*, uses any place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence. [U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 175.]

Soliciting for purposes of prostitution.

140. *Whoever, in any street or public place within the limits of the municipality, loiters for the purpose of prostitution, or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:*

Provided that no Court shall take cognisance of an offence under this section except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector and specially authorised in this behalf in writing by the Deputy Commissioner or by the committee, or of an officer of the committee specially authorised in this behalf in writing by the Deputy Commissioner.

Disobedience to orders of committee not punishable under any other section.

141. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon the committee by Chapter VI, or any written notice lawfully issued by the committee under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, where the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be *punishable* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach *is proved to have been continued:* [122.]

Provided that, where the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act

Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases.

142. Any prosecution for an offence punishable under section *132*, or section *139*, *or section 141*, where the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted from the order which has been disobeyed, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against the section. [123.]

CHAPTER VIII.

EXTINCTION AND PREVENTION OF FIRE.

Establishment and maintenance of fire-brigade.

143. *For the prevention and extinction of fire the committee may establish and maintain a fire-brigade and may provide any implements, machinery or means of communicating intelligence which the committee may think necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties by the brigade.* [XX of 18[illegible] Ch. VIII.]

Power of fire-brigade and other persons for suppression of fires.

144. (*1*) *On the occasion of a fire within the limits of a municipality, any Magistrate, the secretary of the committee, any member of the committee, any member of a fire-brigade maintained by the committee then and there directing the operations of men belonging to the brigade, and, if directed so to do by a Magistrate or the secretary or a member of committee, any police-officer above the rank of constable, may—*

(*a*) *remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes with or impedes the operations for*

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(Chapter VIII.—Extinction and Prevention of Fire.—Sections 145-146. Chapter IX.—Control.—Sections 147-150.)

extinguishing the fire or for saving life or property ;

(b) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning ;

(c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire break into or through or pull down or cause to be broken into or through or pulled down, or used for the passage of hoses or other appliances, any premises ;

(d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred ;

(e) call on the persons in charge of any fire engine to render such assistance as may be possible ; and

(f) generally, take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life or property ;

(2) No person shall be liable to pay compensation for any act done by him in good faith under sub-section (1).

(3) Any damage done in the exercise of a power conferred or a duty imposed by this section shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance against fire.

Powers subject to prescribed regulations, etc.

145. The powers conferred by section 144 shall be subject to such regulations, conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.

Operation of Chapter.

146. This Chapter shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially applied thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

CHAPTER IX.

CONTROL.

[124.]

Control by Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

147. The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, not being a member of the committee, may—

(a) enter *upon* and inspect, or cause to be entered *upon* and inspected, any immoveable property situate within the limits of his division or district and occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of a committee or joint committee ;

(b) by order in writing, call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within those limits ;

(c) by order in writing, require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee or joint committee as he may think fit to call for ; and

(d) record, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations which he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

[125.]

Power to suspend action under Act.

148. (1) The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district, as the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order or the doing of the act is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) Where a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

[126.]

Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in cases of emergency.

149. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) Where the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

[127.]

Powers of Local Government in case of default of committee.

150. (1) Where at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

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(Chapter IX.—Control.—Sections 151-153.)

(2) Where that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as the Local Government may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(3) Where the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

[128.] Power of Local Government to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

151. (1) Where at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous *sanction* of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the *local* official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) Where a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue, namely :—

(a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such member;

(b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf;

(c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in His Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

[7 & 129.] Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

152. (1) The Local Government may frame forms for any proceedings of a committee for which it considers that forms should be provided, and may make rules, consistent with this Act, *to carry out the purposes and objects thereof for the guidance of committees and public officers generally.*

(2) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may make provision—*

(a) for the collection of taxes imposed under this Act;

(b) as to the term of office of *presidents vice-presidents and* members of committees;

(c) as to the division of municipalities into wards or of the inhabitants into classes, or both, the number of representatives to be appointed for each ward or class and the manner of their appointment; and as to the qualification of electors and of candidates for election;

(d) as to the registration of electors, the nomination of candidates, the time of election, the mode of recording votes and generally for regulating all matters connected with the system of representation and election;

(e) *as to the appointment, promotion, suspension, reduction, punishment and dismissal of the servants of committees;*

(f) as to the intermediate office or offices (if any) through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or its officers and representations addressed under this Act to the Local Government, are to pass;

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the manner in which such accounts are to be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the condition subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned, and as to the sanction (if any) to be required before committees incur any expenditure;

(i) *as to the fees to be levied on processes issued by Magistrates under section 44;*

(j) as to the language in which the proceedings and correspondence of committees are to be conducted and recorded, and as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;

(k) *as to the powers to be exercised by members of a fire-brigade and others on the occasion of a fire in a municipality; and*

(l) *for the regulation of proceedings of persons empowered to accept composition for offences committed or alleged to have been committed against this Act or any rules or by-laws made thereunder.*

[130] General powers of Local Government and Commissioner.

153. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall

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have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Notices.

[131.] **154.** (*1*) Every notice issued by a committee under this Act shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president, or secretary, and may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, where it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

Authentication, service and validity of notices.

(*2*) Where the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(*3*) Where the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(*4*) Where the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(*5*) No notice issued by the committee under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form.

[88 (*1*).] **155.** (*1*) Where any notice *issued by a committee under this Act* requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice.

[XX of 1891 s. 147.] (*2*) *Where it is provided that any such notice should be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and in case of doubt to both of them :*

Provided that in any such case, where there is no owner resident within the municipality, the delivery of such notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

(*3*) *Where the terms of any such notice have not been complied with, the committee may, after not less than six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.*

156. Where any notice is under this Act to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served— [132.]

Mode of giving notice to owner or occupier of property.

(*a*) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, where there is no person on the property to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property ; or

(*b*) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

157. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act shall be published by proclamation or in the prescribed manner. [133.]

Publication of public notices.

Miscellaneous.

158. (*1*) Where the owner or occupier of property is required under this Act by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default. [89.]

Recovery of costs of execution.

(*2*) Where the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent due or from time to time accruing due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner.

(*3*) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (*2*) any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application *duly made* to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(*4*) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the *limits of the* municipality, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable,

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and *where it is* payable by the owner of property, *it* shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(*5*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

[90] **159.** (*1*) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the committee, its officers or servants, under this Act, and shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

Compensation out of municipal fund.

(*2*) Where any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 3, 8 to 34, 45 to 47, and 50 to 52, so far as they can be made applicable.

I of 1894.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 194.] **160.** (*1*) *Every police-officer employed within the limits of the municipality shall give immediate information to the committee of any offence committed against this Act or the rules or by-laws thereunder, and shall be bound to assist all members, officers and servants of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.*

Power and duties of police in respect of offences against Act, etc., and assistance to municipal authorities.

(*2*) *Any such police-officer, and, in the absence of a police-officer, any officer of the committee empowered in this behalf by the general or special order of the Local Government, may arrest any person committing in his view any offence punishable under sections 116 to 121,—*

(*a*) *where the name and address of the person are unknown to him, and*

(*b*) *where the person declines to give his name and address, or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address given.*

(*3*) *A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained:*

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate unless an order of a Magistrate for his detention is obtained.

[139.] **161.** (*1*) *No* Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable only under this Act or a rule *or by-law made* thereunder except on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner or of the committee or of some person authorized either generally or specially by the Deputy Commissioner or the committee in this behalf.

Initiation of prosecutions.

(*2*) *For the purposes of this section, the committee may, except where otherwise expressly provided, authorise any person to prosecute either generally in regard to all offences against this Act and the rules or by-laws thereunder or specially in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class.* [Burma Act III of 1898, s. 195.]

(*3*) *Where the person authorized is president, vice-president, ex-officio member, secretary, engineer, or health officer of the committee, the authority may be given by virtue of office; but in other cases the authority shall be personal.*

(*4*) *The authority shall in all cases be in writing and may at any time by resolution be cancelled by the committee.*

162. *The Local Government may empower any committee or its president, vice-president, secretary, health officer or engineer, or any member appointed by office, or any sub-committee, to accept from any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.* [Burma Act III of 1898, s. 197.]

Power to compound offences.

(*2*) *On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded.*

(*3*) *Sums paid by way of composition under this section shall be credited to the municipal fund.*

(*4*) *Power under sub-section* (*1*) *to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Act and the rules and by-laws thereunder, or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by the Local Government.*

163. (*1*) *Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 75, 86, 87, 88, 90, 96,* or *100 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Deputy Commissioner; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:* [S

Appeals against certain orders of committee.

Provided that, where the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) *The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.*

(*3*) *The order appealed from shall not be confirmed, set aside or modified until the appellant and the committee have had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.*

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No appeal to lie against any order unless expressly provided for in the Act and all orders made in appeal to be final.

164. *An appeal shall not lie against any order made under this Act except where express provision has been made in the Act for appeal from such order; and every order made in appeal under this Act shall be final.*

Suspension of proceedings and prosecutions when appeals from certain orders preferred.

Cf. 1 s. 165. *Where any such order as is specified in section 75, 86, 87, 88, 90, 96 or 100 is subject to appeal, and an appeal from such order has been preferred, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof may, by order of the appellate authority, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and where such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.*

[141.] *Procedure for making rules or by-laws.*

166. The power to make rules *or by-laws* under sections 102, 105 or 152 is subject to the condition of the rules *or by-laws* being made after previous publication.

[142.] *Power to make rules regulating conservancy of reservoir and catchment area.*

167. (*1*) Where the supply of water in a municipality is derived from a reservoir situate beyond the limits of the municipality, the Local Government may make rules—

(*a*) prohibiting the doing in the reservoir, or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any act by which the purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired; and

(*b*) regulating generally the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area.

(*2*) The Local Government may direct that the breach of any rule under sub-section (*1*) shall be *punishable* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[143.] XI of 1879. *Saving of Act XI of 1879.*

168. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

[U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 176.] *Brothels.*

169. *On receiving information that a house within the limits of a municipality is used as a brothel, or by disorderly persons of any description, in proximity to any school or college, or to the annoyance of the respectabe inhabitants of the vicinity, or that any such house is used as a brothel in the immediate neighbourhood of a cantonment, any Magistrate of the first class, having as such jurisdiction in the place where the house is situated, may summon the owner or tenant of the house and, on being satisfied that the house is so used, and that it is a source of annoyance or offence to the neighbours, or that it is in the immediate neighbourhood of a cantonment, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it; and, if the owner or tenant fails to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used:*

Provided that action under this section shall be taken only—

(*a*) *with the sanction or by the order of the Deputy Commissioner; or*

(*b*) *on the complaint of three or more inhabitants of the municipality residing in the immediate vicinity of the house to which the complaint refers.*

(*2*) *This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially applied thereto by the Local Government.*

[145.] *Power to except municipality from provisions of Act unsuited thereto.*

170. (*1*) Where the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, except the municipality from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by *a like* notification.

(*2*) While the exception remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

CHAPTER XI.

[XX of 1891, Ch. XI.]

SMALL TOWNS.

Constitution of notified areas.

171. (*1*) *The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that, with respect to some or all of the matters upon which a municipal fund may be expended under section 50, improved arrangements are required within a specified local area which, nevertheless, it is not expedient to constitute as a municipality.*

(*2*) *A local area in regard to which a notification has been issued under sub-section (1) is hereinafter called a "notified area".*

(*3*) *No local area shall be made a notified area if it contains more than ten thousand inhabitants according to the returns of the most recent official census, or unless it contains a town or bazar and is not a purely agricultural village.*

Power for Local Government to impose taxation and regulate expenditure of proceeds thereof.

172. (*1*) *The Local Government may—*

(*a*) *impose in any notified area any tax which could be imposed there by the committee if the notified area were a municipality;*

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(*b*) *apply or adapt to the notified area, for the assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under clause (a), any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rules for the time being in force, with respect to the assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under this Act;*

(*c*) *arrange for the due expenditure of the proceeds of taxes imposed under clause (a), and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts;*

(*d*) *appoint a committee of one or more persons for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c); and*

(*e*) *extend to any notified area the provisions of any section of this Act subject to such restrictions and modifications (if any) as the Local Government may think fit.*

(2) *The proceeds of any tax levied in any notified area under this section shall be expended only in some manner in which the municipal fund of such notified area might be expended if the notified area were a municipality.*

Application of Act to notified areas.

173. *Where any section of this Act is for the time being extended to a notified area under section 172, sub-section (1), the committee appointed for such notified area under section 172, shall be deemed to be a committee, and the notified area, a municipality, within the meaning of the section so extended.*

Effect of cancellation of notification issued under section 171.

174. *Where the Local Government cancels a notification published under section 171, the unexpended proceeds of any taxes levied in the local area to which the notification refers, under section 172, shall be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of such area in such manner as the Local Government may think fit.*

Repeals.

175. (*1*) *The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, and so much of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, as relates thereto, are hereby repealed.*

[2.] XVIII of 1889. XII of 1891.

(2) But all municipalities *declared*, committees established, limits defined, appointments, rules, orders and by-laws made, notifications and notices issued, taxes and rates imposed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under the said Act, or under any enactment thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively *declared*, established, defined, made, issued, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill is to provide for the realisation of municipal taxes and to prevent the accrual of arrears. Certain changes have been made so as to legalize existing taxation, and the procedure for the imposition of taxes has been simplified. It is not considered necessary that rules for the assessment of taxes should be made by the Government. Such rules should form part of the proposals for taxation submitted by municipal committees, their validity being made to depend upon the sanction of the Local Government or of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be. Provisions have been inserted as to the assessment on Government houses or buildings and as to the amount of conservancy tax and water rates that may be collected. Express provisions have been added regarding the collection of taxes, the need for these having been strongly emphasized by complaints received from municipal committees as to their inability to prevent the accrual of arrears. Proposals for remedying this state of things by framing rules under the existing Act have been under consideration, but it is understood that no such action would be legally satisfactory.

2. Important additions have been proposed in order to provide for the suppression of disorderly houses and the prevention of solicitation for immoral purposes. The expediency of legislation on these subjects has been impressed upon the Local Government, not only by representations received from the military authorities, but by petitions submitted by residents and representative bodies in the city of Nagpur.

3. There is a general feeling in favour of legalizing the action generally taken for the destruction of stray dogs. Provision has been made for this, and an addition has been made under which, if it is deemed desirable, the imposition of a tax on dogs will be possible. The general introduction of such taxation is not contemplated, and, where it is introduced, it will probably be rather as a check on the practice of feeding ownerless pariah dogs than as a means of raising income.

4. The addition of Chapter XI, dealing with small towns, is important. The Central Provinces Village-sanitation Act, 1889 (XIX of 1889), is not unsuitable in the case of purely agricultural villages; but in small towns, in which there is a considerable body of the inhabitants supporting themselves by trade or handicraft, or the importance of which is due mainly to the holding of a weekly bazar, arrangements might more suitably be made for sanitation and public improvements by the introduction of taxation and the establishment of a small managing committee on the lines followed in municipal areas. The amendment of the Act above referred to is also in contemplation, but its provisions, even after amendment, will be more suited to agricultural villages, where the authority of the mukaddam and the panchayat is stronger, than in places where traders and handicraftsmen are in the majority.

5. Some changes in procedure have been suggested in order to provide for bringing certain classes of offenders more speedily to justice, and also for the composition of offences.

6. Various other amendments of minor importance have been made, and these are noticed in detail in the NOTES ON CLAUSES annexed.

DENZIL IBBETSON

The 12th March, 1903.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Chapter II.

To this chapter have been transferred the provisions regulating the constitution of municipalities which are out of place in a "preliminary" chapter. Following in the main the Burma Act, the draft gathers together all the provisions concerning the creation, alteration in limits, and abolition of municipalities. The material changes proposed are (1) the substitution of a period of six weeks for the unnecessarily long period of three months allowed by the present Act for objections, and (2) the avoidance of the need for the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to the abolition of a municipality.

Chapter III.

Clause 9.—It is here proposed to introduce section 6 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), and a provision has been added as to the resignation of a member.

Clause 10.—A slight alteration has been made by the omission of the provision rendering the transfer of property by a municipal committee subject to rules. The Burma provision appears simpler and has been adopted.

Clause 14.—This clause refers to the delegation of powers to Commissioners of divisions and is based upon section 41 of the Punjab Act. It is to be noted that the Bengal Act (section 20) gives to the Commissioner of the division power to remove municipal commissioners in certain cases of the kind falling under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 10 of the present Central Provinces Act. The United Provinces and Punjab Acts do not provide for such a delegation of power. In cases falling under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) it will tend merely to diminish correspondence. Removal under clause (*c*) would be of rare occurrence; and power under it need not be delegated. Accordingly in the draft the words "appointment, resignation or removal" have been made use of, and a proviso has been added against the delegation of the power of removal.

Clause 21.—Section 17 (*1*) (*d*) of the present Act it is here proposed to amend so as to provide clearly for working through sub-committees. The expression "with the previous sanction of the Local Government" has been omitted, but the same matter has been reproduced in sub-clause (*2*). In the United Provinces confirmation by the Local Government is not needed under the Act. In the Punjab the Act requires the confirmation of by-laws on certain subjects only. The Burma Act requires confirmation in all cases, and for the sake of maintaining uniformity the Burma rule has been followed. The existing sub-section (*2*) has been omitted, as the power to attach a penalty to the breach of such by-laws is not needed.

To avoid the chance of any conflict of authority, the words "appointment, suspension, fining and removal" have been omitted in sub-clause (*e*), because these are matters in connection with which the Local Government is empowered to make rules.

The existing section 19, providing for the creation of a sub-committee for the management of a ward or wards, has been omitted. The object aimed at can apparently be reached by means of by-laws.

Clause 22.—This is similar to section 26 of the Punjab Act and has been added to meet the wishes of the Nagpur and Hoshangabad Committees. The object is to give a free hand to the president and vice-president in cases of emergency. This is at present done by means of by-laws, but they are of doubtful validity and are not found to work satisfactorily.

Clause 27.—It is proposed to amend section 22 of the present Act so as to give increased power to the Commissioner of the division to insist on efficiency in municipal employés. The Local Government attaches much importance to this provision.

Clause 29.—The existing provision is here altered so as to avoid the unnecessary application for the sanction of the Government to leave allowances and gratuities. The draft in this respect follows the Punjab, United Provinces and Burma Acts. The omission of the words "if he is not entitled to pension or" is in accordance with the United Provinces Act: their presence would seem to be calculated only to cause confusion. Sub-clause (*ii*), as drafted, puts it within the power of the Local Government to give general or special sanction to certain acts of committees. Though it is the almost invariable practice to require special sanction in such cases, circumstances may arise in which action should be taken in pursuance of a general sanction.

Clause 31.—The minimum value of contracts which must be in writing, has been raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. Under the Burma Act the minimum fixed is Rs. 100, while in the Punjab it is Rs. 100 or Rs. 50, according to the class of municipality concerned.

Chapter IV.

Clause 35.—The draft proposes to allow a tax on dogs, following in this the law of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma. An amendment has been made in sub-clause (*ix*) removing the illegality of a private latrine-cess on all latrines irrespective of the agency by which they are cleansed. The word 'persons' has been substituted for 'dealers' in sub-clause (*vii*) as being more suitable.

Clause 36.—This clause is new and deals with the method of determining the gross annual letting value of houses for purposes of taxation. It has been inserted in order to avoid difficulties in assessing Government buildings, and is based on the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (U. P. Act I of 1900), section 3 (*10*) (*c*).

Clause 37.—Is also new and follows the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, sections 89 and 101.

Clause 38.—Is new and places a limitation on amount of conservancy and water taxes.

Clause 39.—A change of some importance is here proposed in connection with the procedure for imposing taxes. Under the existing law, the final introduction of a tax rests with the committee, after all the formalities of proposal and sanction have been gone through. The Burma Act is more practical and gives to the Local Government

power to notify the imposition of the tax from a specified date; and this principle is followed in the draft. Paragraph (7) is intended to make it clear to what extent alterations in proposals submitted entail a reference back to the committee.

Clause 41.—The addition here proposed is made in deference to a suggestion put forward by the Hoshangabad Municipal Committee; and it is safeguarded by the fact that the approval of the Local Government will be a condition precedent to the exercise of the power of exempting from taxation any person or class of persons.

Clause 43.—Section 67 of the United Provinces Act, imposing the duty of furnishing true information regarding liability to taxation, is similar to section 55 of the Punjab Act; and the adoption of such a provision has been recommended.

Clause 44.—This clause is new and provides that interest at the rate of 12½ per centum per annum may be charged on arrears of taxes at discretion of magistrate, together with court fees or the prescribed process fees. It is very desirable that there should be such a provision, although it will not be used except in case of necessity.

An alteration in the present section 35 is proposed so as to provide for the recovery of penalties and process-fees; also for recovery beyond jurisdiction.

Clause 45.—This provision as to the charging of fees is taken from the Bombay Act. It is likely to be of use in bringing in income and checking frivolous applications.

Clauses 46—48.—The experiment has been tried of leaving the subject of appeals against taxation to be dealt with by rules, but it has not been found satisfactory. It is, therefore, thought desirable to apply the law on the subject which obtains in other Provinces. The sections of the Punjab Act dealing with it have been taken with slight alterations as being most suited to the requirements of the Central Provinces.

Clause 50.—A change is proposed in paragraph (2), sub-clause (*l*), regarding the application of municipal funds, so as to bring the law into line with the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Burma Acts. The want of such a provision has been felt on several occasions.

Chapter VI.

Clause 66.—As regards the power to regulate new buildings, the United Provinces Act has been followed. Notice should be given in every municipality, however small it may be, of the erection of any building abutting on the main street or on a public place, and for this no rule is needed. Except in the case of such buildings, notice is not required unless it has been made compulsory by a by-law for the particular municipality concerned.

The submission of a plan is not always required, but the committee should have power to call for one.

The effect of negligence or delay on the part of a committee in dealing with these applications is set forth, and the effect of failure to act within a reasonable time on permission granted is also stated. A penalty is provided in connection with the power to require alteration or demolition. Clause 105 (*r*) (*n*) of the draft proposes to give the committee power to frame by-laws for the regulation of building.

Clause 68.—The Burma Act exempts Government buildings from the operation of sections regarding buildings. The United Provinces and Punjab Acts have no such provision; but it is considered desirable that the Burma provision should be adopted.

Clause 73.—Provision for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals is needed. It is also proposed to legalize the levy of fees for the removal of dead animals under the authority of the committee.

Clause 83—The necessity for power to search for inflammable material has been urged by the Hoshangabad Municipal Committee. There is a similar provision in the Punjab Act.

Clause 87.—An addition is here proposed with a view to enabling a committee to require persons to connect their drains with public drains. The careful exercise of this power will be safeguarded by the appealability of the order under clause 163.

Clause 101.—Power to control milkmen and others is much needed. The adoption of section 263 of the Bengal Act will in some measure meet this want.

Clause 102.—Power is needed to regulate the sale and manner of transport of meat. The introduction of by-laws on the subject is limited by the clause which requires confirmation by the Local Government.

Clause 103.—The introduction of the United Provinces provision for dealing with stray dogs is generally desired.

Clause 105.—Most of the changes made in the existing provision are formal. The words "at a special meeting" have been omitted, as in the United Provinces and Punjab Acts. The safeguard of previous publication and sanction by the Local Government will, it is considered, be sufficient. The additions explain themselves, but

it may be observed that paragraph (*1*), sub-clause (*p*), is directed against the generally experienced nuisance of milkmen allowing their cattle to roam about at night grazing in private gardens.

Chapter VII.

Clauses 109—142.—The changes proposed in the penalty clauses are not numerous. Provision has been made—clause 114—for observance of the rule of the road. Clause 131 is new, to match the provisions introduced by clause 73; and clause 140 deals, on the lines of other recent legislation, with solicitation for the purposes of prostitution and immorality.

Chapter VIII.

This chapter is new, following the United Provinces and Punjab Acts. No portion of it is to be applicable without special extension at the request of the committee concerned.

Chapter IX.

Clause 152.—Little change has been made, except with regard to the incorporation of the matters referred to in section 7 of the present Act. Clause (*d*) of the existing section 129 (*1*) has been reproduced in altered shape as sub-clause (*e*) in paragraph (*1*), clause (*f*) has been omitted as superfluous; and the draft from 'sub-clause (*e*) onwards gives the combined effect of the Burma Act and the present Act.

In sub-clause (*a*) all reference to assessment and the prevention of evasion has been omitted. The provisions of the present Act, in so far as they give the Local Government power to make rules for the assessment and collection of taxes and for preventing evasion of the same, are merely a source of confusion. A reference to clause 39 will show that it is contemplated that a committee's proposals should embrace the system of assessment and, apart from such proposals, no separate rules for the prevention of evasion seem to be needed. The provisions which have been added in clause 44 render the existence of a special power on the part of the Local Government to frame rules to prevent evasion unnecessary.

The omission of the existing clauses (*b*) and (*c*) is on the lines of the Burma Act, and it is to be noted that no rules under clause (*c*) seem ever to have been made. The terms of the proposed sub-clause (*h*) and the words added to paragraph (*1*) on the lines of the existing clause (*m*) would cover any provisions in the Municipal Account Rules purporting to be framed under sub-clause (*b*). It is not desirable to multiply these sub-clauses so as to make an exhaustive enumeration. Sub-clauses (*i*), (*k*) and (*l*) are new. Their inclusion is necessitated by the addition of new provisions on the subjects to which they relate. Sub-section (*2*) of section 129 of the present Act has been omitted: no penalty clause is needed for rules framed by the Local Government under this provision.

Chapter X.

This chapter contains provisions for which no suitable place has been found elsewhere in the Bill. They are for the most part old. The provision for the suppression of brothels is new and has been introduced in response to various petitions and representations received. Where provisions in the present Act, which formerly found a place among supplemental provisions, appear no longer, it will be found in almost every instance that they have been transposed to some other part of the Bill. The second part of the existing section 144 has, however, been omitted as unnecessary: the first has become clause 11

Clause 155.—This clause is, in substance, similar to the present section 88, but the drafting follows that of section 147 of the Punjab Act, which appears more suitable.

Clauses 160 to 162.—The provisions as to information of offences, arrest and the compounding of offences are borrowed mainly from the Burma Act. Some such provisions are much needed.

Clause 163.—The number of appealable orders has been increased.

Clause 164.—Express provision has been made as to the admissibility and finality of appeals.

Clause 169.—It is considered expedient to limit this clause to municipalities to which it is specially applied by the Local Government.

Chapter XI.

The need for these provisions, which are to be found in the law of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, has been referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Proposals for the withdrawal of the Municipal Act from several small municipalities have been sanctioned by the Government of India, and there are other villages still under it to which the provisions as to notified areas might usefully be applied.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March, 1903:—

No. 8 OF 1903.

A Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is intended to erect at Calcutta a building as a Memorial of the Life and Reign of Her late Majesty VICTORIA of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Empress of India, and for this purpose large sums of money have been subscribed by the Princes and People of India;

And whereas at a meeting of Subscribers held in Calcutta certain persons were appointed a Provisional Executive Committee to take the custody of the said moneys;

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the erection, maintenance and management of the Memorial and for the appointment of a permanent body of Trustees;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short-title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Trustees.

2. (*1*) The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial (hereinafter called the Trustees) shall be the following, namely:—

(*a*) the Governor General of India,

(*b*) the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

(*c*) the Chief Justice of Bengal,

(*d*) two persons of high rank nominated by the Governor General to represent the Chiefs and Nobles of India,

(*e*) the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

(*f*) the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

(*g*) the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, and

(*h*) such and so many persons as shall from time to time be nominated by the Trustees with the approval of the Governor General to represent the general body of Subscribers.

(*2*) The Trustees shall be a body corporate, with perpetual succession by the name of 'The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial' and a common seal, and in that name shall sue and be sued, and shall have power to acquire and hold property, to enter into contracts, and to do all acts necessary for and consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(*3*) All acts done by a majority of those present and voting at a meeting of the Trustees shall be deemed to be acts of the Trustees.

(*4*) No act of the Trustees shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the body of the Trustees.

(*5*) In the case of *ex-officio* Trustees the person for the time being performing the duties of any of the offices mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall act as a Trustee.

(*6*) The Trustees may appoint a person to act as their Secretary.

(*7*) Orders for the payment of money on behalf of the Trustees shall be deemed to be sufficiently authenticated if signed by two Trustees and countersigned by the Secretary.

Property vested in Trustees.

3. All sums of money now in the custody of the said Provisional Executive Committee and all other property, whether moveable or immoveable, which have been or may hereafter be given, bequeathed or otherwise transferred for the purposes of the said Memorial or acquired for the said purposes by the Trustees shall vest in the Trustees.

Officers and servants to be public servants.

4. All officers and servants employed by the Trustees shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code: XLV

Provided that this section shall not apply to persons in the service of any contractor employed by the Trustees.

Rules.

5. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(*a*) for the manner in which Trustees, other than *ex-officio* Trustees, shall be ap-

pointed, and for the periods of time for which such Trustees shall hold office;

(*b*) for the manner in which meetings of the Trustees shall be convened, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the procedure of such meetings;

(*c*) for the appointment of Committees of the Trustees, and the powers of expenditure and control which may be delegated to such Committees;

(*d*) for the erection, maintenance and management of the Memorial, the care and custody of the objects deposited therein, and the conditions under which the public shall have access thereto;

(*e*) for the form of accounts to be kept by the Trustees, and for the audit and publication of such accounts; and

(*f*) for the application to the officers and servants employed by the Trustees of the rules which apply to the civil servants of the Crown, or to any class of such civil servants.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make legal provision for the erection, maintenance and management of the building which it is proposed to construct at Calcutta as a Memorial of the life and reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

The Bill provides for the incorporation of a body of Trustees, with power to acquire and hold property, to enter into contracts and to do all acts necessary for and consistent with the purposes of the Bill. It vests in these Trustees all property which has been or may hereafter be given, bequeathed or otherwise transferred for the purposes of the Memorial or acquired for the same purpose by the Trustees, and it gives the Governor General in Council power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the proposed Act.

A draft of the rules which the Governor General in Council proposes to issue at once in the event of the Bill becoming law is appended for general information.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

The 12th March, 1903.

Draft of the Rules proposed to be made under the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules—

Trustees : Term of Office.

1. A Trustee appointed under the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, section 2, sub-section (1), clause (d) or clause (h), shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 2 and 3, hold office for five years, and shall be capable of re-appointment

2. If a Trustee appointed as aforesaid leaves India without the intention of returning, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

3. If a Trustee appointed as aforesaid gives notice in writing to the Trustees that he desires to resign his office, the Trustees shall cause such notice to be recorded in their proceedings, and the person so giving notice shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

Meetings.

4. Meetings of the Trustees shall be convened by the Governor General.

5. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Trustees shall be five

6. The Governor General, or in his absence the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall preside at meetings of the Trustees In the absence of both the Governor General and the Lieutenant-Governor, the Trustees present shall elect one of their number to preside.

7. The President at any meeting of the Trustees shall have a deliberative and also a casting vote.

Committees.

8. There shall be a Building Committee, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, and two or more Trustees to be chosen by the Trustees.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or in his absence a Member of the Building Committee authorized by him, shall convene and preside at meetings of the Building Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor or the member presiding at any such meeting shall have a deliberative and also a casting vote.

10. The Trustees may, if they think fit, authorise the Building Committee to open a banking account, and may pay to such account such sums of money as they may from time to time think necessary for the purpose of erecting the Victoria Memorial. Cheques drawn on such account by order of the Building Committee shall be signed by two members of the said Committee.

11. On the 31st day of December in each year the Building Committee shall present a Report of its proceedings to the Trustees, and the Trustees shall cause the Report or a summary thereof to be published for general information.

Accounts.

12. The Trustees shall keep accounts of all moneys received and expended by them, including any moneys paid to and expended by the Building Committee, and shall cause such accounts to be audited annually by a chartered accountant practising in Calcutta, and an abstract of such accounts, together with the auditor's certificate thereon, shall be published for general information.

J. M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th March 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The unsettled and disturbed weather which appeared over Northern India last week has continued during the week under review. At the commencement of the week a storm was shown over the East Punjab and light snow was falling in Kashmir. At the same time showery weather was reported from North-East India and light rain had fallen at Silchar, Narayanganj, Burdwan and Darbhanga. Showery weather continued over parts of Northern India on the 7th, but on the following day rain practically ceased. The reports of the 9th showed very showery weather in Assam and Bengal, the heaviest rainfall in this area having been 0·87 inch at Mymensingh. They likewise showed a rapid fall of the barometer in Baluchistan and the advance of unsettled weather from Persia to North-West India. Both at Quetta and Chaman rain had been received. On the 10th the weather was disturbed all over Baluchistan, the extreme north-west of India and Kashmir, the heaviest falls of rain and snow having been 1·50 inches at Quetta and 1·03 inches at Chaman. By the 11th the disturbed weather had advanced as far east as Delhi, the heaviest falls of rain having been 2 inches at Cherat, 1·52 inches at Peshawar, 1 inch at Quetta and 0·88 inch at Rawalpindi. The reports of the 12th showed that unsettled conditions had extended as far east as Darbhanga and Benares, and that the rainfall was general over the Punjab and scattered over the United Provinces and the Central India Plateau. The largest amounts reported were 1·55 inches at Srinagar, about 1 inch at Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Murree and Cherat, and about 0·50 inch at Ludhiana, Chakrata, Peshawar, Khushab and Veraval.

The following table shows that rainfall, averaging more than 0·10 inch in amount was received during the week over Bengal, the Burdwan sub-division, the West Himalayas, the Lahore sub-division, the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan and the Rajkot sub-division. The average actual rainfall ranged from 2·61 inches in Baluchistan and 1 inch in the Simla sub-division to 0·15 inch in the Rajkot sub-division. Over the Peninsula the weather was fine during the week, but over the central parts of the country, the East Himalayas and Burma it was feebly disturbed and showery. Though the total rainfall of the week was practically *nil*, the week's rainfall was slightly to largely in excess of the normal over a large part of North-West India and was very heavy in Baluchistan. This heavy rainfall in the north-west has reduced the deficiency in the seasonal variation considerably, but otherwise there has been no important change in the seasonal condition.

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 12th March 1903. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 28th November 1902 to 12th March 1903. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage variation. This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·16	−0·16	1·33	1·42	− 0·09	− 6	+ 6
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·09	0·10	−0·01	0·63	1·04	− 0·41	− 39	− 43
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·02	−0·02	0·08	0·71	− 0·63	− 89	− 88
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·59	0·63	−0·04	5·14	3·38	+ 1·76	+ 52	+ 65
	Calcutta	0·25	0·27	−0·02	2·70	1·98	+ 0·72	+ 36	+ 43
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·04	0·57	−0·53	2·88	3·51	− 0·63	− 18	− 3
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0.01	0·20	−0·19	0·70	1·55	− 0·85	− 55	− 49
	Darbhanga	0·04	0·14	−0·10	0·31	1·51	− 1·20	− 79	− 80
	Bahraich	0·01	0·22	−0·21	1·10	2·53	− 1·37	− 54	− 50
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0·29	0·36	−0·07	2·28	1·88	+ 0·40	+ 21	+ 31
	Patna	0·01	0·13	−0·12	0·32	1·56	− 1·24	− 79	− 78
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·99	0·62	+0·37	5·62	8·93	− 3·31	− 37	− 44
	Ludhiana	0·82	0·29	+0·53	2·37	5·22	− 2·85	− 55	− 69
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·01	0·11	−0·10	0·36	1·92	− 1·56	− 81	− 81
	Lahore	0·27	0·19	+0·08	0·92	2·88	− 1·96	− 68	− 76
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·74	0·23	+0·51	1·11	2·13	− 1·02	− 48	− 81
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	2·61	0·38	+2·23	4·86	5·35	− 0·49	− 9	− 55
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0·03	0·08	−0·05	2·01	1·80	+ 0·21	+ 12	+ 15
	Cuttack	0·01	0·44	−0·43	4·40	2·10	+ 2·30	+112	+168
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·01	0·43	−0·42	2·24	2·00	+ 0·24	+ 12	+ 42
	Raipur	0	0·30	−0·30	0·74	1·43	− 0·69	− 48	− 35
	Jubbulpore	0	0·10	−0·10	1·54	1·76	− 0·22	− 13	− 7
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·02	0·11	−0·09	0·21	1·88	− 1·67	− 89	− 89
	Jaipur	0·05	0·11	−0·06	0·26	1·11	− 0·85	− 77	− 7[illegible]
	Indore	0	0·05	−0·05	0·57	0·76	− 0·19	− 25	− 2[illegible]
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·02	0·30	−0·28	7·30	4·30	+ 3·00	+ 70	+ 82
	Bombay	0·03	0	+0·03	2·45	0·20	+ 2·25	+1125	+111[illegible]
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	−0·02	0·48	0·25	+ 0·23	+ 92	+ 10[illegible]
	Rajkot	0·15	0·03	+0·12	0·49	0·25	+ 0·24	+ 96	+ 54
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·09	−0·09	1·08	1·13	− 0·05	− 4	+ 4
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·07	−0·07	0·83	0·84	− 0·01	− 1	+ [illegible]
	Bijapur	0	0·08	−0·08	4·09	0·54	+ 3·55	+657	+78[illegible]
	Hyderabad	0	0·24	−0·24	0·50	0·68	− 0·18	− 26	+ 1[illegible]
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·07	−0·07	1·99	0·67	+ 1·32	+197	+23[illegible]
	Madura	0	0·10	−0·10	8·04	4·20	+ 3·84	+ 91	+ 9[illegible]
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0	0·13	−0·13	19·94	12·81	+ 7·13	+ 56	+ 5[illegible]

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 12th March 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 7th March, 1903.

Madras.—No rain. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen in the south, the Nilgiris and parts of the Carnatic, but are stationary or have fallen elsewhere.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Larkana and Belgaum. Rain is needed in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier. The standing crops have been damaged by insects in parts of Surat, by blight in parts of Poona and by locusts or frost in parts of Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Ahmedabad. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and Nasik and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is almost over in Sholapur and continues in parts of Khandesh and Dharwar. Threshing has been completed in the Upper Sindh Frontier and Ahmednagar, is almost over in Colaba and continues in parts of Larkana, Nasik, Poona and Dharwar. The harvesting of spring crops is generally progressing in the Presidency proper and in parts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Threshing has commenced in Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara. The cotton crop has been slightly damaged in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Dharwar and is generally in fair condition elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, the Carnatic and Baroda. The collection of materials for manure is almost completed in Ratnagiri and continues in parts of Thana, Colaba and Nasik. Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings in parts of Thana, Colaba, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient. The water supply is deficient in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in six districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in every district except Bankura, Howrah, Chittagong, Champaran, Malda, Cuttack, Angul, Puri, and Singhbhum. The fall was generally light. More rain is wanted in Howrah, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Tippera, Purnea and Malda. Poppy has been slightly damaged by a hail storm in Monghyr. Damage due to insects is reported from Murshidabad and Palamau. Prospects are otherwise good. The harvesting of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane and the preparation of lands for early rice and jute continue. The price of common rice has risen in 11 districts, has fallen in 9 and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Slight rain fell in fourteen districts. The standing crops continue in good condition and harvesting and sugarcane pressing are in progress. Extra crops are being sown and sugarcane planted in some districts. The poppy crop is good, and the extraction of opium is now generally in progress. Supplies are adequate, but fodder is reported to be insufficient in Hardoi and Lucknow. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Amballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur and Rawalpindi districts. The price of wheat is slightly falling in Delhi and Rawal-Pindi and is slightly rising in Ferozepore. The prices of other food grains remain generally unchanged. Ploughing for autumn crops and sowing of extra spring crops have commenced in some districts. Sugarcane is being pressed in Lahore. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good on irrigated lands. The crops on unirrigated lands are withering for want of rain in most districts. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Caterpillars and insects are still damaging the crops in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, and parts of Ferozepore and Shahpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall was 9 cents at Dera Ismail Khan and 35 cents at Hazara, and an average of 23 cents is reported from Peshawar where it is still raining. The prospects of wheat have much improved except in Dera Ismail Khan where more rain is badly wanted. A slight fall of hail is reported from the Nowshera tahsil of Peshawar. Fodder is procurable but scarce in Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are running well in Peshawar. Prices are steady in Peshawar but rising in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in two districts. Winnowing of paddy still continues in two districts in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma the pulse crops are being harvested.

Transplanting of dry weather paddy still continues in parts. Hill-side clearings and ploughing for early wet weather paddy have been commenced here and there. The dry weather paddy crop promises well, and the miscellaneous pulse and other crops are average except on the mainland in Mandalay and the Seikpyu township of Pakokku. The price of paddy has risen in Magwe, is rising in Rangoon and Prome, and has fallen in Amherst.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy but there has been no rain. The harvesting of winter crops is in full swing and the outturns are generally good. Caterpillars continue to cause some damage to gram in the Jubbulpore district. Some damage by hail is also reported from the Dindori tahsil of the Mandla district. In Narsinghpur a full outturn of wheat is anticipated, and for other crops the yields are but little below the average. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall in the Damoh, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts. The price of rice has again risen in Chanda and Balaghat to 10 seers to the rupee. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 18, gram 26, rice 16½ and *juar* 33. The highest prices are—wheat 10, gram 12, rice 8, and *juar* 18½. The numbers on relief works were as follows:—Relief workers—Public Works Department—Raipur:—adults 21,208; children 3,490; total 24,698. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—Raipur:—adults 7,236; children 2,403; total 9,639; Bhandara:—adults 313; children 44; total 357; Bilaspur:—adults 297; children 61; total 358: total gratuitous relief 10,354. Dependants—Raipur:—adults 13; children 1,703; total 1,716. Poor-houses—Raipur:—adults 23; children 34; total 57. Total on all forms of relief, 36,825.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Moderate rain has fallen in Cachar and light rain in other districts except Goalpara and Sibsagar. Ploughing for rice has been facilitated by rain in Sylhet. More rain is wanted in Kamrup. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane and ploughing for rice and jute are in progress. The gathering of mustard has been finished in Cachar and has been nearly finished in most other districts. Its outturn is poor, but the area sown is larger than average. The gathering of pulse and linseed has been nearly finished in Sylhet. The outturn of linseed is fair and of pulse bad. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Fodder is insufficient in Goalpara, the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet and Tezpur 14, Gauhati 13, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices have fallen generally. Water and fodder are sufficient except in parts of Tumkur.

Coorg.—Threshing of *ragi* continues. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is hot during the day and cool at night. The harvesting of winter crops is in progress. Land is being prepared for monsoon crops. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationery.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops continues and in some taluks they are approaching completion. Winter rice sowings are practically completed. The standing crops are in fairly good condition. Prices:—wheat 8¾, coarse rice 9, jawari 27 seers per halli sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—Rainfall *nil*. Spring cultivation is in progress. The standing crops are reported not good in Bikanir for want of rain. They are fair in Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Kishengarh and Ajmer-Merwara, and good elsewhere. Unirrigated crops have withered for want of rain in Alwar. Rats are damaging crops in parts of Kotah. The condition of cotton is good generally. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grain in seers per rupee was—Bundi 36$\frac{9}{16}$ and the highest—Sirohi 14.

Central India.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere. Crops are fair in Baghelkhand and Indore and are good elsewhere. They have been slightly damaged by rats in the Indore district. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good except in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and are low in Malwa. Average prices—25¾ to 35¼ in Gwalior; 33¾ in Bhopal; 21 to 28 in Bundelkhand; 31½ in Malwa; 33 to 40 in Bhopawar and 9½ to 34 in Indore. Opium is good in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore and fair in Bhopal.

Kashmir.—The weather is cloudy, rainy and chilly. Prices are stationary. JAMMU.—There was good rain. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair but is poor in the Kandi tracts. Fodder is insufficient in certain parts. The rain is very beneficial to standing crops. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 12 to 24, and maize from 20 to 30 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—Rain fall 0·14. The weather is cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 8 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Central Provinces	28,162	6,314	34,476	26,414	10,411	36,825	+ 2,349
Total British Provinces	28,162	6,314	34,476	26,414	10,411	36,825	+ 2,349
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	631	631	...	...	...	— 631
Total Native States	...	631	631	...	...	...	— 631
GRAND TOTAL	28,162	6,945	35,107	26,414	10,411	36,825	+ 1,718

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 7th February 1903.			For the week ending the 14th February 1903			For the week ending the 21st February 1903.			For the week ending the 28th February 1903		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Central Provinces.													
	Raipur	1,442,778	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	1,442,778	23,227	5,026	28,253	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965
	Rajputana States.													
	Marwar	1,935,565	...	631	631	...	645	645	...	631	631	...	626	626
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	631	631	...	645	645	...	631	631	...	626	626
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565	...	631	631	...	645	645	...	631	631	...	626	626
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	3,378,343	23,227	5,657	28,884	24,218	6,462	30,680	28,162	6,945	35,107	28,760	7,831	36,591

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE TRADE *VIA* LADAKH, BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINESE AND RUSSIAN TURKISTAN, DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1902.

An examination of the Leh office Trade Statistics for 1900-1901 would show that in that year, the total value of the trade carried on, *viâ* Ladakh, between India and Yarkand, had increased by about 1¼ lakh of rupees as compared with the previous twelve months. This result is probably more apparent than real, and seems to be due to the enumeration, in the list of exports from Turkistan, of Russian notes and specie which, in 1900-1901, were valued at nearly 4 lakhs of rupees, and of mules and ponies valued at about R53,000, whilst Russian notes and specie, mules and ponies had been omitted in the previous year's (1899-1900) list, although they were then largely exported, and must have attained to a value far above 1¼ lakh of rupees.

2. If this be so, 1900-19 01 trade (imports and expotts considered together) should in reality have been smaller than that of the preceding year, and, indeed, the smallest, possibly, since the period of depression which began in 1895-1896.

3. But there can be no doubt that a turning point was reached in the year now under review. Both exports to, and, especially, imports from, India have expanded. This improvement has not been a surprise to traders, indeed it was foreshadowed in paragraph 11 of this office Trade Report for 1900-1901, and probably the causes for it were chiefly those then mentioned, namely (*a*) the profitable remittance to India, throughout 1900-1901, of Russian notes and specie, the value of which returned in the present year to this country in the form of merchandise, and (*b*) the activity of the charas market in India in 1900-1901, when all the drug received was quickly absorbed, realizing prices sometimes as high as R150 a maund.

4. The present year's imports, taken as a whole, will not, unlikely, show an increased value of from 40 to 60 per cent., in comparison with the previous year's.

5. For purposes of analysis, imports may be roughly divided off into three large groups, *viz.*, (*a*) English, (*b*) European Continental, and (*c*) Asiatic and especially Indian.

6. English goods are now restricted to manufactured cottons, in the form of muslins, handkerchiefs and such materials as are known under the Indian names of dhoti, nainu, sainu, doublezin, nainsuk, alwan, khesi, etc. In chintz, the demand for which is practically unlimited, because it is used by the natives in every day clothing, we have had to cede the place to Russia, whose factories have obtained the monopoly of supplying Turkistan with that class of goods. In long cloth, the competition with Russia is still being carried on with various fortunes. Despite everything it is satisfactory to note that, in the general expansion of trade, English cottons have maintained their proportionate part, which during the last five years should have been about 48 per cent. of the total value of the imports. In former years, however, this proportionate part was higher.

7. Imports of European Continental origin consist chiefly of coral from Italy, and of velvet, broad cloth and certain miscellaneous (such as knives, mirrors, needles, buttons, etc., which the natives designate under the name of *Miniari*)—all from Germany. The coral that reached Yarkand in 1901-1902 should have been considerably in excess of the import of the previous year. The demand for this commodity is small in Kashgaria, but is very great in Russian Turkistan, whither, despite the heavy duty of 4·7 roubles per lb charged by the Russian customs in Kashgar, not less than R1,00,000 worth of coral is said to have been exported within the last six months. Italy's share in the total import trade may be reckoned as about 12 per cent.

8. The trade in German goods, which consist chiefly of velvet, appears to have had a steady expansion within the last five or six years, and at present, in 1901-1902, it should have reached the respectable dimension represented by a lakh of rupees, which traders estimate as about 10 per cent. of the value of the total import. A few years ago, however, Germany's trade was far from attaining so significant a percentage.

9. As regards imports of Asiatic and especially Indian origin a notable increase will probably be found in indigo, spices, lungis and Surat brocades. Otter skins will also doubtless show an advance, but in a manner less pronounced, probably owing to the fact that otter fur hats have somewhat gone out of fashion with Turki women.

10. The import of goat skins from the Punjab seems to have lost in lucrativeness in late years, by reason that the natives in Yarkand and Kashgar have now themselves learned the art of tanning.

11. The trade in Indian tea during 1901-1902 does not strike one as having made any special progress—at least, if any has been made, it does not appear to have been proportionate to the general expansion of imports. This slackness is the more extraordinary because, as explained in this office 1900-1901 Trade Report, the quantity of Chinese tea, on account of transport difficulties in Kansu, has been diminishing in the market here, resulting in

a gradual rise in price. The Indian tea brought to Yarkand last autumn consisted mainly of the three following sorts:—

"Green"—forming about ¾ of total import. Price at Palampur about 7½ annas a seer. All obtained from native gardens.

"Bohea"—forming about ⅛ of total import. Price at Palampur about 4 annas a seer. All obtained from native gardens.

"Black"—forming about ⅛ of total import. Price at Palampur about 6½ annas a seer. Partly from native, and partly from European, gardens.

It may be noted from the above that whatever be the trade in Indian tea with this country, it is almost exclusively in the hands of native growers, the European planters of the Indian Tea Association having apparently only had an infinitesimal share in it.

Regarding the present demand for Indian tea, the following information given by traders may be of interest. The "Green" tea is mostly taken by the Chinese, and penetrates to regions as distant as Kuchar and Ili. This preparation is not in special request with the natives of Turkistan, who prefer the Chinese brick tea. Since, however, the latter has risen in price by reason of diminished supply, Indian "Bohea" has gained somewhat in favour in Yarkand, where it is said a few Tunganis buy it up secretly, and mould it into bricks for native consumption. The reason why the "brick" form is adhered to is that the people are accustomed to it, and that it permits of adulteration.

A few maunds of Chinese tea, received *viâ* Bombay, came to Yarkand in the year under notice. The importation of this tea, though never large, has been a persistent feature in the Indo-Yarkand trade during at least the last decade. One cannot help remarking the sense of irony in the fact that, whilst our planters are trying to gain a market in these parts for their tea by competing with Chinese growers, our own traders should, all the while, assist the latter by importing the Chinese production.

12. The trade under the heading of "Asiatic and especially Indian" may be put down as 30 per cent. of the total import.

13. Turning to the exports to India, we will undoubtedly find that the amount of charas despatched from Yarkand in 1901-1902 was considerably greater than that of the previous year. This increase is due less to cheapness in Yarkand than to good prices in India.

14. The trade in carpets and namdahs seems to have remained stationary. These goods are largely exported to Russia, and owing to the demand in that country, their prices here have doubled within the last four or five years.

15. There were, until lately, signs of a growing trade between Yarkand and Ladakh in a native crimson cotton cloth known as "chakman"—much in request amongst the lamas. In consequence, however, of high prices obtained for this material in Yarkand, caused by the recent phenominal export of cotton to Russia, the carriage to Ladakh of "chakman" cloth received a sudden check in the year under report.

16. Pashm will probably show a falling off, and there is no hope of future expansion for the trade in this wool, and this not so much because pashm has locally advanced in price, as because its demand has decreased in Kashmir, where the shawl industry has lost something of its former importance.

17. The prospects of Khotan raw silk are, however, rather encouraging. The export to Ladakh in the year under review should show an increase as compared with the previous twelve months. The 1901-1902 export, considerable as it was, does not appear to have raised Khotan prices, and there is no reason to suppose that that year's rate of export would not be maintained in future, provided always that the demand in India did not fall.

18. The mule trade seems to have receded as compared with 1900-1901. Owing to the difficulty experienced in the search for mules and to the cost of their feed, this class of export has never gained favour with traders who, generally speaking, will have little or nothing to do with it, so long as they can transfer their capital to India in goods of a less inconvenient nature, such as charas and raw silk.

19. Amongst the exports, Russian notes and specie have for the last three years been playing a rôle as marked as it has been beneficial to our trade. The goods imported to Yarkand invariably exceed in value the goods exported therefrom to India; and the equalization of the trade in both directions cannot take place without the remittance of treasure from Yarkand to India; but owing to causes traceable to the artificially enhanced value of the rupee, Chinese silver can no longer be profitably sent. A piece of this silver of the weight of one yambu would exchange in India now for about Rs. 110; but the same silver would buy 94 roubles in Kashgar; and 94 roubles, in their turn, would exchange in India for Rs. 146. Hence a value represented by a yambu of silver, remitted to India through the medium of roubles, would exchange by Rs. 36, more than if it was remitted in silver. Traders estimate that about 2½ lakh rupees worth of roubles were sent in the year under report. This should be somewhat less than the remittance of the previous twelve months. The falling off being due to the increased export of charas and silk, may be regarded as a not unhealthy sign for the trade.

20. Marked as is the upward movement that has taken place in the 1901-1902 trade, yet it is doubtful that this movement will be sustained in the next year. The matter is very intimately associated with the two following conditions of things. First, the way in which

the 1901-1902 charas, the export of which was unusually large, will eventually sell in India. Already it is reported that the charas market there has become flat again, and this is re-acting on traders in Yarkand, who at present show no special eagerness to convert their Indian goods into money, in order to lay in, *immediately*, a large stock of charas for export in the coming season. Then there is the rouble question. The present price of the rouble in Kashgar, which is about nine tengas, would not be unfavourable to the remittance of Russian notes and specie to India, should the export of charas and raw silk be found unremunerative. But it is impossible to say what will be the tenga value of the rouble a few months hence, especially as the Russo-Chinese Bank in Kashgar is importing silver, and is endeavouring to gain a control over the Chinese minting operations.

21. Our trade, *via* Kashgaria, with Russian Turkistan may be dismissed with a very few remarks. Throughout 1901-1902 India received, as has already been said, about 2½ lakh rupees worth of Russian notes and specie. Some pony loads of Russian cotton goods, no doubt, found their way, through Sarikol, to Hunza and Gilgit; and about Rs. 1,500 worth of a cloth known as "shaitan teri" was exported to Ladakh.

Russia, in her turn, received from us about one lakh of rupees worth of Italian coral, on which her custom house at Kashgar is said to have taken duties equivalent to Rs. 40,000.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir

KASHGAR:
The 31st March 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

LADAKH TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1902.

In last year's report two returns were given, in the first of which were shown—

(*a*) *Imports from India*—(*i*) *viâ* Lahoul, (*ii*) *viâ* Kashmir.

(*b*) *Imports from Turkistan and Chang Tang* (Tibet).

These were totalled and considered as "Imports."

Again in the second return were shown—

(*c*) *Exports to India*—(*i*) *viâ* Lahoul, (*ii*) *viâ* Kashmir.

(*d*) *Exports from Ladakh to Turkistan and Chang Tang* (Tibet).

These were totalled together and treated as "Exports." I understand that a report is required of the actual trade passing between British India and Central Asia, and it appears to me that the above method is most misleading. Though, doubtless, a considerable amount of merchandise actually changes hands in Leh, it is in itself merely a small village which chance and geographical position have made a convenient spot for registration. What comes into it from either direction mostly goes out again in the other without delay. It is not the central market of an extensive intervening country lying between India and Central Asia, the imports and exports of which are required to be separately registered; it is practically a mere registering "douane" established on an imaginary border between two countries. For this reason I would treat (*a*) above, "Imports from India", as in reality "Exports from India to Central Asia" and (*b*), *i.e.*, "Imports from Turkistan and Tibet", as true "Imports from Central Asia to India." Thus the two tables of the first return would approximately give the whole of the statistics required. However, turning to the second return, it is true that under certain headings there is some discrepancy between that which enters and that which leaves Leh in either direction. This is due chiefly to local consumption in and around Ladakh, Baltistan and Chang Tang, and other reasons which I will notice below.

2. In consideration of these objections to the old returns, I have adopted the following forms:—

TABLE I.—*Imports* sub-divided into—

A. Imports from Central Asia into Leh (Ladakh).

B. Imports from (Leh) Ladakh into British India.

TABLE II.—*Exports* sub-divided into—

A. Exports to Ladakh from British India.

B. Exports to Central Asia from Ladakh (Leh).

To show the amounts of the discrepancies referred to above, I have, in tables I and II respectively, balanced A against B, these balances showing the amounts of imports and exports which do not apparently pass through, but which are disposed of in the surrounding districts of Ladakh or, in a very small degree, remain stored in Leh awaiting a good market either in Yarkand, Tibet or India, as the case may be.

3. Taking the tables IA [old (*b*)] and IIA [old (*a*)] as practically representing the whole of the actual imports and exports between India and Central Asia, the value of the trade during the year under report amounted to:—

	R
IA. Imports	12,80,668
IIA. Exports	13,14,149
TOTAL	25,94,817

against last year's

Imports (*b*)	10,95,293*
Exports (*a*)	9,91,347
TOTAL	20,86,640

showing an increase of R5,08,177 or 24 per cent. during the year 1901-02 over the figures of 1900-01. For the purpose of comparing actual figures, as previously reported, with those

* This was not totalled in the last year's report: it consists of the totals of Imports from Turkistan and imports from Chang Tang (Tibet).

of the present year, we must take the total of all four tables, I A and I B and II A and B, *viz.* :—

	R
I A	12,80,668
I B	11,74,462
II A	13,14,149
II B	10,93,256
TOTAL	48,62,535
Against last year's	39,00,000

which again shows a nett increase of a little over 24 per cent. Looking at this result, it may be said that there is little or no difference as to which method of return is followed, but I venture to think that, for the purpose of general comparison of the trade with that in other parts of the country, the single record will be more satisfactory

4. Reviewing the figures as given in tables IA and IIA, we find that the value of exports for 1901-02 exceeds the value of imports by a sum of R33,480, in spite of the fact that nearly four lakhs of the latter consists of Russian coins and notes. During the year 1900-01 the imports exceeded the exports by R1,03,946, some R4,70,000 of gold coins and notes forming part of the imports.

Of the total increase in the value of trade, *viz.*, R5,08,177 given in the last paragraph, a sum of R1,85,375 belongs to imports, and the balance R3,22,802 to exports. The increase of R1,85,375 in imports represents the difference between an increase of R2,13,845 in imports from Turkistan, and a decrease of R28,470 in imports from Tibet (Chang Tang). The increase in exports has been uniform.

5. Wth regard to exports the chief articles in which an *increase* has occurred are—

	Increase. R
Indigo about	76,500
Skins (various) about	40,000
Coral about	1,03,000
Silk (manufactured), *European*, about	20,000
Silk (manufactured), *Indian*, about	44,000
Spices about	26,000
Tea (Chinese *viâ* Bombay and India) about	16,000

As against the above we find *decreases* under—

	Decrease. R
Cotton, manufactured (European)	47,000
Turquoises	0,000
Leather (unmanufactured)	44,000
Miscellaneous metal goods	11,865

The increase in the export of indigo, coral and spices in one year is surprising; but it can hardly be hoped that such progress can be maintained in the future. It is said to be largely due to the great import of charas exciting the traffic in both directions, indigo and coral being especially selected for countervailing export, owing to the exceptionally favourable prices obtainable in Yarkand. The rise under coral is especially gratifying, as there were indications during 1900-01 that this trade was likely to be transferred from the Indian route to that overland through Russian Turkistan.

Of the increase amounting to R16,000 in the value of tea exported from India, R6,000 refers to the ordinary green and black teas from the native gardens round Palampur, and the remaining 10,000 to Chinese teas exported through Bombay. The former shows a rise of about 12 per cent., and, I fear, does little to indicate improved prospects of putting Indian tea on Central Asian markets. My experience on the Sikkim side of Tibet was in this respect the same as here. Indian teas are generally unpopular among Tibetans and other Central Asian peoples. Until an altogether different article can be produced more in conformity with Chinese brick tea, traffic in Indian teas will make no considerable advance. On the other hand, though the total figures are still on a small scale, the increase in export of Chinese tea *viâ* Bombay, amounting to 270 per cent., is significant and interesting. It is probably due to the recently diminished supply of Chinese brick tea brought overland to Yarkand. If present difficulties in bringing this tea overland continue, it seems probable that the supply *viâ* Bombay will become an important item in the trade *viâ* Ladakh.

The decline in the export of leather is due to the introduction of the art of tanning in Yarkand : it is probable that the export of this article will cease altogether. On the other hand, there has been a rise in the export of skins, chiefly otter, for which there appears to be a steady demand.

6. Turning to "Imports", the chief headings showing an advance are—

	Increase. R
Charas about	3,00,000
Raw silk about	1,20,000

On the other hand, there was a decline of about 1,00,000 in gold dust and gold, and of 19,000 under namdahs. Though Russian gold coins show an increase of 1½ lakhs, when these are taken together with Russian and silver specie, there is a nett fall of 1,73,000 of treasure.

The continued large increase in import of charas forms the chief feature in the trade transactions of the year. It will be noticed that not only has the moundage carried risen by 63 per cent., but the average price in the Leh bazar has advanced from R35 per maund during 1900-01 to R86 per maund during the past year. The great activity in the traffic in this article during the past two years is undoubtedly due to the exceptionally high prices and great demand in the Indian markets. There are, however, already signs of a decline. The drug fetched R100 a maund in May 1901, and only R82 a maund in December 1901, in the Leh market. Most of the merchants I have met seem to anticipate a continual fall during the present year, and there seem to be decided indications that the Indian markets are becoming overstocked.

The rise in the import of raw silk is one of the most hopeful features of the year's trade, and those engaged in carrying it seem to hope the progress may continue.

The large sum of 3½ lakhs carried to India in the form of Russian roubles must be due to the favourable exchange value obtainable, as compared with silver, thus rendering them the most suitable medium for balancing the difference of value between ordinary exports and Imports.

Mr. Macartney has explained this fully though even his anticipations as to the amount exported were exceeded.

The nett fall under notes and specie is probably due to the great increase in the import of charas and silk making a smaller sum necessary to adjust the balance of trade.

9. Though the results of the year are, on the whole, decidedly satisfactory, it would, I think, be premature to hope that we are entering on a period of great prosperity, and that we may shortly attain to the flourishing conditions prevailing in 1894-96.

The statistics of the past five years show that the general activity of trade is to a great extent governed by the traffic in charas. It is difficult to anticipate the future of this; but, as already noted, at the present moment it shows a decided decline. In the matter of exports of English cotton and manufactured goods, Russian competition becomes keener year by year. As an old merchant remarked to me the other day, "We have no chance against them (the Russians). As soon as any cloth or foreign thing imported by us becomes popular in Yarkand or Turkistan, they send agents who take samples, and they quickly copy them in their own factories, and, of course, can undersell us by reason of distance."

The Yarkand and Indian traders continue to make complaints in regard to the old question of drawbacks so frequently referred to by Mr. Macartney and my predecessors. In reply to the remark made by Colonel Deane (in his letter to the Government of India of last year forwarding the annual trade reports) to the effect that "the remedy would seem to lie with the traders", the merchants say that in the export of the larger part of European merchandise they can only obtain the benefit of drawback on consignments of such weight and bulk that, when brought to Rawal Pindi or Sultanpur, they cannot be carried further on animal transport. In order to make suitable loads they must break the seals and thus lose their drawback. They also urge that the trade with Central Asia is fitful and fluctuating, and the time within which news of such fluctuations can be obtained is so great, further, that the routes over which goods have to be carried are so distant, that wholesale purchases from Europe must always be extremely speculative and risky. For these reasons any individual trader will prefer to invest his capital in purchases in the Indian bazars and, under existing rules, no drawbacks are obtainable on such merchandise.

The Leh traders are therefore very desirous that posts may be established at, say, Sultanpur and Kohala, where they may declare their goods, have their bales sealed, and on landing them with seals unbroken at Leh, may receive an *ad valorem* drawback proportionate to the duty which has been paid on foreign imports to India.

8. In paragraph 1 above, I have referred to certain discrepancies which appear between the exports to Leh from British India and those from Leh to Central Asia, and again, between imports from Central Asia to Leh and those which are forwarded to India and Kashmir proper. For the purpose of showing these, I have submitted Tables IB and IIB corresponding with tables (*c*) and (*d*) of last year.

These show, when compared respectively with tables IA and IIA, that merchandise to the value of R4,12,779 came into Leh during the year and was never returned as being imported to India or Kashmir proper, or exported to Central Asia or Tibet. As far as I have been able to gather, this can only be accounted for under three heads :—

(*a*) That which is locally consumed in Leh.

(*b*) That which may be warehoused in Leh, awaiting a favourable market in the country for which it is destined.

(*c*) That which owing to the very inferior staff and means of registration, happens to be registered on import, but not on export, or *vice versâ*.

(*a*) may be taken to be inconsiderable.

The available building accommodation, etc., in Leh is so limited that (*b*) must necessarily be comparatively small during any one season. It consists chiefly amongst imports of

wool, silk, Lhassa tea and turquoises, and amongst exports of spices, cotton (manufactured), drugs, rice and Indian manufactured silk.

The only conclusion is that a very considerable proportion of the difference is due to inaccuracy of record and to intentional avoidance of declaration. This latter is frequently done with a view to disposing of articles in Kashmir territory outside the trade route, without payment of custom duties.

9. In paragraph 14 of Captain Kennion's report of last year, he mentions certain arrangements which were being made for registering trade carried on between the Chang Tang province of Tibet and Ladakh and Baltistan on the Kashmir side. These arrangements consisted of establishing three posts respectively at Darkup in the Shyok valley, at Chimary on the right bank of the Indus at the exit of the Chang-la pass on the Chang Tang road to Ladakh, and at Nimu Muth on the road leading from Southern Chang Tang to both Baltistan on the north-west and to Kulu on the south-west.

The trade thus registered, to the value of 3½ lakhs, is a simple form of local barter between Chang Tang on one side and Baltistan and Ladakh on the other. Baltistan and Ladakh owners of ponies, yaks, etc., of Kargil and Skardu can get no grazing in their own districts during the late summer and autumn months, and they take their animals to Chang Tang where grass is plentiful. On their road up, they take a certain quantity of fruit, vegetables and the grain known as grim (buck wheat) which they barter in Chang Tang for Tibetan salt and wool (pasham); the value of these latter considerably exceeds that which they export, but comparatively little money passes. The only portion of this trade which actually passes between India and Tibet, is a part of that registered at Nimu Muth, which goes and comes on the road to Kulu. During the year under report the value of this amounted to imports to Kulu R82,000, and exports to Chang Tang R56,000, the former chiefly consisting of Tibetan salt and wool, the latter of manufactured cotton goods and rice.

I propose to abolish the ports at Darkup and Chimary and to retain that at Nimu Muth for another year in the interest of the traffic to Kulu.

10. The undermentioned works besides the ordinary repairs to the Treaty High Road were completed during the year:—

(*a*) A new road was constructed by the British Joint Commissioner up to the Khamdan ravine between Panamik in Nubra, and Sassar in the Upper Shyok valley. I regret to say this has proved a failure. Much of it has already been destroyed by avalanches and merchants are afraid to travel by it. It has been necessary to revert to the old route known as the M[illegible]gha road to Sassar, which I am now having restored and put in repair.

(*b*) An excellent piece of road some 3 miles in length, on an entirely new alignment, was completed on the stage between Lamayuru and Kalatsi. The old road involved four crossings of the Lamayuru stream and was constantly being destroyed by floods. The new alignment follows the left bank of the stream throughout, and is cut in solid rock high above the stream. It should require little repair in ordinary years.

(*c*) A good road has been made between the Khardong pass and Satti, where a suspension bridge over the Shyok river is now under construction by the Public Works Department.

(*d*) The road between Machoi (the summit of the Zoji-la pass) and Mataiyan in the Dras valley, has been greatly improved and in many places re-aligned.

(*e*) A new piece of road some 2 miles in length had to be constructed along the left bank of the Kargil stream to meet the new suspension bridge constructed by the Public Works Department. The old bridge has fallen into ruins.

(*f*) A very fine new sarai was built at Kharbu between Dras and Kargil.

It is to be hoped that during next year the Darbar will undertake the construction of a good suspension bridge over the Indus at Kalsi. The present timber transom bridge is very shaky and may go at any time. If it does, as occurred some six years ago, the trade route will be practically closed. It is therefore desirable that the work should be commenced in the early spring, so as, if possible, to be ready for the trading season which commences in September.

TABLE I—Imports.

Names of Articles.	A.—Imports from Central Asia into Ladakh. Chinese Turkistan. Quantity.	Chinese Turkistan. Value.	Tibet. Quantity.	Tibet. Value.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	B.—Imports from Ladakh into British India. Punjab. Viâ Kulu. Quantity.	Viâ Kulu. Value.	Viâ Kashmir. Quantity.	Viâ Kashmir. Value.	Punjab Total. Quantity.	Punjab Total. Value.	Kashmir Proper. Quantity.	Kashmir Proper. Value.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Balance showing difference between imports into Ladakh from Central Asia and those from Ladakh into India. Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals living—																		
Horses, ponies and mules . . . No.	422	13,775	3	330	425	41,105	53	5,220	316	31,955	369	37,175	21	2,210	390	39,385	35	4,720
Sheep and goats . . „	...		1,165	3,495	1,165	3,495		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	3,495
Other kinds . . „	...		16	600	16	600		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	600
Cotton manufactured—																		
European . . Mds.					...				...	...	...	...	1	85	1	85	...	...
Indian . . . „	...	...			...				...	...	...	...	23	1,608	23	1,608	...	...
Piece-goods—(Foreign) . . Yards	130	130	...		130	130	50	50	...	...	50	50	...	...	50	50	80	80
Ditto . . Pieces	108	149		...	108	149	6	30	...	...	6	30	...		6	30	102	419
Drugs and medicines—																		
Charas . . . Mds.	4,709	4,07,42.			4,709	4,07,127	3,641	3,17,203	1,020	85,353	4,651	1,02,556	56	4,809	4,707	4,07,365	2	62
Other kinds . . . „	3	300			3	300		...	3	300	3	300	...		3	300	...	...
Hides and skins																		
Hides of cattle . Pieces	2,047	2,559	257	437	2,304	2,996	...		...	...	...	...	...	...			2,304	2,996
Skins of sheep, goats and small animals . . . „	487	512	3,025	478	3,512	1,020	...	...	677	386	677	386	3,591	572	4,268	958	...	62
Jewellery, including precious stones—																		
Jewellery . . .	...	44	...		...	44		...	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	44	...	
Turquoises and precious stones . Pieces	1,119	11,629	13,980	20,690	15,099	32,319	...		3,400	13,550	3,400	13,550	6,344	9,386	9,744	22,936	5,355	9,383
Metals and manufacture of metals—																		
Gold		132		...	...	132	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	72		60
Gold dust	...			8,020	...	8,020	...	...	...	3,698	...	3,698	...	...	...	3,698		4,322
Silver	...	3,770	...		...	3,770	...	...	...	3,396	...	3,396	...	...	...	3,396	...	374
Brass utensils . Mds.	...	...	2	120	2	120	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2	120
Iron . . . „	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10	...	
Musk . . . Pieces	...	...	60	1,080	60	1,080	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,080
Namdahs and carpets—																		
Namdahs . . Pieces	3,869	9,672		...	3,869	9,672	580	1,450	1,741	4,353	2,321	5,803	86	215	2,407	6,018	1,462	3,654
Carpets . . „	241	6,257			241	6,257	22	594	92	2,434	114	3,028	...		114	3,028	127	3,229
Provisions—Ghi . . Mds.	...	...	21	601	21	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	601
Salt—																		
Tibetan . . . Mds.	...	...	2,295	4,591	2,295	4,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,784	5,568	2,784	5,568	...	...
Silk—																		
Silk, raw . . Mds.	629	2,51,610	...	...	629	2,51,610	9	3,600	598	2,39,370	607	2,42,970	2	810	609	2,43,780	20	7,830
Manufactured piece-goods, European . . Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	50	25	50	...	...
Manufactured piece-goods, Indian . . Pieces		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	50	...	...
Manufactured piece-goods, Foreign . . „	339	1,053	1,000	13,000	1,339	14,053	...	...	168	540	168	540	...	...	168	540	1,171	13,513
Manufactured piece-goods, Foreign . . Yards	120	578	...	...	120	578	...	...	60	420	60	420	...	...	60	420	60	158
Spices . . . Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	780	18	780	...	...
Tea—																		
Indian . . . Mds.		...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	8	242	8	242		
Foreign . . . „	...	...	397	36,391	397	36,391	...	...	1	71	1	71	112	10,111	113	10,212	284	26,179
Treasure—																		
Russian gold coins . No.	2,29,875	3,59,534	...	...	2,29,875	3,59,434	390	609	2,06,106	3,22,361	2,06,496	3,22,970	...	...	2,06,496	3,22,970	23,379	36,564
Russian currency notes . . . „	4,508	7,044	...	...	4,508	7,044	...	...	4,503	7,035	4,503	7,035	...	...	4,503	7,035	5	9
Silver coins . . . „	...	9,577	...	15,176	...	24,753	...	...	...	34,401	...	34,401	...	3,755	...	38,156	...	...
Silver yambus . . „	42	4,704	...	...	42	4,704	...	...	40	4,480	40	4,480	...	...	40	4,480	2	224
Currency notes . . „	...	800	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	14,825	...	14,825	...	...	...	14,825	...	...
Wool—																		
Raw, including pashan . . Mds.	342	12,326	1,468	39,807	1,810	52,133	...	...	90	3,240	90	3,240	928	32,594	1,018	35,834	792	16,299
Manufactured piece-goods (European) . Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	100	50	100	...	...
Manufactured piece-goods (Indian) . . „	...	...	2,960	1,480	2,960	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,960	1,480
Shawls . . . Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	375	...	...	15	375	...	...	15	375	...	...
Yak tails . . . Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	150	300	150	...	...	300	150	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—																		
Unmanufactured . Mds.	3	120	...	200	3	320	...	...	4	205	4	205	1	122	5	327	...	...
Manufactured . Pieces	200	100	80	40	280	140			170	85	170	85	...	...	170	85	110	55
Total .	...	11,34,182	...	1,46,536	...	12,80,668	...	3,29,181	...	7,72,224	...	11,01,855	...	73,107	...	11,74,462	...	1,37,568

E. LeMESURIER, *Captain*,
Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

CAMP LADAKH;
The 19th September 1902.

Names of Articles.	A.—Exports from British India to Ladakh. From the Punjab. Via Kulu. Quantity.	Value.	Via Kashmir. Quantity.	Value.	Total. Quantity.	Value.	Kashmir proper. Quantity.	Value.	Grand Total. Quantity.	Value.	B.—Exports from Ladakh to Central Asia. Chinese Turkistan. Quantity.	Value.	Tibet. Quantity.	Value.	Total. Quantity.	Value	Balance showing difference between Exports to Ladakh from British India and those from Ladakh to Central Asia. Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals living—																		
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	54	18	54	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	54
Cotton, manufactured—																		
European . . . Mds.	1,151	1,49,565	1,518	1,97,340	2,669	3,46,905	18	2,340	2,687	3,49,245	2,496	3,21,480	16	2,145	2,512	3,26,025	175	23,620
Indian . . . "	90	6,272	30	2,100	120	8,372	...	..	120	8,372	114	7,980	160	11,225	274	19,205	...	...
Piece-goods, European .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian . Yds.	90	45	...	...	90	45	...	...	90	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	45
Ditto, Foreign . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	420	980	420	...	...
Drugs and medicines—																		
Charas . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds . . Mds.	355	17,750	223	11,150	578	28,900	12	600	590	29,500	265	10,580	...	...	265	10,580	325	18,920
Dyeing materials—																		
Indigo . . . Mds.	21	2,520	950	1,13,940	971	1,16,460	...	...	971	1,16,460	994	1,19,340	2	168	996	1,19,508	...	...
Madder . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1,048	52	1,048	...	...	11	224	11	224	41	824
Turmeric . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	243	...	...	14	243	...	...
Other kinds . . "	21	4,275	14	2,800	35	7,075	2	400	37	7,475	11	2,100	...	...	11	2,100	26	5,375
Fruits and vegetables—	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,665	21,025	2,665	21,025	...	...	745	5,923	745	5,923	1,920	15,102
Grains and Pulse—																		
Wheat . . . Mds.	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	21	6	21	..	..	...	...	...	...	6	21
Rice . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,092	17,495	3,092	17,495	.	..	112	672	112	672	2,980	16,823
Gram . . . "	...	...	...	...	..	...	747	1,495	747	1,495	...	...	227	454	227	454	520	1,041
Flour of gram . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	. .	422	1,054	422	1,054	..	...
Hides and skins—																		
Hides of cattle . Pieces	...	...	3,815	4,144	3,815	4,144	13	16	3,828	4,160	3,315	4,144	500	625	3,815	4,769	...	...
Skins of sheep, goats and small animals "	...	...	13,881	69,405	13,881	69,405	2	10	13,883	69,415	13,816	69,080	...	...	13,816	69,080	67	335
Jewellery, including precious stones—																		
Jewellery Turquoises and precious stones	...	...	...	4,000	..	4,000	...	..	...	4,000	...	1,000	...	5,840	..	6,880	...	...
Coral . . . Mds.	12	16,500	93	1,36,146	105	1,52,646	...	...	105	1,52,646	139	1,65,668	...	7,120	139	1,72,788	...	..
Leather—																		
Unmanufactured . Scores	...	...	682	35,490	682	35,490	...	...	682	35,490	653	33,956	4	208	657	34,164	25	1,326
Manufactured . Pieces	...	...	270	338	270	338	2,065	2,581	2,335	2,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,335	2,919
Metals and manufacture of metals—																		
Brass utensils . Mds.	6	480	...	...	6	480	...	...	6	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	480
Brass . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron . . . "	...	...	11	105	11	105	42	420	53	525	...	...	2	88	2	88	53	525
Other kinds . . "	6	468	14	1,012	20	1,500	...	...	20	1,500	5	425	...	..	5	425	15	1,075
Namdahs and carpets—																		
Namdahs . . Pieces	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	325	813	325	813	...	...
Carpets . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	98	2,646	98	2,646	...	...
Oils—																		
Petroleum . . Mds.	12	144	93	1,116	105	1,260	215	2,856	320	4,116	..	..	...	...	...	...	320	4,116
Other kinds . . "	...		48	960	48	960	33	660	81	1,620	...	...	8	150	8	150	73	1,470
Opium . . . "	...	..	...	.		...	4·20	2,449	4·20	2,449	4·20	2,449	...	...	4·20	2,449	...	..
Paints and colours "	...	.	..	. .	..	...	3	620	3	620	1	100	...	...	1	100	2	520
Provisions, Ghi . "	...	...	...	...	.	..	276	7,060	276	7,060	...	..	95	2,500	95	2,500	181	4,560
Salt—																		
Punjabi . . Mds.	6	60	6	60	12	120	...	..	12	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	120
Silk—																		
Silk, raw . .	...	...	...	30	..	30	...	..	...	30	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30
Manufactured piece-goods, European Yds.	8,390	16,780	43,291	83,421	51,681	1,00,201	.	...	51,681	1,00,201	46,608	90,124	687	934	47,295	91,058	4,386	9,143
" Indian Pieces	1,063	26,700	3,521	1,00,585	4,584	1,27,285	...	...	4,584	1,27,285	3,714	1,03,530	33	1,555	3,747	1,05,085	837	22,200
" Indian Yds.	..	.	8	800	8	800	...	...	8	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
" Foreign "	1,500	3,000	...	...	1,500	3,000	...	..	1,500	3,000	...	...	20	60	20	60	1,480	2,940
Spices . . . Mds.	689	27,580	267	10,675	956	38,255	73	2,956	1,029	41,211	626	25,050	5	224	631	25,254	398	15,957
Stationery . . .	...	...	...	1,440	...	1,440	..	19	...	1,459	...	840	...	...	..	840	...	619
Sugar—																		
Refined . . Mds.	232	4,639	139	2,790	371	7,429	104	2,088	475	9,516	49	990	40	794	89	1,784	386	7,732
Unrefined . . "	21	315	69	1,035	90	1,350	12	180	102	1,530	3	45	4	60	7	105	95	1,425
Tea—																		
Indian . . Mds.	1,046	31,388	797	23,895	1,843	55,283	24	720	1,867	56,003	791	23,724	11	345	802	24,069	1,065	31,934
Foreign . . "	45	6,300	74	10,374	119	16,674	...	..	119	16,674	90	12,096	67	6,088	157	18,184	...	...
Tobacco . . "	6	74	..	...	6	74	134	1,805	140	1,879	...	...	6	74	6	74	134	1,805
Treasure—																		
Silver coins . .	...	. .	...	24,130	...	24,130	...	53,019	...	77,149	...	12,250	...	6,776	...	19,026	...	58,123
Silver yambus . .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	464	4	464	...	...
Wool—																		
Raw, including pasham .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured piece-goods, European. Yds.	1,000	2,000	2,359	4,718	3,359	6,718	...	..	3,359	671	1,620	3,240	829	1,656	2,449	4,896	910	1,820
Indian . . . "	...	...	.	...	..	...	1,234	617	1,234	61[illegible]	...	...	710	760	710	760	...	...
Shawls . . . Pairs	...	..	.	...	...	...	20	500	20	500	..	.	3	75	3	75	17	425
All other articles of merchandise—																		
Unmanufactured . Mds.	3	610	9	478	12	1,088	13	607	25	1,695	151	9,638	20	1,982	171	11,6[illegible]	...	...
Manufactured . "	106	3,801	196	16,096	300	19,897	117	8,630	423	28,527	71	6,160	4	360	75	6,5[illegible]	368	21,967
Total .	...	3,21,365	...	8,60,578	...	11,81,858	..	1,32,291	...	13,14,149	..	10,29,232	...	63,024	...	10,93,256	...	2,75,211

Camp Ladakh;
The 19th September 1909.

E. LeMESURIER, *Captain*,
Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1901-1902.

No. 361 C. W.—T., dated Calcutta, the 10th March 1903.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3 Telegraph, dated the 23rd January 1903, and enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1901-1902.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Ordered also, that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

SYDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying—
Report referred to.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1901-1902.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The transactions of the year under this head resulted in a net debit of R7,06,004, which increased the capital expenditure to the end of the year to R1,22,81,205. The increase includes an outlay of R5,70,781 on the new cable laid between Jask and Muscat for which a special grant of R7,35,000 was sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 660-C.W.—T., dated 6th June 1901.

The remainder of the increase represents chiefly addition to the stores suspense balance.

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up:—

—	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
	R	R	R
Works	5,75,829	—	5,75,829
Suspense:—			
Stores	1,31,617	—	1,31,617
Other heads	—	1,442	—*1,442*
TOTAL	7,07,446	1,442	7,06,004

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to R18,29,035, or an increase of R76,660 as compared with 1900-1901, when the sum realised was R17,52,375. The expenditure during the year was R8,59,653, against R8,43,657 in the previous year, or an increase of R15,996. The net result is a profit of R9,69,382 on the year's working, against that of R9,08,718 in 1900-1901, or an increase of R60,664 as compared with that year.

3. The following statements show the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B:—

EARNINGS.

Head of Account.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Traffic Earnings	20,32,128	19,31,104	—	1,01,024
Common Purse	—*1,55,696*	45,042	2,00,738	—
Australasian Message Fund	—*1,56,514*	—*1,79,363*	—	22,849
Profit and loss	—*323*	—*358*	—	35
Total Message Revenue	17,19,595	17,96,425	2,00,738	1,23,908
Miscellaneous Revenue	32,780	32,610		170
TOTAL	17,52,375	18,29,035	2,00,738	1,24,078
Net Increase	—	—	76,660	—

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Persian Gulf Section—	R	R	R	R
General charges	1,14,312	1,19,231	4,919	—
Line maintenance	49,912	52,375	2,463	—
Signalling	1,81,346	2,00,010	18,664	—
Cable maintenance	2,51,319	2,37,502	—	13,817
Persian Section—				
General charges	86,620	82,940	—	3,680
Line maintenance	62,424	65,143	2,719	—
Signalling	89,344	94,119	4,775	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Expenditure by other Departments	8,380	8,333	—	47
TOTAL	8,43,657	8,59,653	33,540	17,544
Net Increase	—	—	15,996	—

The increase under signalling includes annual increases of pay to the Signalling Staff and the cost of establishment of the new telegraph office open at Muscat. The decrease under cable maintenance represents less expenditure on repairs to cables an on cable steamer stores.

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,840*l.*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

NET REVENUE.

4. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,22,81,205 a net profit of R9,69,382 was earned, which gives a dividend of 7·89 per cent. (Appendix D). The dividends earned during the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1897-98	6·57
1898-99	6·03
1899-1900	6·02
1900-1901	7·85
1901-1902	7·89

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

5. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878. The Department's share of the whole Purse shows an increase of 6,244*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, due to—

	£	s.	d.
A recovery from the Indo-European Telegraph Company amounting to	8,215	10	7
Add to this on account of increase to Indian traffic	1,067	4	9
	9,282	15	4
Less decrease in Australasian traffic	3,038	14	3
Net increase	6,244	1	1

6. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—There were two interruptions stopping traffic between Karachi and Teheran—one in the Gulf section lasting for 2 days 9 hours 55 minutes in May 1901, and the other in the Persian section lasting for 2 hours 45 minutes on 29th August. Between Teheran and London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for an aggregate of 2 days 16 hours 5 minutes.

7. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople lasting 40 days 3 hours 40 minutes. The working of this route continues to be unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was interrupted for 15 days 10 hours 35 minutes.

During the last five years the Turkish route west of Fao has been interrupted as follows:—

1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.
74	16	21	54	4	16	48	6	29	37	6	37	40	3	40

The Department was liable to the Joint Purse for 23 days' interruptions between Constantinople and Bushire at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND.

8. The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 2,004*l.* over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C. (1).

TRAFFIC.

9. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue:—*

—	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.
Persian Gulf Section	2,132,189·66	649,969·02½	26,904·29¼	2,809,062·97¾
Persian Section	314,447·99 7/16	93,795·85⅝	12,172·13 1/16	420,415·98¼
TOTAL FRANCS	2,446,637·65 7/16	743,764·88⅛	39,076·42 5/16	3,229,478·96

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

10. Appendix E. gives the number of messages and words carried under the different classes—(1) State (2) Commercial and Private, (3) Press, (4) "Times" (special rate), during the past five years.

11. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 13·35 words in 1901-1902 as compared with 12·90 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 13·05 words.

12. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below, and is very satisfactory:—

1900-1901	0·077 per cent.
1901-1902	0·073 „

13. *Complaints and Errors.*—The number received for investigation amounted to 158, being 22 less than the total for the year 1900-1901. Of this number 100 were from Europe and 58 from India; 8 related to messages *viâ* Turkey.

Of the above, 46 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them, and of the remaining 112 this Department is responsible for 20.

OFFICES.

14. The number of offices open to the public throughout the year, excluding those on the Teheran-Meshed (Persian Government) line, was in the Persian Gulf Section 9, and in the Persian Section 9.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CABLES.

15. The total length of the various cables on 31st March 1902 was 1,941·876 knots, as against 1,722·017 knots in the former year, the increase being due to repairs and to the laying of the Jask-Muscat cable.

Eight faults occurred during the year, and one ran into this year from the previous year, making a total of nine faults. All were due to corrosion except two, of which one was apparently due to a submarine earthquake, and in the other the cable could not be recovered, being too deeply buried in the mud, the cause is therefore unknown.

There were two interruptions on the Bushire-Fao Cable, lasting altogether 15 days 10 hours 35 minutes. The first one was carried forward from the previous year, and was not repaired until the 4th April. The Bushire-Manora Cables were interrupted for 35 days 22 hours 32 minutes, but, as an alternate cable or the Mekran Coast land line was available, through communication was only interrupted on one occasion for 2 days 9 hours and 55 minutes, when the cable and land lines were simultaneously interrupted by a cyclone in May 1901.

The expenditure of cable amounted to 54·229 knots, the lengths recovered from the sea being 40·558 knots, but most of this was only fit for stripping.

So far as can be conjectured, the calebs are in fair order.

Manora Cable Factory.

16. The expenditure of cable during the year and cable in stock at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Knots.	Knots.
Cable in stock on 1st April 1901		77·291
Manufactured at Manora	35·465	
Recovered from sea and retaped	1·429	
Received from England, Jask-Muscat Cable	220·000	
		256·894
		334·263
Deduct cable expended, 1901-1902		277·222
Balance, 31st March 1902		57·041

The amount of cable stripped for core was 18·2 knots.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

17. The cable steamer "Patrick Stewart" steamed 11,128 knots and the engineering staff were absent from head-quarters on cabling work for 138 days during the year. The actual earnings of the ship were R8,282.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

18. The total lengths of this line remained practically the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 698 miles of line and 1,392 miles of wire.

The total interruptions (*i.e.*, simultaneous interruptions to both wires) during the year lasted for 2 days, 21 hours, 17 minutes. Partial interruptions, *i.e.*, those not affecting communication, amounted to 280 hours.

The causes of the faults are summarised as follows :—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes —		
Faulty construction	...	...
Faulty maintenance	1	5
Corroded wires	8	86
Working parties	...	...
Other preventable causes	...	...
Unpreventable causes —		
Cyclones and storms	3	198
Floods	...	...
Animals and birds	...	...
Malice	3	50
Unknown causes	1	10

General Remarks.

19. Nothing of particular interest occurred during the year; the districts along the line remained quiet and the people friendly.

General Observations.

In November 1901 a cable was laid from Jask to Muscat, communication being established on the 25th of that month. The cable is brass-taped, and the mechanical condition is reported to be perfect.

In April 1901 the cable ship "Patrick Stewart" was lent to the Eastern Telegraph Company to repair one of their Bombay Aden cables. The ship was absent from head-quarters on this occasion for 22 days, but all expenses were defrayed by the Company.

From the 1st March 1902 the through rate between Europe and India was reduced from 4*s.* to 2*s* 6*d.* per word.

PERSIAN SECTION.

20. The length of this line remains about the same as last year, *viz.*, 693 miles of line and 2,079 miles of wire.

No total interruptions occurred throughout the year. The faults from all causes, including contacts between the wires during the past three years, have been—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1899-1900	332	*Nil*	*Nil*
1900-1901	347	54	*Nil*
1901-1902	288	13	*Nil*

The causes of the faults may be summarised as follows :—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes—		
Faulty maintenance	3	30
Working parties	1	1
Unpreventable causes—		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	2	28
Floods	—	—
Lightning	2	6
Snow	—	—
Fires	—	—
Trees falling other than those caused by cyclones	2	5
Animals, birds, and dead snakes	4	32
Malice	12	129
Other unpreventable causes	3	49
Unknown causes	3	17
Faults in offices	1	4

21. *Wilful Damage.*—521 acts of wilful damage were reported during the year, being 39 less than last year. They were distributed along the line as follows :—

Sub-section.	Locality.	No. of Miles.	No. of Acts, 1900-1901.	No. of Acts, 1901-1902.
1st	Teheran to Soh (68 miles north of Ispahan).	194	224	126
2nd	Soh to Abadeh (180 miles north of Shiraz).	186	182	77
3rd	Abadeh to Shiraz	157	116	228
4th	Shiraz to Bushire	156	38	90

The amount claimed from the Persian Government for damages was Krans 11,011.* Of this sum Krans 50 were collected locally; the balance, Krans 10,961, has not yet been paid.

General Remarks.

22. There is nothing of particular interest to report during the period under review.

TEHERAN-MESHED LINE.

23. This line is the property of the Persian Government, but maintained by the Indo-European Telegraph Department. It is 568 miles in length. It worked satisfactorily during the year and was interrupted for only 110 hours.

No events of a political nature affected this line during the year

CENTRAL PERSIA LINE.

24. A convention between the United Kingdon and Persia for extending the system of telegraphic communication between Europe and India, through Persia, was signed at Teheran on the 16th August 1901. The route to be followed by the line is to be from Kashan to the Baluchistan frontier *viâ* Yezd and Kerman. Arrangements were made for the early despatch of stores to commence the construction of the line.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

STORES.

25. The principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows:—

	R
Stores purchased in India	1,697
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	7,68,478
Stores from other Departments	3,182

The following were the principal issues of stores, including adjustments to the end of March 1902:—

	R
Repairs to cable	72,446
Cable steamer	22,552
Jash-Muscat cable	5,68,326

The issues to repairs and renewals of land line and offices in the Persian Gulf Section amounted to R29,335, and in the Persian Section to R10,309.

H. A. KIRK,
Director-in-Chief.

INDIA OFFICE,
28th November 1902.

* 3½ Krans = 1 Rupee.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT to 31st MARCH 1902.

	Charges. In India.	Charges. In England.*	Charges. Total.	Credits. Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1901					...	1,15,75,201 0 8
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902:—						
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.						
Works	5,70,781 9 1	...	5,70,781 9 1	2,500 0 0		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...		
Suspense Heads:—						
Stores	14,276 13 1	8,33,575 7 0	8,47,852 4 1	7,16,235 3 8		
Advances	9,878 12 0	...	9,878 12 0	10,248 12 6		
Sales	501 5 5	...	501 5 5	498 9 1		
Purchases	22 0 6	...	22 0 6	22 0 6		
Balance debited to capital	...	...	...	6,99,531 5 4	6,99,531 5 4	
TOTAL	5,95,460 8 1	8,33,575 7 0	14,29,035 15 1	14,29,035 15 1		
PERSIAN SECTION.						
Works	7,548 1 11	...	7,548 1 11	...		
Suspense Heads:—						
Advances	21,982 9 9	...	21,982 9 9	23,057 4 1		
Balance debited to capital	...	...	...	6,473 7 7	6,473 7 7	7,06,004 12 11
TOTAL	29,530 11 8	...	29,530 11 8	29,530 11 8		
GRAND TOTAL					...	1,22,81,205 13 7

* Inclusive of Exchange.

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1902.

To Net Earnings from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.

	Frs. cts.	R a. p.
Traffic Earnings.		
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.		
India	4,252,689 63 7/12	
England	−1,023,210 07 7/12	
TOTAL	3,229,478 96	19,31,103 10 0
Cis-Indian Common Purse.		
Receivable from companies	2,776,703 33 1/3	
Payable to companies	−2,700,478 85 5/12	
TOTAL	67,224 47 11/12	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	−1,154 68 3/4	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	75,069 79 1/6	45,041 14 0
Australasian Message Fund.		
Drawn out of Fund	205,975 52 1/12	
Paid into Fund	−504,914 06 1/4	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	−298,938 54 1/6	−1,79,363 2 0
Profit and Loss.		
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople of Ottoman Traffic balance, 1898-99.	−739 31 1/4	
Write off traffic outstandings, 1898-99	134 06 1/4	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	−596 25	−357 12 0
TOTAL	3,005,013 96	

Miscellaneous Receipts.

—	Gulf.	Persia.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	
India	15,487 15 6	4,357 0 9	
England	12,765 7 0	...	
TOTAL	28,253 6 6	4,357 0 9	32,610 7 3
GRAND TOTAL			18,29,035 1 3

By Expenditure from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.

—	India.	England.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.				
General Charges	1,07,394 4 1	11,836 14 8	1,19,231 2 9	
Line Maintenance	52,374 7 8	...	52,374 7 8	
Cable Maintenance	2,37,502 2 0	...	2,37,502 2 0	
Signalling	2,00,009 12 6	...	2,00,009 12 6	
TOTAL	5,97,280 10 3	11,836 14 8	6,09,117 8 11	
PERSIAN SECTION.				
General Charges	72,206 1 5	10,734 0 4	82,940 1 9	
Line Maintenance	65,143 0 5	...	65,143 0 5	
Signalling	93,518 15 6	600 0 0	94,118 15 6	
TOTAL	2,30,868 1 4	11,334 0 4	2,42,202 1 8	
Indo-European Telegraph Department	8,28,148 11 7	23,170 15 0	8,51,319 10 7	
Cost of Repairs, P. W. D.	...	...	...	
Jask Royalty	...	...	8,333 5 4	
				8,59,652 15 11
By Balance				9,69,382 1 4
GRAND TOTAL				18,29,035 1 3

APPENDIX B. (1.)

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous.	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1897-98	General Charge	1,89,147	...	4,753	921	...	...	...	22,843	7,970	2,25,634	...	2,25,634
	Line Maintenance	56,024	...	1,707	...	38,861	...	...	...	...	96,592	8,696	1,05,288
	Cable Maintenance	12,751	...	162	...	3,411	74,991	94,411	...	...	1,85,726	...	1,85,726
	Signalling	2,22,592	...	26,533	...	9,989	...	...	...	6,219	2,65,333	...	2,65,333
	TOTAL	4,80,514	...	33,155	921	52,261	74,991	94,411	22,843	14,189	7,73,285	8,696	7,81,981
1898-99	General Charges	1,87,408	...	5,704	514	...	...	...	22,590	6,171	2,22,387	...	2,22,387
	Line Maintenance	61,072	...	378	...	23,871	...	..	...	...	85,321	8,413	93,734
	Cable Maintenance	9,615	...	237	...	1,970	83,417	94,076	...	...	1,89,315	...	1,89,315
	Signalling	2,20,049	...	24,990	...	11,706	...	...	...	6,341	2,63,086	...	2,63,086
	TOTAL	4,78,144	...	31,309	514	37,547	83,417	94,076	22,590	12,512	7,60,109	8,413	7,68,522
1899-1900	General Charges	1,81,583	...	6,073	2,114	...	...	...	34,888	5,998	2,30,662	...	2,30,662
	Line Maintenance	62,603	...	790	...	27,012	...	...	...	...	90,405	8,254	98,659
	Cable Maintenance	13,430	...	191	...	1,270	1,05,337	1,10,996	...	...	2,31,224	...	2,31,224
	Signalling	2,32,406	..	33,675	...	10,708	...	...	...	6,168	2,82,957	...	2,82,957
	TOTAL	4,90,028	...	40,729	2,114	38,990	1,05,337	1,10,996	34,888	12,166	8,35,248	8,254	8,43,502
1900-1901	General Charges	1,52,930	...	6,813	1,730	1,713	...	...	31,783	5,963	2,00,932	...	2,00,932
	Line Maintenance	81,806	514	850	...	29,166	...	...	...	...	1,12,336	8,380	1,20,716
	Cable Maintenance	14,438	...	182	...	2,276	1,05,343	1,29,080	...	...	2,51,319	...	2,51,319
	Signalling	2,31,109	...	25,351	..	7,428	...	...	...	6,802	2,70,690	...	2,70,690
	TOTAL	4,80,283	514	33,196	1,730	40,583	1,05,343	1,29,080	31,783	12,765	8,35,277	8,380	8,43,657
1901-1902	General Charges	1,55,515	...	4,657	1,970	1,632	...	...	27,108	11,289	2,02,171	...	2,02,171
	Line Maintenance	80,507	...	818	...	37,193	...	...	...	...	1,17,518	8,333	1,25,851
	Cable Maintenance	11,178	...	113	..	2,514	1,04,805	1,18,892	...	...	2,17,502	...	2,37,502
	Signalling	2,46,048	...	30,851	...	10,540	...	...	...	6,690	2,94,123	...	2,94,129
	TOTAL	4,93,248	...	36,439	1,970	50,879	1,04,805	1,18,892	27,108	17,979	8,51,320	8,333	8,59,653

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*, including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts for past Five Years.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.						TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.						TOTALS.					
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR				Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR				Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR			
			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897-98	2,540,809¼	378,218 11 10	226,513 16 10	83,531 11 9	68,173 3 3	—	3,928,361¾	512,017 19 0	411,940 9 3	61,782 0 6	38,295 9 3	—	6,469,171	890,236 10 10	638,454 6 1	145,313 12 3	106,468 12 6	—
1898-99	2,377,812½	364,471 4 2	218,026 13 4	80,621 0 9	65,823 10 1	—	4,208,273	527,969 7 9	425,173 14 11	63,514 14 5	39,280 18 5	—	6,586,085½	892,440 11 11	643,200 8 3	144,135 15 2	105,104 8 6	—
1899-1900	2,427,215⅝	365,356 15 2	218,761 3 4	80,715 12 2	65,879 19 8	—	4,839,343	615,226 13 4	495,028 1 11	74,210 14 0	45,987 17 5	—	7,266,558⅝	980,583 8 6	713,789 5 3	154,926 6 2	111,867 17 1	—
1900-1901	2,599,664¼	391,569 5 9	234,236 15 2	86,615 2 4	70,717 8 3	—	5,972,467	721,822 17 7	581,283 19 6	86,835 5 10	53,703 12 3	—	8,572,131¼	1,113,392 3 4	815,520 14 8	173,450 8 2	124,421 0 6	—
1901-1902	2,754,477⅝	449,345 8 7	266,608 7 2	97,928 7 5	80,000 3 7	4,808 10 5	5,529,278	688,084 4 2	548,578 2 1	81,886 6 2	50,664 18 0	6,054 17 11	8,283,755⅝	1,137,429 12 9	815,186 9 3	179,814 13 7	130,665 1 7	11,763 8 4

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried for past Five Years.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY				Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY				Total Net Value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY			
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department	Eastern and South African Company.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897-98	378,218 11 10	162,545 12 8	123,363 3 11	92,309 15 3	—	512,017 19 0	445,075 0 0	39,569 18 4	26,473 0 8	—	890,236 10 10	608,520 12 8	162,933 2 3	118,782 15 11	—
1898-99	364,471 4 2	152,625 19 1	121,135 14 7	90,709 10 6	—	527,969 7 9	467,026 3 5	36,261 3 3	24,682 1 1	—	892,440 11 11	619,652 2 6	157,396 17 10	115,391 11 7	—
1899-1900	365,356 15 2	146,316 1 3	123,618 15 10	95,421 18 1	—	615,226 13 4	545,181 9 3	41,524 0 1	28,521 4 0	—	980,583 8 6	691,497 10 6	165,142 15 11	123,943 2 1	—
1900-1901	391,569 5 9	170,705 0 5	122,987 19 11	97,876 5 5	—	721,822 17 7	635,133 0 8	49,829 4 10	36,860 12 1	—	1,113,392 3 4	805,838 1 1	172,817 4 9	134,736 17 6	—
1901-1902	449,345 8 7	174,881 5 8	169,724 5 1	97,865 10 2	6,874 7 8	688,084 4 2	616,838 4 3	37,032 9 1	29,750 11 10	4,462 19 0	1,137,429 12 9	791,719 9 11	206,756 14 2	127,616 2 0	11,337 6 8

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X. of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 46*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*. = R692-13-0.

NOTE.—	£ s. d.
Paid into Joint Purse .	127,616 2 0
Received from Joint Purse .	130,665 1 7
Excess drawn out .	3,048 19 7=R45,734-11-0.

APPENDIX C. (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

Year.	PAID IN.							DRAWN OUT.						Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889 which was 6,235*l*.
	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic	Eastern Extension Company.	Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	Total.	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months)	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	*—670*
1892-93	108,168	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,905	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	*—632*
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	*—102*
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,653	964	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	*—29*
1895-96	188,591	28,542	17,782	1,403	107,381	*—422*	343,277	97,144	14,702	9,159	618	221,654	343,277	2,924
1896-97	230,041	34,365	21,253	1,732	128,673	...	416,064	118,107	17,643	10,912	749	268,653	416,064	4,677
1897-98	199,209	29,865	18,507	1,920	112,089	...	361,590	102,557	15,375	9,528	651	233,479	361,590	3,293
1898-99	181,986	27,186	16,814	2,465	103,990	...	332,441	94,369	14,098	8,719	598	214,657	332,441	2,484
1899-1900	221,511	33,219	20,589	6,654	129,289	...	411,262	110,640	17,490	10,840	740	265,552	411,262	4,605
1900-1901	225,885	33,744	20,869	1,151	83,971	...	365,620	112,945	16,872	10,436	85	225,282	365,620	4,201
				Eastern and South African Company.							Eastern and South African Company.			
1901-1902	218,684	32,642	20,197	2,927	13,915	...	288,365	89,210	13,316	8,239	1,178	176,422	288,365	2,004

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

Year.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.									Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	Remarks.
			Receipts.					Expenditure.						
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total Expenditure.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Per Cent. R	
1897-98	*—13,961*	1,15,35,814	18,49,445	*—3,33,682*	*—304*	24,694	15,40,153	5,38,752	2,34,533	8,696	7,81,981	7,58,172	6·57	
1898-99	18,155	1,15,53,969	17,33,000	*—2,76,764*	*—391*	9,980	14,65,825	5,24,685	2,35,425	8,412	7,68,522	6,97,303	6·03	
1899-1900	*—22,922*	1,15,31,047	18,50,560	*—3,26,581*	*—545*	14,677	15,38,111	5,93,212	2,42,036	8,254	8,43,502	6,94,609	6·02	
1900-1901	44,154	1,15,75,201	20,32,128	*—3,12,210*	*—323*	32,780	17,52,375	5,96,889	2,38,388	8,380	8,43,657	9,08,718	7·85	
1901-1902	706,004	1,22,81,205	19,31,104	*—1,34,321*	*—358*	32,610	18,29,035	6,09,118	2,42,202	8,333	8,59,653	9,69,382	7·89	

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the year 1901-1902, compared with four previous years.

Year.	State.		Commercial and Private.				Press.		Times.		Total.				Grand Total.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words	Messages	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Words.	Words.
1897-98	4,560	160,935	138,886	1,807,550	1,843	19,194	1,383	67,728	316	66,300	145,145	2,102,513	1,843	19,194	146,988	2,121,707	1,003	2,122,710
1898-99	3,941	99,966	140,907	1,797,723½	1,568	14,238	1,006	43,388	170	41,693	146,024	1,982,770½	1,568	12,238	147,592	1,997,008½	—1,268	1,995,740½
1899-1900	4,332	117,603	145,436	1,895,296⅓	1,429	12,654	1,470	70,841	170	38,941	151,408	2,122,721½	1,429	12,654	152,837	2,135,375½	1,528	2,136,903½
1900-1901	4,716	144,120	162,349	2,095,447½	1,754	17,478	1,283	71,503	155	38,056	168,503	2,349,126½	1,754	17,478	170,257	2,366,604½	1,020½	2,367,625
1901-1902	4,086	140,271	153,666	2,051,545½	2,097	20,207	1,090	58,320	139*	22,803*	158,981	2,272,999½	2,097	20,207	161,078	2,293,206½	2,277½	2,295,483½

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.
* The "Times" agreement lapsed on 31st December 1901. From January 1902 messages to "Times," London, have been put under "Press" messages.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week. During 1st half of 1902.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1901-02.	Results of working during 1st half of year. Mean mileage worked. 1902.	Mean mileage worked. 1903.	Total earnings for week ending 1st March 1902.	Total earnings for week ending 28th February 1903.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1902.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1903.	Total earnings from 1st January to 1st March 1902.	Total earnings from 1st January to 28th February 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year. Total earnings from 1st April to 1st March 1902.	Total earnings from 1st April to 28th February 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,959	15,12,805	14,96,000	807	759	1,22,48,929	1,14,79,000	..	7,69,929	6,49,52,063	6,08,39,000	...	41,13,063
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	21,004	33,400	151	240	2,06,984	2,04,000	.	2,984	12,90,429	12,13,000	...	77,429
Bengal-Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	188	162	1,607	1,724	3,16,936	3,61,000	197	209	27,20,763	27,01,000	...	19,763	1,21,17,456	1,27,29,000	6,11,544	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,569	11,28,782	11,18,000	719	713	95,12,049	1 00,62,000	5,49,951	.	3,89,54,535	3,86,18,000	...	3,36,535
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	259	204	871	910	1,78,318	2,42,000	205	264	19,37,798	21,31,000	1,93,202	...	83,46,354	91,93,000	8,46,646	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	6,454	5,800	309	270	47,389	51,400	4,011	..	2,53,235	2,65,000	11,762	...
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3,124	3,158	8,71,045	8,04,000	278	255	75,97,026	69,63,000	...	6,34,026	3,93,65,797	3,83,28,000	...	10,37,797
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,115	2,70,508	2,37,000	243	213	21,85,971	22,68,000	82,029	...	1,22,55,273	1,20,07,000	..	2,48,273
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2' 6")	356	382	854	898	2,93,818	3,51,000	346	391	29,38,177	20,28,000	..	3,10,177	1,57,07,684	1,61,70,000	4,62,316	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,56,591	3,09,000	774	670	29,28,053	26,84,000	..	2,44,053	1,47,95,305	1,39,84,000	...	8,11,305
Madras	265	234	873	889	2,34,305	2,36,000	268	265	18,88,353	18,58,000	...	30,353	1,04,04,862	1,07,03,000	3,58,138	...
" North-East line	205	183	494	499	1,13,503	1,02,000	230	204	8,26,242	7,43,000	...	83,242	42,46,032	40,03,000	...	2,43,032
Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	6,044	3,400	189	106	36,666	28,100	...	8,566	2,02,090	2,19,000	16,910	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	323	305	1,785	1,784	6,06,172	5,12,000	340	287	53,17,753	42,24,000	..	10,93,753	2,61,37,714	2,23,71,000	...	37,66,714
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	1,042	500	61	29	6,055	4,800	..	1,255	35,174	28,300	...	6,874
South Indian	196	193	1,034	1,124	1,96,742	2,06,000	190	183	16,02,817	18,07,000	2,04,183	...	94,67,404	97,31,000	2,63,596	...
Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	82	...	...	19	...	1,300	...	68	...	13,800	13,800	...	..	(a)60,500	60,500	...
Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	4,511	6,200	84	87	41,227	55,100	13,873	...	2,71,942	2,93,000	21,058	...
Southern Mahrattá (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	1,37,115	1,24,000	118	106	9,50 578	10,31,000	80,422	..	54,85,206	63,56,000	8,70,794	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	100	91	296	296	25,687	28,800	87	97	2,10,461	2,38,000	27,539	...	12,77,378	14,96,000	2,18,622	...
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,299	2,10,299	2,41,000	167	186	17,88,775	18,86,000	97,225	..	90,28,261	93,60,000	3,31,739	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	147	126	231	231	31,897	34,800	138	151	2,56,042	2,49,000	..	7,042	12,39,383	12,93,000	53,617	...
Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	601	38,607	47,500	66	80	3,40,042	3,36,000	...	4,042	19,06,016	18,99,000	...	7,016
Burma	231	201	1,178	1,260	3,38,376	3,39 000	287	269	27,08,395	26,16,000	...	92,395	1,09,51,247	1,11,87,000	2,35,753	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	3,906	3,800	60	64	34,555	36,500	1,945		1,84,254	2,25,000	40,746	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	13,180	11,500	106	93	97,705	89,700	...	8,005	4,32,989	4,51,000	18,011	...
Special gauge.																
Jorhát	47	57	30	30	1,682	1,900	56	63	9,805	12,600	2,795	...	75,463	81,200	5,737	...
TOTAL	314	294	20,862	21,460	69,21,439	68,57,200	332	320	5,84,98,610	5,64,60,000	...	20,38,610	28,93,83,540	28,31,63,000	...	62,20,540

Gauge	All other Railways.																
Standard gauge	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	199	216	162	162	33,151	32,500	204	201	2,44,881	2,78,000	27,119	..	16,65,916	17,26,000	60,084	...
	Tarkessur	315	284	22	22	6,909	12,800	314	502	51,968	59,700	7,732	...	2,93,733	3,02,000	8,267	...
	South Behar	129	126	79	79	11,643	12,100	147	153	60,761	80,700	..	61	4,60,488	4,43,000	..	17,488
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	100	135	425	425	53,899	38,300	147	90	4,14,417	3,54,000	...	60,417	28,76,447	17,25,000	...	11,51,447
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	150	154	107	107	14,922	14,900	139	139	1,33,872	1,13,000	...	20,872	8,44,761	7,59,000	...	85,761
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	6,663	5,900	84	75	47,356	45,300	..	2,056	(b) 2,49,653	3,23,000	73,347	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	98,610	1,05,000	295	313	7,59,303	8,05,000	45,697	...	37,45,841	40,74,000	3,28,159	...
	Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	31,165	23,600	201	152	2,37,116	2,13,000		24,116	6,72,764	7,17,000	44,236	...
	Petlad Cambay	96	84	32	33	3,7 5	1, 00	116	51	22,913	16,900	...	6,013	1,08,290	1,11,000	2,710	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	3,526	1,700	104	50	29,935	18,400	..	11,535	1,13,432	1,26,000	12,568	...
	Bina-Goona-Baran	33	33	148	148	4,726	5,500	32	37	41,706	69,100	27,394	...	2,29,280	2,52,000	22,720	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	14,440	10,200	127	89	1,11,158	85,800	..	25,358	4,76,247	4,81,000	4,753	...
	Kolar Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	3,827	2,000	383	260	36,093	29,400	...	7,493	1,97,510	1,91,000	..	6,810
Metre gauge	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	8,916	11,700	135	177	61,263	63,100	1,837	...	4,47,208	4,82,000	34,792	—
	Sagaulie-Raxaul	44	41	18	18	814	900	45	50	7,331	5,700	—	1,631	34,920	33,100	...	1,820
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	68	62	53	53	3,921	3,300	74	62	33,781	29,000	..	4,781	1,55,717	1,52,000	26,283	—
	Bengal-Dooars	114	168	36	36	4,470	4,200	124	117	42,688	30,700	...	11,968	2,93,704	2,41,000	...	52,704
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	46	50	77	94	1,917	4,800	25	51	21,657	30,900	9,243	...	1,85,697	2,36,000	50,303	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	17,280	18,900	222	242	1,40,578	1,37,000	..	3,578	8,30,539	8,07,000	...	23,539
	Nilgiri	390	288	17	17	6,558	4,000	386	235	36,661	28,600	..	8,061	2,20,959	2,68,000	47,041	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	26	.	...	65	..	8,000	.	123	.	53,600	53,600	.	. .	(c) 1,91,000	1,91,000	..
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	76	62	55	55	4,399	2,200	80	40	34,952	20,700	...	14,252	1,59,912	1,48,000	...	11,912
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	..	21		200	.	10	...	(d) 200	200	...	.	(d) 200	200	...
	The Gaekwar's Railway	86	79	93	122	7,966	7,700	86	63	69,297	62,000		6,697	3,45,254	3,48,000	2,746	...
	Kolhapur	94	79	29	29	1,769	2,600	61	90	13,590	18,500	4,910		94,658	1,17,000	22,342	..
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (including M. Nanjangud)	66	63	67	67	4,267	4,400	64	66	31,603	35,800	4,197	...	1,99,611	2,25,000	28,389	...
	Birur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,080	1,300	29	34	11,280	10,700	...	580	59,694	53,600	...	1,094
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	133	113	392	392	57,650	45,400	147	116	3,89,889	3,35,000	...	54,859	19,62,088	20,17,000	54,912	..
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	92	87	334	334	32,650	40,600	98	122	2,53,733	2,67,000	7,267	.	13,79,044	12,49,000	.	1,30,044
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	45	3,946	3,800	86	83	24,832	25,000	168	...	1,50,715	1,29,000	...	21,715
	Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	2,827	1,900	52	35	19,457	14,500	..	4,957	1,17,745	1,15,000	...	2,745
	Dhrangadra	42	41	21	21	1,203	700	57	33	7,330	6,800	...	730	40,324	33,100	...	7,224
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	51,202	49,900	84	71	4,23,332	4,16,000	...	7,332	18,18,093	17,67,000	...	51,093
	Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	4,708	3,700	70	55	42,647	29,800	.	12,847	2,02,231	1,83,000	...	19,231
Special gauges	Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	19,307	20,000	379	392	1,08,678	1,20,000	11,322	...	7,47,722	7,90,000	42,278	...
	Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	2,076	2,200	61	65	16,915	18,800	1,885	—	1,18,845	1,18,000	...	845
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	79	79	6,414	4,200	81	60	45,524	32,300	...	13,224	2,43,371	1,86,000	..	57,371
	Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	701	1,100	19	30	6,305	7,800	1,495	...	41,109	37,100	...	4,009
	Morvi	73	69	94	94	7,733	5,100	82	54	53,005	45,000	...	8,065	3,11,696	2,67,000	...	44,696
	Barsi	201	152	22	22	6,033	2,100	274	95	39,508	9,500	..	30,008	1,51,100	96,300	...	54,900
	TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,392	5,47,008	5,22,200	131	119	41,54,375	40,16,900	..	1,37,475	2,22,46,318	2,15,57,300	.	6,89,018
	GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,032	25,852	74,68,447	73,79,400	298	285	6,26,52,955	6,04,76,300	.	21,76,085	31,16,29,867	30,47,20,300	.	69,09,567

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 28th February 1903. (b) From 10th April 1901 to 1st March 1902 (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 28th February 1903. (d) From 23rd to 28th February 1903.

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 7th March 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.		Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,456	1,323
	Northern.	Dholera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	43	23
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	197	152
		Broach Port	" " "	1	1
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	49	38
		Kaira "	" "	1,909	1,329
		Mahikantha State	" "	19	7
		Palanpur "	" "	1	1
		Panch Mahals District	" "	36	22
		Rewakantha State	" "	15	8
		Surat Town and Port	" "	205	205
		Bulsar Port	" "	19	15
		Surat District	"	334	258
		Bandra Port	" "	36	32
		Utan "		3	2
		Kelva "		..	...
		Trombay "		5	5
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	5	3
		Dhanu "		...	...
		Bhiwndi "		...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	17	18
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	5	3
		Thana "	"	15	18
		Umbergaon Port	"	10	11
		Kon Port	"	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	131	104
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	532	412
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	883	639
		Nasik "	G. I P. & N. G.	240	195
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	425	303
		Poona District	" "	373	280
		Satara "	S. M.	1,401	1,074
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	300	272
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	451	370
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		...	...
		Rahoi "		...	...
		Roha "		...	...
		Revdanda "		2	2
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	119	85
		Ratnagiri Port		7	6
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		...	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	765	607
		Hubli Town	"	...	...
		Dharwar District	"	990	730
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	9	8
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	294	266

Province	[illegible]	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.*	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—*contd.*	Sind.	Karachi City and Port	N. W.	64(*c*)	57(*c*)
		Karachi District	"	..	..
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" "	8	10
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot "		58	47
		Aundh "		15	11
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		...	2
		Bhor State		18	11
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		23(*c*)	23(*c*)
		Jodia Port		16	15
		Kathiawar State	B., B & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P	241	161
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	221	220
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1,587	1,227
		Sachin State	B., B & C. I.	20	17
		Dharampur State			
		Srivardhan Port		...	
		Murud Port		15	14
		Nandgaon Port		4	3
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		..	...
		Kodinar Port		53	51
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	1	...
		Baroda Town	" "	94	40
		Baroda State	" "	448	333
		Jath "		...	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	66	63
		Cambay State	" "	102	101
		Bijapur "		34	24
			Total	14,390	11,258
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	1*	...
		Salem District	"	234(*b*)	196(*b*)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	89	28
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	218†	194†
		Coimbatore Town		1*	...
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	24§	14§
		Nilgiris "		8	3
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	65(*a*)	62(*a*)
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras		...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M.	28‡	29‡
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	2	4¶
		Chingleput "		1*	..
			Total	621	530

* Imported.
† Including [illegible] imported seizures and 16 imported deaths.
‡ Including [illegible] imported seizures and 1 imported deaths.
§ Including [illegible] imported seizure and 1 imported death.
¶ Including 1 imported death.
(*a*) Including 14 imported seizures and 11 imported deaths.
(*b*) Including 12 imported seizures and 12 imported deaths.
(*c*) For town only.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	806	679
		24-Parganas District	"	33(a)	23(a)
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	"	16	11
		Howrah District	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	4	3
		Hooghly "	E. I.	8	7
		Birbhum "	"	2(b)	2
		Midnapur "	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	2(b)	1
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	12	6
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr Town	E. I.	61	57
		Monghyr District	"	327	221
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	1(b)	1
		Gaya Town		11	11
		Gaya District		1	1
	Rajshahi	Pabna "		1(b)	...
	Patna	Champaran District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	..	...
		Saran District	"	1,510†	1,273
		Patna City	E. I.	282	282
		Patna District	"	496‡	466
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	250	223
		Darbhanga Town	"	92	68
		Darbhanga District	"	250	252
		Shahabad "	E. I.	1	1
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau "	"	..	...
		Singbhum "		...	...
			Total	4,166	3,588
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	331	331
		Allahabad District	"	337	337
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	31	22
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	572	477
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	72	56
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	.	...
		Jhansi District	"	16	12
		Barabanki "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	62	55
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.		...
		Benares City	"	167	163
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	36	30
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	268	288
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.		..
		Jaunpur District	"	271	271
		Ghazipur "	E. I., & B. & N. W.	50	44
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	.
		Mirzapur District	"	2	1
	Fyzabad	Gonda District	B. & N. W.		..
		Partabgarh District	O. & R.	47	39
		Sultanpur District		1	...
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	149	104
		Fyzabad City	"	..	...
		Fyzabad District		39	28
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	131(c)	147(c)
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	104	91
		Gorakhpur District	"	100	108
		Basti "	"	25	23
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	60	50
		Meerut Cantonment			...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	95	85
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	.	..
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	38	36
		Aligarh "	E. I. & O. & R.	..	
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W.	47(d)	47(d)
		Hardwar	O. & R.	...	..
		Bulandshahr District	" "	.	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R.	222	211
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	249	227
		Lucknow District	" "	7	7
		Hardoi "	E. I. & O. & R.	14	13
		Kheri District	R. & K.		...
		Rae Bareli	O. & R.	2	1
	Agra	Etawah City		21	18
		Etawah District	E. I.	22	22
		Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I.	117	93
		Agra City	" G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.		...
		Agra District		..	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly "	O. & R. & R. & K.	...	...
			Total	3,727	3,437
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	.	
		Jullundur District	"	1,451	814
		Hoshiarpur "		1,232	708
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	347	219
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	3,051	1,854
		Amritsar City	"		...
		Amritsar District	"	1,590	1,069
		Gurdaspur "	"	151	88
		Lahore "	"	1,375	571
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	13	10
		Sialkot "	"	536	334
		Jhang "	"	121	78

† Including 2 imported seizures.
‡ Including 4 imported seizures.
(a) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 deaths.

(b) Imported.
(c) Including 96 seizures and 96 deaths of previous week.
(d) " 8 " " 8 " " " "

[illegible] of Province.	Division.	Districts [illegible] of over 30,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—contd.	Delhi	Karnal District	E. I.	88	59
		Ludhiana "	N. W and E. I.	96	85
		Umballa Cantonment	"	...	...
		Umballa City	" and E. I.	..	...
		Umballa District	"	354	218
		Gurgaon "	B. B. & C. I.	306	235
..	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	487	232
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	264	129
		Maler Kotla "	N. W.	35	35
		Jhind "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	75	45
		Kalsia "		25	11
		Faridkot "		46	22
			Total	11,633	6,814
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	57	50
		Nimar District	"	67	33
		Hoshangabad Town	"	179	150
		Hoshangabad District	"	55(a)	43(a)
		Narshingpur "	"	6	4
		Chhindwara "		1‖	...
		Seoni "		1‖	1‖
..	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	971	946
		Nagpur District	" "	68(c)	47(c)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	9(d)	8(d)
		Bhandara "	B. N.	4‖	4‖
.	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	326	297
		Jubbulpore District	" "	207(b)	115(b)
		Damoh "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	7	6
		Saugor "		...	...
			Total	1,958	1,704
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	31	39
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	16	20
		Bangalore District	" "	20	16
		Mysore City	"	7	9
		Mysore District	"	107	88
		Kolar "	Madras and S. M.	25	23
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	26	25
		Tumkur District	S. M.	15	15
		Shimoga "	"	49	36
		Chitaldrug "	"	22	13
		Kadur "	"	15	11
		Hassan "	"	22	9
			Total	355	304
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	18*	23*
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	268*	211*
		Oosmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	249*	198*
		Bir "	" "	71*	86*
		Parbhani "	" "	766*	322*
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	15*	4*
		Bidar "	"	29*	19
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S.	...	...
			Total	1,416	863
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	87(f)	79(f)
		Akola "	"	228(e)	193(e)
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	453	369
		Wun "		..	...
			Total	768	641
Rajputana	...	Abu Road	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	" "	...	..
		Mewar State Marwar " Serohi "		3‖	2‖
		Banswara Town	" " & J. B.	.	...
		Banswara State		63	55
			Total	66	57
Central India.	...	Jhabua State	B. B. & C. I.	1(g)	...
		Indore City	" "	6(h)	1(h)
		Indore State	" "	174(i)	148(i)
		Rutlam City	" "	271(j)	270(j)
		Rutlam State	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	.	.
		Bhopal Agency		..	..
		Dhar State		.	..
		Sailana "		4(k)	[illegible](k)
		Sultanpura		31(l)	[illegible](l)
		Tikri, Kasrawad and Sanwad			
			Total	487	44[illegible]
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		19	12
		Poonch District		..	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	19	12
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total		
			GRAND TOTAL	39,606	29,648

(a) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
(b) Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(c) Including 28 imported seizures and 20 imported deaths.
(d) Including 7 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths.
(e) Including 4 imported seizure and 3 imported deaths.
(f) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(g) Occurred on 19th February 1903.
(h) From 13th to 24th February 1903.
(i) From 6th to 24th February 1903
(j) From 15th February to 2nd March 1903.
(k) Week ending 7th February 1903
(l) From 13th to 28th February 1903.
* From 24th February to 2nd March 1903.
‖ Imported.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1902

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15	8	15	15	30	30 to 37
Tavoy	10	10	15	15	25	25
Moulmein and Amherst	15	17	12 to 16	12 to 15	15 to 30	12 to 45
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	21·62	22	12	12	31·87	32
Rangoon	15	15	12	12	45	45
Thôngwa	30	30	12	12	30	30
Bassein	25	30	12	12	30	30
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15 to 20	15 to 20	12 to 15	12 to 15	30 to 4[illegible]	30 to 45
Henzada	15	15	12	12	22	22
Prome	7 to 12	7 to 12	10 to 15	10 to 15	30 to 40	30 to 50
Toungoo	15	15	13	13	25	25
Thayetmyo	15	15	12	12	30	30
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	12	12	15	15	30	26
Bamo	12	11	12 to 14	12 to 14	40 to 50	40 to 50
Pakôkku	15	15	12	12	15	15
Meiktila	12	12	15	15	30	30
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15	15	12	12	30	30
Kyaukpyu	8 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 12	10 to 12	30	30
Akyab	15 „ 20	12 „ 15	10 „ 12	10 „ 12	15 to 20	12 to 15
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7	7	7 to 10	7 to 10	13 to 30	13 to 30
Cachar	9	9	7	7	14 „ 16	14 „ 16
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	10 to 15	10 to 15	8 to 12	8 to 12	18 to 50	15 to 45
Gáro Hills	7·5	7·5	9 „ 12	9 „ 12	18 „ 30	18 „ 30
Manipur	7 to 10	7 to 10	6 „ 10	8 „ 10	15 „ 25	15 „ 25
Nágá Hills	8 „ 15	8 „ 15	10 „ 15	10 „ 15	21 „ 40	21 „ 40
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	7·5 to 15	7·5 to 15	8 to 10	8 to 10	15 to 30	15 to 30
Kámrúp	9	9	11	11	30	30 „ 35
Darrang	5 to 8	5 to 8	8 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 30	10 „ 35
Nowgong	10·31	11·25	10	10	24·37 „ 30	24·37 „ 30
Sibságar	10 to 12	10 to 12	8 to 15	7 to 15	15 „ 45	13 „ 45
Lakhimpur	9 „ 12	9 „ 12	10 „ 12	10 „ 12	12 „ 45	12 „ 60

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1902—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages: Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
Bengal—						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	8	8	8	8	12 to 15	15 to 20
Noakhali	10·75	9·37	7 to 8	7 to 8	15 „ 20	10 „ 20
Chittagong	7 to 10	8 to 10	7 „ 9	7 „ 10	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Tippera	8	8	7 „ 8	7 „ 10	15	12 „ 15
Dacca	6 to 7·5	6 to 7·5	6 „ 9	6 „ 10	9 to 18	7·5 „ 20
Maimensingh	7	6·5	8	8	12 „ 14	13 „ 15
Deltaic—						
Khulna	9·37 to 11	9·37 to 11	7 to 10	7 to 10	10 to 28	10 to 28
24-Parganas	10	7·5 „ 10	8	7 „ 9	15 „ 25	10 „ 20
Midnapur	8·5	8·5	7·5	7·5	12 „ 18	12 „ 18
Howrah	10·5	10·5	8	8	15	13 „ 15
Calcutta	...	...	8	9	18 to 20	18 „ 22
Hooghly	10	10	7	7	10 „ 20	12 „ 20
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	7·5	9·37	6	7	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Jessore	10	9·37	7·5	7	15 „ 19	10 „ 15
Faridpur	11·25 to 13·12	10	8 to 10	8	15 „ 20	15
Central—						
Bankura	6 to 7·5	6 to 7·5	5 to 7·5	5 to 7·5	8 to 12	8 to 12
Bardwan	7·5	10	7	7	15	15
Birbhum	6 to 7·5	6 to 7·5	4 to 6	4 to 6	7·5 to 15	12 to 15
Murshidabad	5·5	6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	14 „ 16	14 „ 16
Santhál Parganas	3·75 to 4·5	3·75 to 4·75	4 „ 6	5 „ 6	7·5 „ 15	7·5 „ 15
Pabna	5 „ 7·5	8 „ 11	6 „ 8	6 „ 7	7 „ 20	10 „ 22
Bogra	7·5	7·5	5 „ 8	5 „ [illegible]	10 „ 20	10 „ 20
Rajshahi	7·5	4 to 8	6	4 „ 6	7 „ 15	7 „ 15
Malda	7	7·5	6	6	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Northern—						
Rangpur	7·5	9	7·5	7	15	15
Dinajpur	7	9	6	6	12 to 22	12 to 22
Jalpaiguri	7·5	7·5	8	8	15 „ 20	15 „ 20
Hills—						
Darjeeling	7 to 10	7 to 10	8 to 10	8 to 10	12 to 25	12 to 25
Orissa—						
Puri	6	6	6	9	9 to 11	10 to 11
Cuttack	5·62	5	5	5·5	7·5 „ 18·75	9 „ 10
Balasore	4·69 to 5	4 to 5·5	4 to 5	3·75 to 6	11·25	11·25
Chota Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4	4	7	7	12	12
Mánbhum	2·81 to 5·62	5·62	5 to 8	6	10 to 15	11·25 to 18·75
Ránchi	3	3	5	5	8	8
Palámau	6·09	6·09	4 to 5	4 to 5	10 to 12	10 to 12
Hazáribágh	4 to 5	5	5 „ 7	6	6 „ 12	8 „ 15
Bihár, south—						
Monghyr	4 to 5	4 to 5	4 to 6	4 to 6	8 to 10	8 to 10
Gaya	3·5 „ 5	4 „ 5	3 „ 5	4 „ 5	6 „ 12	6 „ 12
Patna	4 „ 5	5 „ 6	4·5 „ 5	5 „ 6	8·12	8 „ 12
Shahabad	4·69	4·69	5·5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5·5 to 9·37	7·5 „ 9·37
Bihár, north—						
Purnea	4·69 to 7·5	5·62 to 7·5	4 to 6	4 to 6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Bhágalpur	6·5	6·5	5	5	6 „ 10	6 „ 10
Darbhanga	3·75 to 5	3·75 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	5 „ 12	5·62 „ 10·31
Muzaffarpur	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	6 „ 8	4 „ 8
Sáran	3·75 „ 5·62	3·75 „ 5·62	5 „ 8	5 „ 8	7·5 „ 11·25	7·5 „ 11·25
Champáran	4	4	4	4	6	6

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1902—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
United Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4	4	5	5	8	8·62
Benares	3·75	3·75	3·5	3·5	5·62	5·62
Ghazipur	3·56	3·37	4	4	7·5	7·5
Jaunpur	3·5	3·5	4	4	7·5	7·5
Allahabad	3·19	3·35	4	4	7	7·66
Central—						
Bánda	3	3	4	4	7	7
Fatehpur	3·56	3·56	4·25	4·5	5·62 to 7·37	5·62 to 7·37
Hamírpur	3·31	3·5	4·22	4·37	6·72	7
Jalaun	3·61	3·75	4·5	4·5	7·14	7
Cawnpore	3·59 and 5	3·72 and 5	4·44 and 6	4·37 and 6	7·52 and 13	7·65 and 13
Jhánsi	3·5	3·5	5	5	7·81	7·81
Etáwah	5	5	5	5	10	10
Farukhabad	4·5 to 5	5 to 6·25	4·5 to 5·25	5·19 to 6·87	8·25 to 10	8·5 to 11·31
Mainpuri	5	5·25	5	5	8	8·5
Etah	5·5	5·62	5	5	9 and 10·5	9 to 10·5
Western—						
Meerut	4·5	4	4·75	5	10·5	10
Agra	4 to 5	4 to 5	5 to 6	5 to 6	8 to 10	8 to 10
Muttra	5·62	5·62	5	5	9·37	9·37
Aligarh	5	5	5	5	10 to 15	10 to 15
Bulandshahr	5·5	5	5	5	10	10
Submontane, east—						
Ballia	4·19	4·19	4	4	8·12	8·12
Azamgarh	3·13	3·32	3·97	4·08	7·03	7·21
Gorakhpur	3·12	3·12	3·56	3·62	7·44 to 7·69	7·37 to 7·87
Basti	3·75	3·75	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 „ 12	8 „ 12
Submontane, west—						
Shahjahánpur	5 to 6	6 to 8	4 to 7	4 to 7	8 to 15	10 to 15
Budaun	5	6	5	5	9	10
Pilibít	3·75	4·25	4·19	4·25	7·94	7·94
Bareli	3·24	3·59	4·36	4·44	8·4	8·74
Moradabad	5·62	5·62	5·25	5·12	10	10
Bijnor	2·5 to 4·75	2·5 to 5	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 to 9·5	8·5 to 10
Muzaffarnagar	4 and 4·5	4 and 4·5	4 and 5	4 and 5	11 and 12	11 and 12
Sahárunpur	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	10 „ 12	10 „ 12
Dehra-Dún	6 „ 7	6 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7	12 „ 15	12 to 15
Hills—						
Naini Tal	5	5	6	6	10	10 to 15
Almora	4 to 8	4 to 8	5 to 6	5 to 6	10 to 12	10 „ 12
Garhwál	4·69 „ 5·62	4·69 „ 5·62	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	7·5 „ 15	7·5 „ 15
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3	3	3·5	3·5	6	6
Sultanpur	3·25	3·37	4	4	7·25	7·25
Rae-Bareli	4	4·12	4·37	4·31	7·84	7·87
Unao	4·22 to 4·69	4·69 to 5·62	4·22 to 4·69	4·22 to 4·69	7·5 to 9·37	7·5 to 9·37
Lucknow	3·5	4	4	4·25	7·5	7·5
Hardoi	5·17	5·19	4·56	4·87	9·5	10
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1·87 to 4	1·87 to 4	4	4	5·62 to 7·5	5·62 to 7·5
Barabanki	3·75	3·75	4	4	7·5	7·5
Gonda	2·75	2·75	3·5	3·69	8·06	8·12
Bahraich	3	3	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 to 10	8 to 10
Sitapur	3·19	3·37	3·75	3·5	6·44	6·37
Kheri	3·26	3·25	4·25	4·33	8·33	9
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7·5	7·5	5·62	5·62	15 to 16·87	15 to 16·87
Bánswára	5	5	5	5	11·25 „ 18·75	18·75
Mewar (Udaipur)	4 to 6	4 to 6	5·5 to 7	5·5 to 7	22 „ 25	22 to 35
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	3·22	3·12	4·45	4·33	5·17 „ 9·04	5 „ 8·75

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1902—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
Rajputana—*continued*						
Eastern—*continued*						
Sirohi	4 and 6	4 and 6	5 and 6	5 and 6	15	15
Erinpura	5·62	5·62	5	6	11·25	12
Ajmer	4 69 to 7 5	4 69 to 7 5	5 to 8	5 to 8	7·5 to 15	7·5 to 15
Abu	6 and 7	6 5 and 7	6 and 7	7 and 8	18 75 and 22·5	18·75 and 22·5
Kishangarh	5 to 6	5 to 6	6 to 8	6 to 8	8 to 30	8 to 30
Bundi	5 62	5 62	5·62	5·62	7·5 „ 15	7 5 „ 15
Kotah	4	4	4	4	7·5 „ 8	7·5 „ 8
Jhalawar	4	3 to 4	4	3 5 to 5·5	7·5 „ 10	7
Tonk	3·75	3·75	3 75	3 75	3·75 „ 7·5	3 75 to 7·5
Jaipur	2 81 to 3 75	2 81 to 3·75	3 5 to 6	3 5 to 6	7 5 „ 11 25	5·62 „ 11·25
Karauli	2 5	2 5	...	..	6 „ 8	6 „ 8
Dholpur	1 87 to 4 66	3 28 to 5·62	...	...	5 62 „ 20	7 5 „ 35
Bharatpur	3 „ 5	3 „ 5			5 „ 17	5 „ 17
Alwar	3 75 „ 5 62	3 75 „ 5 62		...	5·62 „ 15	5 62 „ 15
Deoli	.		..	...	7·5 „ 9 87	7 5 „ 9 37
Nasirabad	7·5	7·5	8	7 to 9	12 „ 15	10 „ 15
Balmer	4 69	3 75	5 62	3 75	15	11·25
Anádra	7	5 62	6	..	...	12 5 to 15
Shahpura	5 62	5 62	5 62	5 62	7 5 to 11 25	7·5 „ 11·2
Western—						
Jodhpur	4 69	4·69	5 62	5 62	15	11·25
Jaisalmer	8 and 14	8 and 14	6	6	15	15
Bikaner	2 81	3 75	4 22	5 16	9·37 to 11·25	9 37 to 12
Central India—						
Indore	5	5 62	7	7	15	15 to 18·75
Nimach	5	5	7	7	12 to 13 5	13·5
Gwalior	7 5 to 8·44	7·5	4 to 6	10	11 25 „ 15	15 to 22·5
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	5	5	6	5	10	10
Ferozpur	7	5·62	7	7	15	15
Central—						
Lahore	6	6	7	7	17·44	17 44
Gujránwála	5 5	5·5	6·5	6·5	13·5	13·5
Gujrát	6	6	6	6	15	15
Jhelam	5	5 81	6	3	15	15 5
South-eastern—						
Gurgáon	5	5	5	5	15	15
Delhi	7·5	8	6	10	15	20
Rohtak	6	6	6	6	9·33	9·33
Karnál	7 5	6	7	7	15	15
Submontane						
Ambala	7 5	8	5·5	6·5	12 19	15
Ludhiána	7 5	7 5	7	7	15	15
Jalandhar	6	6	6	6	13	13
Hoshiárpur	5	5	6	6	10	10
Gurdáspur	7·5	7·5	6	6	15	15
Amritsar	8	8	6	6	15	15
Siálkot	6	6	6	6	15	15
Hills—						
Simla	7·5	7·5	7·5	8	20	20
Kángra	8	8	6	6	15	15
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	7	8	7	8	20	21·5

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1902—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
Panjab—*continued*						
Western—						
Sháhpur	5	6	6	7	12	15
Jhang	6	7·5	8	9	18·5	20
Multan	12	12	7	7	26	26
Montgomery	8	8	6·5	7·5	17·5	22·5
Muzaffargarh	5	5	6	7	19·37	15
Dera Ghazi Khan	6	4	7	6	22	15
N.-W. Frontier Province—						
Hazára	6·56	6·56	10	10	22·5	12 to 25
Peshâwar	0·5	0·5	7·5	7 to 8	22·5	15 „ 30
Kohát	10	8	9·5	9 „ 10	25	25
Bannu	8	8	7	6 „ 8	22·5	15 to 30
Dera Ismail Khan	8·44	7·5 to 9·37	7	6 „ 8	18·75	15 „ 22·5
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	10 to 16	11	12 to 15	12	20 to 35	30
Hyderabad	10	10	10	10	30	30 to 32
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	7·5	7	8	8	22·5 to 30	22 „ 30
Shikarpur	8	10	10	10	11 „ 30	30
Upper Sind Frontier	9	9	9	9	22·5 „ 30	22·5 to 36
Quetta	10 to 15	10 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 15	30 „ 40	30 „ 40
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	7·5	7·5	10	10	22·5	22·5
Ratnágiri	6	6	8	8	12 to 15	12 to 15
Alibág	5·62	5·62	7·5	7·5	15 „ 22·5	15 „ 22·5
Bombay	11	11	9·5	9·5	27·5 „ 42	27·5 „ 42
Tanna	7·5	7·5	10	10	18·75 „ 22·5	18·75 „ 22·5
Deccan—						
Dharwar	8	8	8	10	16 to 20	17
Belgaum	6	6	7·75	7·75	14	14
Satara	6	6	8	8	15 to 22·5	15
Sholapur	7	6	9	9	18 „ 20	16 to 22
Bijapur	4	5	7	7	15	12 „ 15
Poona	6 to 7	6 to 7·5	8 to 11	8 to 10	15 to 25	15 „ 30
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	3·75	7·75	9	10	22·5 to 30	15 to 20
Násik	7·5	7·5	9	9	15 „ 22·5	15 „ 22·5
Dhulia	5·62	6	9	9	15 „ 22·5	15
Gujarat—						
Surat	8	8	11	9	16 to 20	17 to 20
Broach	5·62	5	7	7	15 „ 30	15 „ 20
Kaira	3·75	3·75	8	9	9 „ 18·75	9 „ 18·75
Baroda	7·5	7·5	7	7	18·75 „ 22·5	18·75 „ 22·5
Ahmadabad	7	7	8	8	13 „ 15	13 „ 15
Godhra	2·81	3·75	5	7	11·25 „ 15	11·25 „ 15
Disa	5·81	5·81	8	8	19·37	19·37
Káthiawár—						
Rájkot	8	7·5	7	7·5	18·75 to 20·62	15 to 23
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	6	6	6	6	15	15
Khandwa	6	6	...	..	15	15
Hoshangabad	5	5	6	6	15	15
Betul	4	4	6	6	15	15
Chhindwára	4	5	8	8	15	15
Nagpur	5	6	7	7	15	18
Wardha	5·62	6	6	6	15	20

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1902—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages — Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
Central Provinces—*continued*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4	4	6	6	12	12
Saugor	5	5	7·5	6	12·5	12·5
Damoh	5	5	6	6	12	12
Jubbulpore	3·5	4	6	5	12·31	12·31
Mandla	4	4	6	6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Seoni	4	4	7	6·5	12	15
Bálághát	3·75	5·5	6	5·5	12 to 15	12 to 15
Bhandára	4	4	6	6	15	15
Chánda	3·75	3·75	7	7·5	11·25 to 15	13·12 to 15
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4	4	5	5	16	16
Raipur	4	4	4	4	8 to 10	10
Sambalpur	2·75	2·75	4	4	12	12
Berar—						
Buldána	5	6	7	7	15	17·5
Basim	5·62	7·5	5	6	18·75	18·75
Akola	7·5	7·5	7·5	7·5	22·5	22·5
Ellichpur	6	6·69	7	6·5	16	16·62
Amráoti	7·5	8·75	7	7·5	18·67	23
Wun	5·5	8	7·5	8	18	20
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	7·7 to 8·55	9 to 10	6·84 to 7·7	8 to 9	18·81 to 21·38	22 to 25
Boláram	6	6	7 „ 10	7 „ 10	22·5	22·5
Chadarghát	7·12	7·12	8·12	8	15	...
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	6·31	6·25	6·87	6·87	14·56 to 16·06	14·56 to 16·81
S. Canara	6·06	5·62	6·75	6·75	16·87 „ 18·75	16·87 „ 18·75
South, central—						
Coimbatore	4·37	4·25	6·19	6·19	16·25 to 18·75	16·25 to 18·75
Nilgiris	6·75	6·75	8·75	8·75	23·75	23·75
Salem	3·5	3·44	5	5	13·5 to 15·94	13·5 to 15·94
Central—						
Bellary	4·75	4·75	8	8	15 to 16·87	15 to 16·87
Anantapur	4·56	4·56	7·5	7·5	15	15
Cuddapah	4·5	4·62	7·5	7·5	15	15
Karnul	4·31	4·25	5·5	5·75	15	15
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4	4·06	6	6	9·62 to 11·87	9·62 to 11·87
Vizagapatam	3·37	3·31	5·37	5·37	10·31 „ 10·81	10·31 „ 10·81
Godávari	5·06	5	6·31	6·31	16·69 „ 17	16·69 „ 17
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	5·5	5·44	7·5	7·5	16·69 to 17·25	16·69 to 17·25
Nellore	4·5	4·5	5·5	5·5	15	15
East Coast, south—						
Madras	...	...	6·5	6·5	13 to 16	13 to 16
Chingleput	4·5	4·44	5·5	5·5	13·37 „ 14·69	13·37 „ 14·69
N. Arcot	5	5	6·12	6·12	15 „ 17·44	15 „ 17·44
S. Arcot	4·69	4·69	6·69	6·69	13·12	13·12
Tanjore	5·12	5·12	6·62	6·62	15·37 to 16·87	15·37 to 16·87
Trichinopoly	4·5	4·56	7	7	13·12 „ 15	13·12 „ 15

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1902—concluded

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
Madras—*continued*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	4·81	4·94	7	7	14·56 to 15·5	14·56 to 15·5
Madura	6·87	6 87	6·94	6·94	14·87 " 15·75	14 62 " 15·75
Mysore—						
Mysore	7·5	7·5	8	7·5	15	15 to 22
Bangalore	22·5 to 30	22·5 to 30	12 to 14	12 to 14	15 to 22·5	15 " 22
Kolar	6 " 7	6 " 7	8 " 10	8 " 10	20 " 30	20 " 30
Tumkur	7 5	7 5	6	6	15 " 25	15 " 25
Hassan	3·75 to 7 5	3·12 to 5 62	8	8	22·5 " 30	22·5 " 30
Kadur	7 5 " 15	7·5 " 15	12 to 15	8 to 15	22·5 " 30	22·5 " 30
Shimoga	3 " 6	3 " 6	3 " 10	3 " 10	10 " 25	10 " 25
Chitaldrug	10 " 15	10 " 15	7	9 " 15	20 " 40	20 " 35
Coorg—						
Coorg	7 5 to 10	7 5 to 9	9 to 10	9 to 10	22·5 to 30	22 5 to 30
Aden	..		10 to 15	10 to 15	30 to 37	30 to 37

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 10, 1903.

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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March, 1903:—

No. 9 of 1903.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

II of 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1903; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1903.

Amendments in Act II of 1886.

2. (*1*) In section 5, sub-section (*1*), clause (*j*), of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, for the words "five hundred" the words "one thousand" shall be substituted.

II of 1886.

(*2*) In section 41 of the said Act, for the words "forty-one rupees ten annas and eight pies" and "five hundred" the words "eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies" and "one thousand," respectively, shall be substituted.

(*3*) In the second column of Part III of the Second Schedule to the said Act, for the figures "500" the figures "1000" shall be substituted.

(*4*) For sub-head (*a*) in the second column of Part IV of the said Schedule the following sub-head shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) If the annual income is assessed at—

not less than Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,250 the tax shall be Rs. 20
" " " 1,250 " " 1,500 " " 28
" " " 1,500 " " 1,750 " " 35
" " " 1,750 " " 2,000 " " 42

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the present law, the limit below which incomes are not liable to income-tax is fixed at Rs. 500 per annum. It has been decided to raise this limit to Rs. 1,000 per annum; and the object of the present Bill is to give effect to that decision. No other change of any kind is proposed to be made.

The 16th March, 1903.

E. FG. LAW.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1903.

No. 152.—The services of Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 159.—The Hon'ble Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Burma from the 4th April 1903, or the subsequent date on which he makes over charge of his functions. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant Governor of Burma shall be continued to him from the date of his resignation until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 160.—Under the authority conveyed by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I.

No. 163.—The services of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 165.—The services of Mr. C. H. Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 18th March 1903.

No. 58.—With reference to proviso (*b*) to section 5, sub-section (*2*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the said proviso, the number of appointed members who are salaried officers of the Government, may, in the case of the Committee of the Dharmsala Municipality, amount to four.

MEDICAL.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 313.—The services of Captain W. Lethbridge, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 18th March 1903.

No. 612.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Avanashi in the Palladam taluq of that district on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Súlúr, Sómanúr, Mangalam, Tiruppúr, Kúlipálaiyam, Uttukuli and Vijayamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 30th April to the 17th May 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival at Avanashi.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 622.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Sivalaperi Nirthanallur in the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival and the Cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Virudupatti, Tulukkapatti, Sáttúr, Koilpati, Kumárapuram, Kadambúr, Maniyáchi, Tatapárai, Tuticorin, Gangaikondán, Tinnevelly bridge, Tinnevelly town, Pettai, Sermadevi, Viravanallur and Kallitaikurichi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 30th April 1903 (both days inclusive) within the

Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Chitrai festival and the Cattle fair at Sivalaperi.

No. 627.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kazhugumalai in the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival and the Cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Virudupatti, Tulukkapati, Sáttúr, Koilpati Kumárapuram, Kadambúr, Maniyáchi, Tatapárai, Tuticorin, Gangaikondan, Tinnevelly Bridge, Tinnevelly Town, Pettai, Sermadevi, Viravanallur and Kellidaikurichi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 25th March to the 22nd April 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival and the Cattle fair at Kazhugumalai.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 183.—Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. A. Brown, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission, with effect from the 17th December 1902:—

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. G. Tayler, 1st Assistant Superintendent, and as 3rd Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. R. F. Lowis, 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. G. Tayler, and as 4th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, 7th Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. G. Tayler, and as 5th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. H. H. Duff, 8th Assistant Superintendent, and Officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. G. Tayler, and as 6th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return

Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, Officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H G. Tayler, and as 7th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th March 1903.

No. 502.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Advocate General for Bengal, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for seven months, with effect from the 2nd April 1903.

No. 505.—The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General for Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 510.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 268.—The services of Lieutenant S. Bazett, 6th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 6th March 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1903.

No. 520—37-2.—Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 9 days combined with furlough for 9 months and 21 days under Articles 233, 260 and 308, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 056-7.—Mr. J. Grundy, Inspector of Mines, Bengal, is granted an extension by 3 days of the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 3618—82-10, dated 19th October 1900, under Article 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th March 1903.

No. 737-*F*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab as a personal distinction upon Safdar Ali Khan, Khan of Nawagai.

The 17th March 1903.

No. 445-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 25th March 1903, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and is also granted furlough, on private affairs, for 1 year and 3 days, under Rule IX of the Furlough Rules of 1868, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 19th March 1903.

No. 457-*G*.—Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days, with effect from the 1st March 1903, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and is also granted leave out of India for one year under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, in continuation of the privilege leave.

Pension service, 9th year, commenced on the 28th July 1902.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 466-*G*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Q. Rowett, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon.

No. 469-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and as Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 471-*G*.—The services of Mr. P. Roscoe Allen, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George in the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department.

No. 475-*G*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Lionel Byng Stephens, as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

No. 478-*G*.—The following substantive promotions and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. A. Elliott, C.I.E., Judicial Commissioner (Officiating Commissioner), Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and with effect from the 1st April 1903 :—

Mr. R. D. Hare, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, is confirmed as Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class.

Maulavi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

No. 479-*G*.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. A. Elliott, C.I.E., Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and with effect from the 1st April 1903 :—

Mr. R. D. Hare, Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner.

Mr. J. K. Batten, of the Indian Civil Service, Civil and Sessions Judge, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Garrett, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge.

No. 483-*G*.—The services of Mr. E. H. Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 3rd March, 1903.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 480-*G*.—The services of Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 17th March 1903.

No. 481-*G*.—Mr. L. W. Dane, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class, is confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 17th March 1903, *vice* Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., I.C.S.

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th March 1903.

No. 24-*S. I*.—Under the provisions of Section XXI of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. W. Dane, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Secretary of the Order.

By order of the Grand Master,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th March 1903.

No. 40-*I.-E*.—Under the provisions of Section XXII of the Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. W. Dane, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Secretary of the Order.

By Order of the Grand Master,
O. V. BOSANQUET,
for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1903.

No. 1542-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 343, dated the 19th January 1888, No. 474, dated the 27th January 1888, No. 2985, dated the 14th June 1889, No. 823, dated the 25th February 1891, and No. 2547, dated the 12th June 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 18th March 1903, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India shall be as follows :—

(*a*) in the case of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, Burma (except the Shan States), one rupee for each maund of 82⅔ pounds, avoirdupois;

(*b*) in the case of salt manufactured in the mines in the Kohat District, noted on the margin,* one rupee eight annas for each such maund;

* Jatta, Maigui, Narri, Kanach, Bahadur Khel.

(*c*) in the case of salt manufactured in Aden, one rupee for each 140 pounds, avoirdupois; and

(*d*) in the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than Burma, the said mines, or Aden, or imported by land into any part of British India other than Burma, two rupees for each maund of 82⅔ pounds, avoirdupois.

II. The foregoing orders shall not affect the orders contained in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1724, dated the 21st April 1893, and Nos. 4351 and 4352, dated the 16th August 1901, or in any other Notification not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th March 1903.

No. 1535-*P.*—Mr. Knox Homan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, and is placed in charge of the Central Provinces and Berar Circle, with effect from the 10th of March 1903.

The 18th March 1903.

No. 1562-*P.*—The following reversions and promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department :—

With effect from the 3rd of January 1903,—

Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to revert to class III, substantive *pro tempore*;
W. H E. Mellor ,, to class IV, ,,
A. H. Clarke ,, to class V, ,,
T. P. Srinivasa Sastri ,, to class VI, ,,
A. Newmarch ,, to class IV, substantive.
C. W. C. Carson ,, to class V, ,,
P. G. Jacob ,, to class VI, ,,
Jagat Prasad ,, to class VII, ,,

With effect from the 2nd of February 1903,—

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan is promoted to class IV, sub. *pro tem.*,
,, J. C. Mitra reverting to class V, substantive.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the months of January and February 1903 are notified :—

With effect from the 3rd of January 1903,—

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class II,
„ U. L. Majumdar to revert to class IV,
„ J. S. Chakravarti to revert to class V, and
„ C. A. G. Rivaz to revert to class VI, substantive *pro tempore*,
of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 3rd of January 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. F. G. H. Anderson,—

Mr. J. P. Hardiman to officiate in class II,
„ U. L. Majumdar to officiate in class III,
„ J. S. Chakravarti to officiate in class IV, and
„ C. A. G. Rivaz to officiate in class V,
of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 26th of January 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. J. Brereton,—

Mr. M. Bhattacharyya to officiate in class I,
„ M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in class II,
„ W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class III,
„ P. G. Jacob to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. Jagat Prasad to officiate in class V,
of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd of February 1903,—

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in class IV,
„ P. G. Jacob to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, and
„ Jagat Prasad to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V,
of the Enrolled List.

No. 1563-*P*.—The following promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from the 3rd of February 1903 :—

Mr. W. S. Adie to Class II, substantive ;
Mr. J. P. Hardiman to Class III, substantive ;
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to Class IV, substantive ;
Mr. J. C. Mitra to Class IV, sub *pro tem.* ;
Mr. A. H. Clarke to Class V, substantive ;
Mr. P. G. Jacob to Class V, sub. *pro tem.* ;
Mr. T. P. Srinivasa Sastri to Class VI, substantive ; etc.
Mr. Jagat Prasad to Class VI, sub *pro tem.* ;

The 19th March 1903.

No. 1593 *P*.—Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Officiating Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan, is, with effect from the 1st of May 1903, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough out of India for three months in continuation.

Mr. C. J. Hogg, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hamilton, or until further orders.

No 1605-*P*.—Mr. A. F. Cox, I.C.S., C.S.I., Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 27th of March 1903, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for nine months and sixteen days in continuation.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. Cox or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson, I.C.S., is posted as Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 14th of March 1903.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 1622-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1903. Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In February 1902-1903.	In February 1901-1902.	To end of February 1902-1903.	To end of February 1901-1902.	Whole Year Budget, 1902-1903.	Whole Year Actuals, 1901-1902.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,51	3,63	22,06	22,13	27,94	28,65
Opium	56	58	6,16	6,71	6,34	7,28
Salt	73	67	8,37	8,13	8,96	8,91
Stamps	43	42	4,74	4,78	5,22	5,17
Excise	51	45	5,79	5,37	6,18	6,11
Provincial Rates	45	41	3,46	3,65	4,10	4,11
Customs	54	54	5,28	5,17	5,40	5,75
Assessed Taxes	15	15	1,80	1,76	1,91	1,91
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	41	39	50	49
Registration	4	4	43	43	47	47
Tributes from Native States	5	7	65	64	91	88
Other Civil Revenue	39	45	4,20	4,41	4,36	5,09
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	8,40	7,45	63,35	63,57	72,29	74,82
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−52	−36	−3,93	−3,78	−3,89	−3,81
Opium	−5	−4	−2,42	−2,36	−2,65	−2,41
Famine Relief	...	−1	−17	−29	−93	−31
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,33	−2,20	−24,92	−24,49	−30,84	−29,51
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−2,90	−2,61	−31,44	−30,92	−38,31	−36,04
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than issues)	+5	...	+64	+49	+66	+69
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	+2	−1	−40	+10	−31
Military Receipts	+4	+6	+69	+65	+69	+1,01
Military Issues	−1,60	−1,54	−16,73	−16,02	−18,38	−18,04
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+50	+49	+3,29	+2,91	} +31,63 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway)	+3,29
State Railways	+1,98	+2,00	+20,18	+20,09		} +28,44 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)
East Indian Railway	+50	+51	+5,42	+5,91		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+17	+19	+1,47	+1,51	+2,19	+1,66
Telegraph	+7	+7	+71	+70	+70	+85
TOTAL	+3,22	+3,26	+31,07	+31,18	+34,58	+34,24
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−95	−85	−8,59	−7,64	} −28,96 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway)	−9,24
State Railways	−1,15	−1,12	−13,27	−12,39		} −17,09 (State Railways and East Indian Railway)
East Indian Railway	−22	−35	−2,74	−2,73		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	−12	−22	−22	−24
Telegraph	−8	−7	−77	−69	−86	−79
TOTAL	−2,40	−2,39	−25,49	−23,67	−30,04	−27,36
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−75	−59	−9,83	−7,77	−12,39	−9,77
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+1,36	+86	+1,36	+86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+37	+18	−33	+93	...	+1,44
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+2	+3	+4	+10	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	−3,24	−4,54	−23,89	−24,84	−25,25	−24,90
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+9	−13	−50	−4,33	+48	−4,49
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−2,76	−4,46	−23,38	−27,28	−23,41	−27,09
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,99	−21	−1,30	−2,40	−1,82	+1,92
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,53	13,71	17,82	15,90	18,07	15,90
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,52	13,50	16,52	13,50	16,25	17,82

E. N. BAKER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th March 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 234.—The under mentioned officers who were appointed Lieutenants on probation for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Medical Staff College and being reported qualified, have been finally admitted to the Service, their commissions being dated 1st September 1902, the day on which they entered the Medical Staff College:—

John Hanna Murray (*Punjab*).
Frederic Percival Mackie (*Bengal*).
Arthur Tregelles Pridham (*Bengal*).
John O'Leary (*Bengal*).
Samuel Rickard Christophers (*Bengal*).
Harry Emslie-Smith (*Bengal*).
Hugh Reginald Dutton (*Bengal*).
Vincent Blumhardt Nesfield.
Henry Martyn Brown (*Bombay*).
Francis Peter Vieyra (*Bombay*).
Arthur Frederick Pilkington (*Punjab*).
Philip George Easton (*Punjab*).
Wilfrid Wynne Jeudwine.
Thomas Charles McCombie Young (*Punjab*).
George Adam Jolly (*Punjab*).
Henry Coddington Brown (*Punjab*).
Abdurrahman Khan Lauddie (*Punjab*).
Walter Julius Collinson (*Punjab*).
Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn (*Punjab*).
Herbert Michael Henry Melhuish (*Punjab*).
Horace Harvard Kiddle (*Bombay*).
Richard Francis Chetwynd Talbot (*Madras*).
Raghuber Dayal Saigol (*Madras*).
Cecil Edward Bulteel (*Bombay*).
John Lumsden Lunham (*Bombay*).
Frederick Colin Rogers (*Madras*).
Maung Ba Ket (*Madras*).
George Frederick Humphreys (*Bombay*).
Clayton Alexander Francis Hingston (*Madras*).

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 235.—Captain D. G. Cowie, R.A., officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 21st February 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 236.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Major A. V. Poynter, D.S.O., Scots Guards. Dated 24th December 1902.

COMMANDS.

No. 237.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following changes being made in

the distribution of Commands and Staff in the Punjab Command, with effect from the 1st April 1903 :—

The Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District as at present constituted to be abolished, and its territorial limits to be divided into three distinct districts under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab.

2. The new districts will be organised as follows :—

A.—PESHAWAR DISTRICT (1ST CLASS).

Head-Quarters.—Peshawar during the winter and Cherat during the summer.

The territorial limits of the command will extend to, and include, the present Peshawar District, the Malakand, Abbottabad, Attock, and Mardan.

Commands and Staff.

General Officer Commanding.
Aide-de-Camp.
Assistant Adjutant General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

(COLONEL, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.)

Peshawar.

Administrative Medical Officer.
Station Staff Officer, 2nd class.

Nowshera.

Colonel on the Staff.
Station Staff Officer, 1st class.

Abbottabad.

Station Commander, 2nd class.
Station Staff Officer, 2nd class.

Attock.

Fort Commandant.
Fort Adjutant.

Mardan.

Station Staff Officer, 4th class.

Malakand.

Station Commander, 2nd class.
Station Staff Officer, 2nd class.

B.—KOHAT DISTRICT (2ND CLASS).

Head-Quarters.—Kohat during the winter and Samana during the summer.

The territorial limits of the command will include the area at present allotted to the Kohat Kurram Force.

Commands and Staff.

Brigadier-General Commanding.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Administrative Medical Officer (Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Kohat.

Station Staff Officer, 2nd class.

C.—DERAJAT DISTRICT (2ND CLASS).

Head-Quarters.—Dera Ismail Khan during the winter and Shaikh Budin during the summer.

The territorial limits of the command will include the area at present allotted to the Derajat District.

Commands and Staff.

Brigadier-General Commanding.
2 Deputy Assistant Adjutants General.
Administrative Medical Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

Dera Ismail Khan.

Station Staff Officer, 2nd class.

Bannu and the Tochi Valley.

Colonel on the Staff.
Station Staff Officer, 1st class.

Dera Ghazi Khan.

Station Staff Officer, 4th class.

Miran Shah.

Station Staff Officer, 3rd class.

Wana.

Station Staff Officer, 4th class.

3. So much of clause 45, India Army Circulars of 1900, as relates to the Punjab Command, and clause 11, India Army Circulars of 1901, are hereby cancelled.

DISTRICT.

No. 238.—Colonel C. H. Des Voeux, Colonel on the Staff, Kohat-Kurram Force, to be a District Commander of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B., vacated. Dated 14th February 1903.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 239.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to notify that the following Resolutions of thanks of the two Houses of Parliament to the troops engaged in the recent war in South Africa, have been received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Jovis, 5° Junij 1902.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled,

That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers and Warrant Officers of the Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Volunteers for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged Campaign in South Africa.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente,

That this House doth acknowledge, and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the Petty Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Volunteers throughout the War.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente.

That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of His Majesty's Colonial and Indian Forces for their co-operation with His Majesty's Imperial Forces, and for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged Campaign in South Africa.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente

That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by His Majesty's Colonial and Indian Forces, and doth also acknowledge the cordial good feeling which animated all His Majesty's Forces.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente,

That this House doth acknowledge, with admiration, the distinguished valour, devotion, and conduct of those Officers and Men who have perished during the Campaign in South Africa in the service of the Empire, and desires to express deep sympathy with their relatives and friends.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,

That the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said Resolutions to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral and to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief His Majesty's Forces, and to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, with a request that they will communicate the same to the Officers and Men referred to therein.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 5th June, 1902.

Resolved,

That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers and Warrant Officers of the Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Volunteers for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged Campaign in South Africa.

That this House doth acknowledge, and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the Petty Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Volunteers throughout the War.

That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of His Majesty's Colonial and Indian Forces for their co-operation with His Majesty's Imperial Forces, and for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged Campaign in South Africa.

That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by His Majesty's Colonial and Indian Forces, and doth also acknowledge the cordial good feeling which animated all His Majesty's Forces.

That this House doth acknowledge, with admiration, the distinguished valour, devotion, and conduct of those Officers and Men who have perished during the Campaign in South Africa in the service of the Empire, and desires to express deep sympathy with their relatives and friends.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolution to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral and to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief His Majesty's Forces, and to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to communicate the same to the Officers and Men referred to therein.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 240.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 20th February 1903, pages 1131 and 1133.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 20th February 1903.

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THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

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Unattached.

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Captain F. FitzH. Lance, Lieutenant, Indian Army, relinquishes the appointment of Captain. Dated 20th January, 1903.

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MEMORANDA.

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The date of the granting of the local rank of Major to Captain H. F. Walters, Indian Army, is 23rd December, 1902, and not as stated in the Gazette of 3rd February, 1903.

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"London Gazette," dated the 24th February, 1903, pages 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222 and 1223.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 24th February 1903.

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STAFF.

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The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at Head-Quarters :—

Captain W. C. Black, Indian Army, from a Staff Captain, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major E. Peach, Indian Army, deceased. Dated 16th December, 1902.

Captain H. C. Holman, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Staff Captain, *vice* Captain W. C. Black, Indian Army, appointed a temporary Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated 29th December, 1902.

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INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Parry Thornton, C.S.I., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th February, 1903.

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BREVET.

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Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Scallon, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Colonel, in recognition of his services while in Command of the Zhob Section of the Mahsud Waziri Blockading Force. Dated 5th June, 1902.

MEMORANDA.

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Subadar-Major Umar, Bahadur, 4th Punjab Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 25th February, 1903.

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WAR OFFICE,
February 1903.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions to the undermentioned Officers :—

(*a*) In the Reserve of Officers.

(*b*) On Retired Pay.

(*c*) On the Retired List, respectively, in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa.

To bear date 18th October, 1902, except where otherwise stated.

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For service elsewhere than South Africa.

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RETIRED LIST.

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Army Medical Service.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels :—

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D. Elcum (late Indian Medical Service).

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Late Indian Ordnance Department.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain T. Baker to be Honorary Major.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant G. H. King to be Honorary Captain.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. T. Mantz to be Honorary Captain.

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RETIRED LIST.

Army Medical Service.

Major E. R. Da Costa (late Indian Medical Service) to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 25th February, 1903.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 241.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a mounted detachment of Sappers and Miners with effect from the 1st April 1903.

2. The strength will be :—

2 Non-Commissioned Officers of Royal Engineers,
1 Native Officer (Jemadar),
2 Havildars,
2 Naicks,
2 Lance Naicks,
39 Sappers,
1 Trumpeter,

and will form an addition to the establishment of the "A" Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

3. The detachment will receive pay, allowances, Engineer or working pay, and pension as authorised for similar ranks of the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, modified as follows :—

Engineer pay.

The Senior British Non-Commissioned Officer will receive Engineer pay at the 2nd rate as under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, Article 1395 (*b*), and the Junior British Non-Commissioned officer the 3rd rate as under Article 1395 (*c*).

Working pay.

The following tradesmen and rates of working pay are authorised in addition to the numbers allowed by Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 368 :—

	RATINGS.		
	B.	C.	Others.
Carpenters	1	4	...
Smiths	1	4	...
Fitters and Engine Drivers	1	1	...
Collar-makers	...	1	...
Telegraphists	...	2	...
Selected men	...	...	30
	3	12	30
	45		

These men will receive working pay at one rate lower than their ratings for the time they are actually undergoing the course of riding and stable management.

4. *Horses.*—Pending a final decision as to the establishment of horses to be maintained in peace time, all ranks will be passed annually through a course of riding and stable management in the Umballa Mounted Infantry School.

5. *Arms.*—They will be armed with M. M. Carbine for the present to be replaced eventually by the short L. E. Rifle.

6. *Clothing.*—The British Non-Commissioned Officers will receive, in addition to the clothing now authorised for soldiers of Royal Engineers—

1 pair of cloth pantaloons triennially,

1 pair khaki cord pantaloons annually.

The native ranks will receive clothing, etc., as authorised for Native drivers of batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery in Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, Part II, Provisional Issue.

No. 242.—The following corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 211, dated the 13th March 1903.

Paragraph 3.—For

"1 Squadron of Sikhs to the 2nd Lancers"
"1 Squadron of Jats to the 4th Lancers"

substitute

"1 Squadron of Jats to the 2nd Lancers"
"1 Squadron of Sikhs to the 4th Lancers"

Paragraph 5.—Under *2nd Hyderabad Contingent Lancers,*

expunge present entry and substitute :—
"1 Squadron of Dekhani Musalmans"
"1 Squadron of Sikhs"
"2 Squadrons of Jats"

Under *4th Hyderabad Contingent Lancers,*

expunge present entry and substitute :—
"1 Squadron of Jats"
"2 Squadrons of Sikhs"
"1 Squadron of Hindustani Musalmans"

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 243.—Conductor Arthur Dorsey, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 244.—Conductor Edward George Crunden, Public Works Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 245.—Sub-Conductor William Levason, to be Conductor;
Store-Sergeant William Patrick Courtenay Kelly to be Sub-Conductor;
with effect from the 9th October 1902, *vice* G. G. O. No. 1123, dated 19th December 1902.

No. 246.—The name of Store-Sergeant George Henry Asbury is substituted for that of Store-Sergeant William Patrick Courtenay Kelly in G. G. O. No. 1082, dated 5th December 1902, as the latter is promoted from a prior date.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 247.—In G. G. O. No. 97 of 1903 *for* Sergeant William Allen *read* Sergeant William Allan.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 248.—The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistants having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the first class, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

No. 743, Rala Ram (E)	1st May 1902.
No. 719, Azhar Husain (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 722, Sultan Ali (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 715, Harish-chandar (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 759, Abdus Shakur Khan (E)	20th October 1902.

No. 249.—The undermentioned third class Hospital Assistants having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

No. 889, Tara-chand Bahal (E)	10th April 1901.
No. 891, Mohan Lal (E)	10th April 1901.
No. 819, Rahmat Ali (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 909, Dhyan Singh (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 910, Abdul Ghafur (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 913, Nurulla (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 931, Parshotam Lal (E)	20th October 1902.
No. 935, Khem-chand (E)	21st November 1902.
No. 936, Muhammad Shafi (E)	8th December 1902.
No. 937, Muhammad Umar (E)	15th December 1902.
No. 938, Muhammad Ismail (E)	16th December 1902.
No. 941, Bhagwan Singh (E)	22nd February 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 250.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

3rd Madras Lancers.

Jemadar Shah Sawar Khan, from the 18th Bengal Lancers, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Muhammad Ibrahim transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd September 1902.

19th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Makkhan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhanda Singh transferred to the 14th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 16th December 1902.

40th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Bela, Corps of Guides Infantry, to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of transfer.

21st Madras Pioneers.

Jemadar Simon, from the 27th Madras Infantry, to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of transfer.

24th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Lal Singh, from the 7th Rajputs, to be Subadar, to complete establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1902.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Havildar Deoji Goriwla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Faiyaz Mohammed, discharged, with effect from 14th February 1903.

4th Bombay Rifles.

Jemadar Hasan Muhammad, to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Ghulam Husain, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahmud Khan transferred to 7th Madras Infantry, with effect from 1st December 1902.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 251.—The retirement of Colonel G. H. C. Dyce, C.B., Indian Army, has effect from the 19th February 1903 and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 101 of 1903.

No. 252.—Major William Grant Thorold, Temporary Half Pay List, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th April 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 253.—Major Frederick James Crawford, M.D., Indian Medical Service, resigns his appointment as medical officer, with effect from the 28th February 1903.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 254.—Major Samuel Stewart Cooper, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 30th May 1902, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Meade, V.D., deceased.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 255.—Second Lieutenant Harry Barnard Warde resigns his Commission, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 256.—Second-Lieutenant H. P. Judge, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th November 1902, *vice* Coxe, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant G. D. H. Robottom, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th February 1903, *vice* Every-Miller, resigned.

Ernest Edward Rouse, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th November 1902, *vice* Judge, promoted.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 7th and 20th March 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Army	Colonel Harvey Hamilton Harvey-Kelly.	13th March 1903.	Madras	...	...
Indian Medical Service	Captain John Sloan, M.B.	12th March 1903.	Mhow	...	...
Unattached List	2nd-Lieutenant Harold Brenton Wauton.	13th March 1903.	Umballa	...	Was attached to 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and 20th March 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.			Date to which claims will be received.
					R	a.	p.	
Samuel George Dingavan. (a)	Assistant Surgeon.	I. S. M. D.	13th November 1902.	Intestate	299	8	8	19th May 1903.
Valens Congreve Tonnochy, C.B. (b)	Colonel	3rd Sikh Infantry.	11th November 1902.	Testate	3,528	7	1	Assets remitted to Officer Commanding at Bannu for payment to the widow.
George Edmund White. (c)	Captain	3rd Sikh Infantry.	1 th November 1902.	Intestate	3,239	14	2	19th May 1903.
Henry Everard Neave. (d)	Captain	1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	8th September 1902.	Intestate	829	0	3	19th April 1903.
Laurence John Staunton Cahill. (e)	Lieutenant.	R. A. M. C.	14th September 1902.	Intestate	256	4	1	22nd March 1903.

Next-of-kin :—

(a) Children—
George Stanley Dingavan.
Charles Cyril Dingavan.
Muriel Florence Dingavan.
Henry Jenkins Dingavan.
Address—Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Gora Gali, Murree.

(b) Widow—Mrs. Marjorie Helen Tonnochy.
Children—Alec Bain Tonnochy.
Eva Marion Constance Tonnochy.
A. Gertrude Tonnochy.
Address—Care of R. W. Bain, Esq.,
72, Hamilton Place,
Aberdeen,
Scotland.

(c) Father—Reverend John White.
Address—Chevington,
Bury St. Edmunds,
England.

(d) Father—J. D. S. Neave, Esq.,
Oakover, Riccarton,
Christ Church, New Zealand.

(e) Father Colonel Charles John Staunton Cahill, I.S.C.(Retired).
Address—1, Sydenhan Villas, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1903.

No. 106.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

The 17th March 1903.

No. 108.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Officiating Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

No. 109.—Mr. W. Ogden, Officiating Deputy Accountant General and Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is re-appointed Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, and will also officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Hutchinson on privilege leave.

No. 110.—Mr. E. G. Coutts, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th March 1903.

The 19th March 1903.

No. 112.—Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, for employment as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director, Railway Traffic, for employment on the North Western Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1903.

No. 105.—The services of Lieutenant D. Ogilvie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, temporarily employed in the Military Works Services, are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 16th March 1903.

No. 107.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 419, dated 1st November 1901, Mr. H. W. Schmidt is permanently appointed, with effect from the 1st January 1903, to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, class I.

The 19th March 1903.

No. 111.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
K. Balarama Iyer .	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, s. *p. t.*	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	28th October 19 2.
J. E. Lacey	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, s. *p. t.*	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto .	Ditto.
G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	s. *p. t.* . .	Ditto.
P. T. R. Kellner .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	s. *p. t.* . .	Ditto.
T. C. Fisher . .	Deputy Examiner, class I, *temporary*.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Permanent .	Ditto.
G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, s. *p. t.*	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	......	10th December 1902.
W. G. G. Bayl .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	s. *p. t.* . .	Ditto.
A. Conley .	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	s. *p. t.* . .	23rd December 1902
F. C. W. Dover .	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade, s. *p. t.*	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	......	Ditto.
H. Davies . .	Deputy Examiner, class II.	Deputy, class I.	Temporary .	30th December 1902.
G. B. Goyder .	Deputy Examiner, class I, (supernumerary).	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade (supernumerary).	Ditto .	30th January 1903.
T. A. Blake . .	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto .	Ditto.
A. H. Francis .	Deputy Examiner, class II.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto .	Ditto.
F. G. Heaven .	Examiner, class III.	Examiner, class II.	Ditto .	10th February 1903.
A. R. Kalberer .	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto .	Ditto.

No. 113.—Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st January 1903, while on special duty in connection with the Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 464, dated 9th December 1902.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th March 1903.

No. 114.—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Date.
H. A. Armstrong . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class, VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	31st January 1903.
H. A. Armstrong . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary.	14th February 1903.

No. 115.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th February 1903 :—

Names.	From	To
S. H. C. Hutchinson . . .	Director, temporary rank . .	Chief Superintendent.
C. S. James	Chief Superintendent, temporary rank.	Superintendent, 1st grade.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 980 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th March 1903:—

No. 81 of 1903.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 4, Middleton Row, Calcutta. *An improved water flush latrine.*

No. 82 of 1903.—Basrur Brothers & Co., merchants and agents, Honawar, North Kanara district, Bombay Presidency, British India. *A new or improved coloured powder for use at festivals and the like.*

No. 83 of 1903.—Edwin Marshall on behalf of H. Marshall and Company, Limited, 5, Regent Street, London, W., England, of which company he is secretary. *Improvements in stoppering bottles.*

No. 84 of 1903.—Claire Azema Coryton, wife of Richard Coryton, managing proprietor of the firm of R. Coryton and Company, engineers and contractors, of Bankipur, Herbert Hume-Spry, indigo planter of Dhokraha Factory, Chumparun, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Mozufferpore, and George Richardson, indigo planter of Bhicanpore Factory, Tirhoot, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Mozufferpore, all in British India. *Improvements in mechanical stokers for brick kilns and the like.*

No. 85 of 1903.—Corydon Willard Munson, manufacturer, of 338, Huron street, in the city of Toledo, county of Lucas and state of Ohio, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to compressors for gaseous fluids.*

No. 86 of 1903.—Lewis M. Curry, architect, town of Brighton, Michigan, United States of America. *Improvements in planes.*

No. 87 of 1903.—Ramsingh Dongarsingh, formerly manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited, at present residing at Sholapur, near Bombay, British India. *Improvements in warping machines.*

No. 88 of 1903.—Frederick William Besant, engineer of Messrs. Walker Sons and Company, Limited, Colombo, Ceylon. *A signal engager, selector, point lock and detector for railways.*

No. 89 of 1903.—Samuel Rignold Pedroza, Assoc. Mem. Instt. Electrical Engineers, London, at present employed as Telegraph Inspector, East Indian Railway, at Howrah in Bengal. *A portable telegraph and telephone office.*

No. 90 of 1903.—Charles Edward Tristram, Captain, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli, Rajputana, in British India. *A combined entrenching tool.*

No. 981 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of anyone of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 168 of 1902.—Baron Victor Barreto, J. P., Sennowe Park, Ryburgh, Norfolk, late of Brandon Park, Suffolk, England. *Improvements in the process of manufacturing building blocks or bricks and apparatus for use in connection therewith.* (Specification filed 10 March 1903.)

No. 211 of 1902.—Nicolay Fahrenholtz Jensen, nurseryman, of No. 21, High street, Malvern, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved hub brake for cycles, automobiles and other road vehicles.* (Specification filed 6 March 1903.)

No. 254 of 1902.—Annie Martha Whyte, administratrix of the estate of James Whyte, deceased, late of San Sebastian, Colombo, Ceylon. *Improvements in apparatus for the purpose of cutting teas.* (Specification filed 27 February 1903.)

No. 17 of 1903.—Sydney Solomon Lawrence, ophthalmic optician, of 67 and 69 Chancery lane, in the county of London, England, and the proprietor of the Firm of Lawrence and Mayo of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. *Improvements in cases for binocular or monocular field-glasses and other instruments.* (Specification filed 7 March 1903.)

No. 982 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 298 of 1889.—Sir William Thomson, Knight. *Improvements in valves for water, steam or other liquids or gases.* (From 15 March 1903 to 15 March 1904.)

No. 283 of 1892.—Carl Olof Lundholm and Joseph Sayers. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 21 April 1903 to 21 April 1904.)

No. 326 of 1892.—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 14 April 1903 to 14 April 1904.)

No. 276 of 1894.—John Isaac Thornycroft. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically regulating the supply of feed water to water tube and other boilers.* (From 3 May 1903 to 3 May 1904.)

No. 295 of 1894.—George Alexander Kennedy, William Senior, and Ira Wood. *Improved apparatus for securing card clothing to the flats of carding engines.* (From 25 March 1903 to 25 March 1904.)

No. 354 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances to the drying or other action of air, vapour or gases.* (From 20 March 1903 to 20 March 1904.)

No. 4 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.* (From 23 March 1903 to 23 March 1904.)

No. 214 of 1895.—The National Opalite Glazed Brick and Tile Syndicate, Limited. *Improved or improvements in connection with fancy or ornamental bricks, tiles, slabs, wallings, ceilings, and the like.* (From 26 March 1903 to 26 March 1904.)

No. 405 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in machines for packing tea or other substances.* (From 17 March 1903 to 17 March 1904.)

No. 53 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of waterproofing coating compositions for wearing apparel, covers, engine and other packings, acid tank linings, and for other uses.* (From 6 September 1903 to 6 September 1904.)

No. 54 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of insulating compositions for electrical purposes.* (From 6 September 1903 to 6 September 1904.)

No. 419 of 1897.—Aerators, Limited. *Improved closing device for capsules designed to contain gas or other fluid under high pressure.* (From 4 April 1903 to 4 April 1904.)

No. 466 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan. *An improved night-soil cart.* (From 22 March 1903 to 22 March 1904.)

No. 395 of 1898.—Sidney Prescott Wood. *Improvements in means for locking railway points and signals.* (From 24 April 1903 to 24 April 1904.)

No. 454 of 1898.—William Griffiths and William John Griffiths. *Improvements in or relating to facing point lock and signalling apparatus for railways.* (From 24 April 1903 to 24 April 1904.)

No. 983 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to th

Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 487 of 1897.—Haji Kasim. *A bucket to draw water from wells.* (Specification filed 9 December 1898.)

No. 156 of 1898.—George Westinghouse. *An improved rotary motor or pump.* (Specification filed 6 December 1898.)

No. 159 of 1898.—Ezra Torrence Gilliland. *Improvements in the manufacture of mouth-piece cigarettes.* (Specification filed 6 December 1898.)

No. 217 of 1898.—Robert Rickie. *Steel rollers for turning emery wheels and other hard substances.* (Specification filed 8 December 1898.)

No. 219 of 1898.—Charles Edward Fitzgerald and George Prescott. *Method of packing food.* (Specification filed 7 December 1898.)

No. 222 of 1898.—Hormusjee Merwanjee Jaorawalla. *An improved domestic grinding mill.* (Specification filed 5 December 1898.)

No. 227 of 1898.—Josef Herold and Carl Herold. *Improvements in circular looms.* (Specification filed 7 December 1898.)

No. 228 of 1898.—Raphaël Quatannens-Moens and Emile Carreer-Dilger. *Machine for producing acetylene-gas for private and public lighting.* (Specification filed 7 December 1898.)

No. 308 of 1898.—The Eureka Machine Company, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to cigarette making machines.* (Specification filed 8 December 1898)

No. 336 of 1898.—William Melvin Russell and Thomas Asencio. *Improvements in locomotives.* (Specification filed 7 December 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	2,77,40,000	11,73,29,145	14,50,69,145	3,74,84,368	7,19,75,173*	...	...	10,94,59,541
Allahabad .	...	1,76,05,855	1,76,05,855	1,78,08,944	15,24,240	.	...	1,93,93,184
Lahore .	...	2,63,59,245	2,63,59,245	1,06,59,253	12,96,547	...	...	1,19,55,800
Bombay .	37,74,855	8,51,28,070	8,89,02,925	1,59,36,430	5,10,28,749	.	...	6,69,65,179
Karachi .	...	1,10,95,210	1,10,95,210	33,17,995	20,29,080	.	...	53,47,075
Madras .	52,12,085	3,50,15,700	4,02,27,785	98,00,925	1,22,30,985	...	.	2,20,91,910
Calicut .	...	10,88,970	10,88,970	6,20,865	70,500		...	6,91,365
Rangoon .	...	1,60,00,630	1,60,00,630	76,33,350	14,35,590	..	...	90,68,940
	3,67,26,940	30,96,22,825	34,63,49,765					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			17,76,825					
TOTAL R .			34,45,72,940	10,33,82,130	14,15,90,864	...	...	24,49,72,994
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								4,00,000
NET TOTAL R .								24,45,72,994
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R .								34,45,72,940

* R39,41,640 (£ 262,776) was transferred in gold to the Paper Currency Reserve from the Gold Reserve Fund on the 14th March 1903.

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 14th March 1903.

No. 1299.—The services of Second Lieutenant Bernard Cayley of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th March 1903.

No. 10.—The services of No. 1328, Military Hospital Assistant P. A. Chengolroyan, (Madras), have been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair for civil employment, with effect from the 9th October 1902.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th March 1903.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	91,13,460	8	6	1,78,07,489	13	10
Public Deposits at Branches	86,94,029	5	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,81,54,935	11	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,05,236	6	9
Sundries				16,49,368	13	11
RUPEES				12,98,67,030	13	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,34,47,628	0	0
Other authorised Investments				48,50,010	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,61,64,823	1	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,10,16,837	0	7
Bills discounted and purchased				2,23,32,781	12	6
Balances with other Banks				15,11,924	13	11
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				18,49,303	0	9
Stamps				12,480	3	2
Sundries				7,50,714	9	11
				10,19,36,502	10	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,32,44,291	1	11	2,79,30,528	3	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,46,86,237	1	9			
RUPEES				12,98,67,030	13	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 56,760 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,38,352 8 0
R 1,95,112 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th March 1903.

W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 28·46.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 28th February 1903	1,31,69,300	1,85,49,600	11,65,43,000	2,84,44,200	1,28,73,40	100	21,69,400	17,85,79,700	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,18,57,434
Add— Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 5th March 1903	...	7,000	9,000	...	.	.	.	16,000	...	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	16,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 7th March 1903	...	10,000	10,000	40,000	...	.	3,000	63,000	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1903	...	1,000	31,200	...	...	.	...	32,200	...	.	...	.	.	.	..	.	.	...	32,200
	1,31,69,300	1,85,67,600	11,65,93,200	2,84,84,200	1,28,73,400	100	21,72,400	17,86,90,900	6,9 4	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	19,19,68,634
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	13,49,600	19,88,200	22,26,800	82,000	...	...	56,46,600		..	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	56,46,600
Balance on 15th March 1903	1,31,69,300	1,72,18,000	11,46,05,000	2,62,57,400	1,27,91,400	100	21,72,4[illegible]	17,30,44,300	6,9 4	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	18,63,22,034

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1903, enfaced from India 11,172 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,594 lakhs.
" 16th Jan. 1903, " 31st Jan. " ditto 2 " ditto 4 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto 6 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 1 " ditto 16 "
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar. " ditto 1 " ditto 56 "

11,182 lakhs. 10,673 lakhs.
10,673 "

Balance against India 509 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th March 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th March 1903.

No. 967-S.—Whereas the land designated below is required in the District of Ajmer for a public purpose, namely, the construction of Kekri Sawar Road, this declaration is made, accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Pergana.	Village.	Approximate area required.			Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
			Acres.		Acres.		
Ajmer	Ajmer	Kekri	28·38	...	28·38	Kekri Sawar Road.	The plans can be seen at the office of the Collector of Ajmer.
		Kodah	22·86	...	22·86		
		Para	45·76	...	45·76		
		Gulgaon	25·1	...	25·1		
		Rajpura	20·38	...	20·38		
		TOTAL	142·48	...	142·48		

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmir is authorised to take steps for the acquisition of the land notified.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara in P. W. D.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 5th March 1903.

No. 316.—The officers named below who have been officiating in the grades specified in succession to Mr. C. H. Holford, Assistant Commissioner, on privilege leave, will continue to officiate in those grades, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th February 1903, *vice* Mr. E. D. Nunn, Superintendent, on combined leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, Saiyad Muhammad Kazim Husain, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th March 1903.

No. 9.—Mr. J. H. Monk Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6, months *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and 23 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 28th April 1903 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1903.

No. 259.—An examination for admission to the Provincial Service of the Survey of India will be held in August next at various centres which will be notified later.

The number of vacancies offered for this year's examination will probably be 7, of which 2 will probably be for native candidates. Applications for rules (a copy of which is printed below) should be addressed to the Assistant Surveyor General in charge Surveyor General's Office, No. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

No application to sit for the examination will be entertained after the 30th June 1903.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

(*Vide* R. and A. Department No. 53—157-2, dated the 4th January 1901.)

MEMO. OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

1st.—Every candidate for the Survey of India must forward his a pplication in writing to the Surveyor-General, accompanied by such certificates as to *age* (Baptismal Certificate required in case of European and Eurasian candidates), *moral character*, *education*, *soundness of health*, and *good eye-sight* as will clearly establish his suitability for employment. The application must further be accompanied by *specimens of Plan and Free-hand drawing.** The candidate's name having been registered, he will be informed of the time and place of examination, when decided on. The examination papers will be issued from the Trigonometrical Branch Office in Dehra Dun.

2nd.—No application can be entertained from any individual whose age at the date of the completion of the examination will be under 18 or above 22 years, except in the case of natives whose maximum age is fixed at 24 years. The Surveyor-General, however, has the power to extend the age limits to 30 years in the case of those candidates who are at the time in pensionable service in the subordinate grades of the Survey of India. No person who is married or is likely to be soon married will be admitted unless of pure Asiatic origin. Candidates, if of European parentage, must be Statutory Natives of India and have at least passed the High School Pass examination or First Arts examination at an Indian University having qualified in Algebra as one of the subjects, and if natives the F. A. Pass examination.

3rd.—Candidates must be prepared to undergo the examination detailed below, which will give them entrance to the Training School at Dehra; no candidate will be considered to have qualified unless he gets 50 per cent. of the marks in Mathematics and 30 per cent. of the total marks in Drawing.

4th.—Examinations will be held in August as a rule. The most suitable of the candidates who qualify will be selected.

5th.—When under examination for the Department, the candidate must sign the Bond printed on the reverse of this paper.

6th.—The selected candidates will enter the Department as Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, on a salary of R120 *per mensem*, and they must pass out of the Training School within a maximum limit of 2 years. They will not be confirmed in their appointments until they have served at least 1 year in a field party and have been well reported on.

7th.—As Surveyors are liable to much exposure and to work in trying climates, the medical certificate should particularly specify that the candidate is of good physique and is likely to stand hard work, such as riding and walking long distances. The medical certificate should be in the form as given overleaf, signed by a Medical officer in Government employ not lower in rank than Lieutenant. During his course at the Training School should he prove to be in the opinion of the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, physically unfitted for the Department, that officer may demand a further certificate of fitness.

ABSTRACT OF EXAMINATION FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

CANDIDATE.				MATHEMATICS.				DRAWING.				
NAME.	AGE.											
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem.	Geometry First Four and Sixth Books of Euclid with Problems.	Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Logarithms.	Total.	Free hand from copies.	Map drawing.	Geometrical.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
Maximum marks . . .				300	350	350	1,000	50	50	100	200	1,200
Marks gained by Candidate .												
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ______ 190 .				*Report by Examiner.*				*Orders by Surveyor General.*				

* Applications with necessary certificates in original and specimens of drawing (which should not be larger than foolscap size) should reach the Surveyor General's Office by the 30th June, after which date no applications will be entertained for that year's examination.

† Drawing plane geometrical figures with compass and rule, and the construction of scales of all kinds, including diagonal scales.

SCALE OF SALARIES SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

			Per mensem. R
*Extra-Dy. Supdt.,	1st grade	. .	800
* Do.	2nd do.	. .	650
*Extra-Asst. Supdt.,	1st grade	. .	550
Do.	2nd do.	. .	500
Do.	3rd do.	. .	450
Do.	4th do.	. .	400
Do.	5th do.	. .	350
Do.	6th do.	. .	300
Sub-Asst. Supdt., 1st grade, R200, rising by five annual increments to		.	250
Sub-Asst. Supdt., 2nd grade, R160, rising by five annual increments to		.	200
Sub-Asst. Supdt., 3rd grade, and Probationer, R120, rising by five annual increments to		. . . .	160

Travelling and other allowances in accordance with the rules laid down in Civil Service Regulations.

Sub Asst. Supdts. whose pay is less than R200, will be considered to forfeit their appointments on marrying, unless they possess, or acquire by their marriage, sufficient means to raise their income to R200 per mensem, exclusive of local and travelling allowances.

* Promotion to these three grades will be made by selection only.

AGREEMENT of ....

Candidate for appointment as a Probationary Sub-Asst. Supdt. in the Survey of India.

I____________________do hereby agree that I will not demand my discharge for three years from the date of joining the Survey of India, and never during the Field Season. I further agree to serve in any part of India or Burma to which I may be sent.

If against the tenor of this agreement, my discharge should at any time be insisted on, I do hereby agree to repay to the Government a sum equal to one-half of the whole amount which I may have actually received in the shape of salary or allowance of any kind.

Place ..   ..
Date   } Signature ____________

Witnesses to Signature {

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.†

I do hereby certify that I have examined a candidate for employment in the Survey of India, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, except

I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the Survey of India. His age is, according to his own statement, ____ years, and by appearance about years. He is of physique___ ___to stand hard work such as riding or walking long marches and his eye-sight is ______________

.... } ***Surgeon.***
190 . }

† To be submitted on first application and again in the case of successful candidates before appointment to the Department.

No. 260.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 9th March 1903 :—

Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

ST. G. C. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1903.

No. 747-*Ap.*—Mr. Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 2nd April 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. S. Nelson is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1903

No. 3.—Mr. W. R. B. Wight Boycott, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, Grade 3, passed on the 2nd March 1903 the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu, prescribed in paragraph 176, Chapter II, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code.

T. C. MILLS,
for Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 15th day of March 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7648, Private James Gardiner.
Age,—21 years, 11 months.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Miner.
Date of enlistment,—28th August 1900.
Place of enlistment,—Glasgow.
Parish and county in which born,—Old Monkland, Lanark.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd March 1903.
Place of desertion or absence—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks,—Scar inner end right clavicle; blue scar right cheek; brown stain left clavicle.
Not when on furlough.
Under three years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 15th day of March 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6420, Private Thomas Foster.
Age,—23 years 3 months.
Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Engineer.
Date of enlistment,—15th January 1898.
Place of enlistment,—Glasgow.
Parish and county in which born,—Calderbank, Audrie, Lanark.
Date of desertion or absence,—3rd March 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks,—Scar on right shoulder blade, fleshy mole between shoulders and on back of neck.
Not when on furlough.
Under six years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 14th day of March 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5119, Private Frederick A. Brown.
Age,—28 years and 3 months.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of enlistment,—8th January 1896.
Place of enlistment,—Liverpool.

Parish and county in which born,—London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence,—9th March 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Marks,—Small scar right forearm and left thigh. Feet somewhat flat.
Not on furlough.
Under 6 years' service.

W. R. RAWLINSON, Capt., for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Bn., The King's Liverpool Regiment.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th March 1903.

No. 40.—Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, is placed on special duty in connection with the Joint Commission for the settlement of cases between British and Afghan subjects on the Kurram Border, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th February 1903.

The 17th March, 1903.

No. 46.—In continuation of Punjab Government notification No. 2506 of 7th July 1881, extending the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the town of Mansehra, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the boundaries of the town of Mansehra, for the purposes of the said notification, shall be as follows:—

West.—The Bhuth Kasi from Pitniwali Ziarat to Kauh Ziarat.

North.—Ziarat Road and footpath to Shinkiari Road, and a line thence to Garhi Habibulla Road at entrance to Dâk Bungalow.

East.—A line from Dâk Bungalow to Old Fort stream.

South.—A line from Old Fort stream to Juma Khan's Mosque, and thence along the foot of the cliff to Pitniwali Ziarat.

LEAVE.

The 10th March 1903.

No. 37.—Reverend C. P. C. Nugent, Chaplain of Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave for three months, and furlough in continuation thereof for three months, under Articles 583 (*a*) and 593 of the Civil Service Regulations, 4th Edition, with effect from the 21st April 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 38.—Captain A. L. Bickford, Indian Army, Adjutant and Quarter-Master, 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, proceeded on the one year's leave on private affairs granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 403-F., dated the 20th February 1903, on the afternoon of the 3rd February 1903.

The 13th March 1903.

No. 41.—In supersession of this Government Notification No. 19, dated the 6th February 1903, Captain G. L. Carter, Indian Army, Commandant, Kurram Militia, is granted 14 weeks and four days' leave in and out of India, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January 1903, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.

The 17th March, 1903.

No. 45.—Captain H. B. St. John, I.A., Political Assistant, 3rd class, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has obtained three months' privilege leave and furlough for one year in continuation thereof, under articles 233 and 308(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th April 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

POWERS.

The 5th March 1903.

No. 32-E.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, Mr. S. E. Pears is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Mr. F. P. Rennie.

No. 32-F.—Under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation No. III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be additional District Magistrate in the District of Bannu, and under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Mr. Pears with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The 13th March 1903.

No. 42.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant E. H. S. James, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

No. 43.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1001, Lieutenant E. H. S. James, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan.

2. Lieutenant James shall be deemed, for the powers of the [illegible] Regulation, to be a Munsiff.

APPOINTMENT.

The 10th March 1903.

No. 36.—With reference to Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 427-F., dated 23rd February 1903, Captain A. G. Thomson, Indian Army, assumed charge of his duties as Adjutant and Quarter-Master, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th March 1903, relieving Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, Indian Army.

The 12th March 1903.

No. 39.—Lieutenant S. F. Muspratt, Indian Army, Reserve Officer, Khyber Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 1st Battalion of that Corps, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd February 1903, *vice* Captain A. L. Bickford, on leave.

The 13th March 1903.

No. 44.—On transfer from the Dera Ismail Khan District, Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1903, on which date he assumed charge of his duties.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 14th March 1903.

No. 279-*A*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Edwardesabad in the Bannu District :—

1. Radha Kishen. 2. Lal Chand. 3. Lekhu Ram. 4. Nirmal Das. 5. Das Ram. 6. Sandal Khan. 7. Abdul Majid Khan. 8. Faqir Abul Hassan. Devi Diyal. 10. Rup Chand. 11. Kishen Chand. 12. Ghulam Haider.	Re-appointed.

APPOINTMENT.

The 11th March 1903.

No. 428-*G*.—Lala Hukam Chand, Naib Tahsildar, Kohat, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Kohat, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd March 1903, *vice* Mir Ahmad Khan, appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner or until further orders.



M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 21st February 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	1	1	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	2	6	15	45	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	2	4	7	4	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	4	3	7	37	65	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	24	16	40	36	22	14	...	7	...	17	...	2	...	10	8	2	10	28	26	5
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	1	4	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	14	14	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	7	11	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	15	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	2	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	40	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	9	16	15	11	4	...	1	...	8	...	4	1	1	4	2	6	29	28	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kuláchi	9,125	7	3	10	6	3	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	57	34	10
		TOTAL	164,251	49	47	96	85	55	30	...	11	...	44	...	11	2	17	23	11	34	30	27	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 21st February 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns, 96 births were registered (49 males and 47 females), giving a birth-rate of 30 per mille of population; 85 deaths were registered (55 males and 30 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

Peshávar, the 14th March 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

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	R	R	Annas.
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¼ ,,	2-8	3	4

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¼ ,,	R4-4,	,,	R4-10

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Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6*a*.
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Monthly Weather Review of India, July 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, August 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review of India, September 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV. By W. L. Dallas. Quarto Paper cover. R3.

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Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

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Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June 1902. By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st JANUARY 1903.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph. D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. M 003379 and M 0033[illegible] for R500 each, of 3½ per cent. loan of 1879, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras; 012289 to 92 and 012403 to 6, for R100 each, 012681 for R400, and 012915 for R500, of 3½ per cent. loan of 1879, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal; No. 047659 for R500, of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of Sir S. Ramasamy Moodeliar, C.I.E.; and last endorsed to B. Muneswamy Pillay, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

B. MUNESWAMY PILLAY, Holder,
Cowl Bazaar, Bellary.

Estate Colonel E. St. George, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Etienne St. George, a Colonel in the Indian Army, of 238 East 13th Street, New York, United States, America, who died at New York on the 1st May 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Esquire, of *Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta*, quired to send in the same on or before [illegible]th April next to the said *Messrs. Grindlay* ., *Calcutta*, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel E. S. George, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1903.

Estate Colonel L. Conway Gordon, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lewis Conway Gordon, Colonel, R E., who died at sea on the 25th June 1895, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Esquire, of *Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta,* are required to send in the same on or before 8th April next to the said *Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta,* after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate Colonel L Conway Gordon, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1903



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1903.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT (1903).

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 3.)

An Act to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.

Definitions. XIII of 1885.

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air:

(b) the expression "area of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being authorized to supply energy:

(c) "consumer" means any person supplied, or entitled to be supplied, with energy by a licensee:

(d) the expression "consumer's terminals" means the ends of the electric lines situate upon any consumer's premises and belonging to him, at which the supply of energy is delivered from the service lines:

(e) "daily fine" means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor:

(f) "distributing main" means the portion of any main which is used for transmitting energy to service lines for the purposes of general supply:

(g) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for conveying, transmitting or distributing energy for any purpose, together with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy:

(h) "electrical power" means the rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied:

(i) "energy" means electrical energy expended at a rate greater than twenty-five watts:

(j) "general supply" means the general supply of energy to ordinary consumers, and includes, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary with the Government or with a local authority, the general supply of energy for public lamps, but does not include the supply of energy to particular consumers under special agreements:

(k) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy:

(l) "main" means any electric supply-line which is laid by a licensee in any street and through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by the licensee for the purpose of general supply:

(m) "plan" includes a section:

(n) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message:

(o) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by a licensee to a consumer either from a main or directly from the licensee's premises:

(p) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway: and

(q) the expression "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a licensee.

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

Supply of energy for traction or to the public for any purpose to be licensed.

3. (1) No person shall supply energy for electric traction or to the public for any purpose except under, and in

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 4.)

accordance with the terms and conditions of, a license granted by the Local Government under this Part:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether energy is or is not supplied or to be supplied for electric traction or to the public for any purpose within the meaning of sub-section (1), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

Grant and revocation of licenses.

4. (1) The Local Government may grant a license to any person to supply energy for any purpose in any specified local area, and also to lay down electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated outside such specified local area to the boundary of such specified local area in any case in which the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such specified local area; and in respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) Before granting a license under this Part the Local Government shall consult every local authority concerned, and where such local authority advances any objection to the grant of a license, the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration and, if in its opinion it is insufficient, shall record in writing and communicate to such local authority its reasons for such opinion.

(b) Any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in such manner and with such particulars as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct, and no such license shall be granted until three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid have expired and until all representations or objections received by the Local Government within that period with reference thereto have been considered by it.

(c) No application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of such authority held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given.

(d) A license under this Part may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such other matters as the Local Government may think fit.

(e) The grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose.

(f) The provisions contained in the schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly added to, varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to such additions, variations or exceptions (if any) which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license, and shall be binding in like manner and to the same extent as if enacted in this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, in any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) where the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act;

(b) where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation;

(c) where the licensee not being a local authority fails, within a period of six months after the date of his license or such further period as the Local Government may determine and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works, to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or fails to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license;

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 5.)

(*d*) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license;

(*e*) where the licensee, not being a local authority, shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, at any time after the commencement of his license, that his undertaking cannot be carried on with profit and ought to be abandoned;

(*f*) where the licensee supplies energy by means of some system not approved by the Local Government;

(*g*) in any other case, with the consent of the licensee and, if the licensee is not a local authority, with that of the local authority (if any) concerned, and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks just:

Provided that the Local Government shall not revoke the license as to part only of the area of supply if the licensee represents that he desires to be relieved of his liabilities in respect of the whole.

(*3*) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (*2*), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit, and any further terms or conditions shall be binding upon, and be observed by, the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license.

Provisions where license of licensee, not being a local authority, is revoked.

5. Where the Local Government revokes the license of any licensee, not being a local authority, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(*a*) The Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee and upon any local authority concerned, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect, and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine.

(*b*) Within one month after the service of such notice as aforesaid any local authority concerned may, if the Local Government has intimated to the local authority that it is at liberty so to do, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to the local authority the undertaking or such part thereof as is carried on within the area for which it is constituted, on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purpose of the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, and, where a part only of the undertaking is purchased, to any loss occasioned by severance, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of goodwill or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations.

(*c*) Where no purchase has been effected by a local authority under clause (*b*), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking or such part of it as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to such other person the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid.

(*d*) Where a purchase has been effected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall vest in the purchasers free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking; and the revocation of the license shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the licensee from whom the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, is purchased, and, save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee.

(*e*) Where no purchase has been effected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), the

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 6-7.)

Local Government shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, and, if the Local Government elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to the Local Government upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in clauses (*b*) and (*d*) save that where the Local Government is the purchaser the license shall, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation.

(*f*) Where no purchase has been effected under any of the foregoing clauses, the Local Government may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

(*g*) If the licensee has been required to sell the undertaking or any part thereof, and if the sale has not been completed by the date fixed in the notice issued under clause (*a*), the purchaser may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, work the undertaking or such part thereof pending the completion of the sale.

Provisions where license of local authority is revoked.

6. Where the Local Government revokes the license of a local authority as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, it may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

Purchase of undertaking.

7. (*1*) Where a license has been granted, a local authority shall, on the expiration of such period, not exceeding forty-two years, and of every such subsequent period, not exceeding ten years, as shall be specified in this behalf in the license, have the option of purchasing such portion of the undertaking as is in the area for which it is constituted, and, if the local authority, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to it upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in section 5, clauses (*b*) and (*d*).

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid, if a local authority does not elect to purchase, the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions save that where the Local Government purchases the undertaking or any part thereof under such option the license shall, in so far as the Local Government is concerned, cease to have any further operation.

(*3*) Where, in exercise of the option conferred by sub-section (*1*), a local authority has elected to purchase the portion of the undertaking which is within the area for which it is constituted, the Local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions in respect to any portion of the undertaking which is without such area.

(*4*) Not less than twelve months' notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, waive its option of purchase and enter into an agreement with the licensee for the working by him of the undertaking, or such portion thereof as is in the area for which such authority is constituted, until the expiration of the next subsequent period referred to in sub-section (*1*), upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in such agreement.

Provisions where no purchase and license revoked with consent of licensee.

8. Where, on the expiration of any of the periods referred to in section 7, sub-section (*1*), neither the local authority nor the Local Government purchases the undertaking or any portion thereof, and the license is, with the consent of the licensee, revoked, the licensee shall have the option of disposing of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit:

Provided that, if the licensee does not exercise such option within a period of six months, the Local Government may proceed to take action as provided in section 5, clause (*f*).

Licensee not to purchase, or associate himself with, other licensed undertakings or transfer his undertaking.

9. (*1*) The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associate himself with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy.

(*2*) The licensee shall not at any time transfer his undertaking, or any part thereof, by sale, mortgage, leave, exchange or otherwise without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government.

(*3*) Any agreement relating to any transaction of the nature described in sub-section (*1*)

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 10-13.)

or sub-section (2) which may be made without such consent as aforesaid shall be void.

General power for Local Government to vary terms of purchase.

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7 and 8, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, in any license granted under this Act, vary the terms upon which a licensee shall be bound to sell his undertaking.

Annual accounts of licensee.

11. (*1*) Every licensee shall prepare and render to the Local Government, on or before such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule fix, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed by the said rule.

(*2*) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Provisions as to the opening and breaking up of streets, railways and tramways.

12. (*1*) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his license,—

(*a*) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway within the area of supply;

(*b*) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any such street, railway or tramway;

(*c*) lay down and place within the area of supply electric supply-lines and other works;

(*d*) repair, alter or remove the same; and

(*e*) do all other acts necessary for the due supply of energy within the area of supply.

(*2*) Nothing contained in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee, without the consent of the local authority or of the owner and occupier concerned, as the case may be, to lay down or place any electric supply-line or other work in, through or against any building, or on, over or under any land not dedicated to public use, whereon, whereover or whereunder any electric supply-line or work has not already been lawfully laid down or placed by such licensee:

Provided that any stay or strut required for the sole purpose of securing in position any support of an aërial electric supply-line may be fixed on any building or land or, having been so fixed, may be altered, notwithstanding the objection of the owner or occupier of such building or land, if the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing so directs:

Provided also that if at any time the owner or occupier of any building or land on which any such stay or strut has been fixed shows sufficient cause, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, may by order in writing direct any such stay or strut to be removed or altered.

(*3*) Every order made by a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police under sub-section (*2*) shall be subject to revision by the Local Government.

(*4*) Nothing contained in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway or tramway, without the consent of the person by whom the same is repairable, unless with the written consent of the Local Government:

Provided that the Local Government shall not give any such consent as aforesaid, until notice has been given, by advertisement or otherwise as the Local Government may direct, to the person by whom the street, railway, or tramway concerned is repairable, and until all representations or objections received in accordance with the notice have been considered by the Local Government.

Notice of new works.

13. (*1*) Where the exercise of any of the powers of a licensee in relation to the execution of any works involves the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(*a*) Not less than one month before commencing the execution of the works (not being a house-service or the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), the licensee shall serve upon the person or authority responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the repairing authority") or upon the person or authority for the time being entitled to work the railway, tramway, canal or waterway (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), as the case may be, a notice in writing describing the proposed works, together with a detailed plan thereof, on a scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch, or such other scale as the Local Government may approve and intimating the manner in which, and the time at which, it is proposed to interfere with or alter any existing works, and shall, upon being required to do so by the repairing authority or

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(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 13-14.)

owner, as the case may be, from time to time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired.

(*b*) If the repairing authority intimates to the licensee that it disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may within one week of receiving such intimation appeal to the Local Government, whose decision, after considering the reasons given by the repairing anthority for its action, shall be final.

(*c*) If the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or disapproval to the licensee within one month, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and plan served under clause (*a*).

(*d*) If the owner disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (*a*), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works, or to compensation, or to his obligations to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(*e*) Where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (*d*), the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(*f*) Where the works to be executed consist of the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered, the licensee shall, except in cases of emergency, give to the repairing authority, or to the owner, as the case may be, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention to execute such works, and, on the expiry of such notice, such works shall be commenced forthwith and shall be carried on with all reasonable despatch and, if possible, both by day and by night until completed.

(*2*) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aërial line without complying with the provisions of sub-section (*1*):

Provided that such aërial line shall be used only until the defect in the under-ground electric supply-line can be made good, and in no case for a period exceeding six weeks, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

Alteration of pipes or wires.

14. (*1*) Any licensee may alter the position of any pipe (not forming, in a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply-lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him.

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely:—

(*a*) Not less than one month before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, together with a plan, on a scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch, or such other scale as the Local Government may approve, describing the proposed alteration, and intimating the time when it is to be commenced, and shall subsequently give such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire.

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(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 14-15.)

(*b*) Within fourteen days after the service of the notice and plan upon the owner, the owner may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice or plan shall be settled by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(*c*) Every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (*b*), shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith.

(*d*) Where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (*b*), or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(*e*) The owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, settled by arbitration.

(*f*) Where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (*e*), he shall not less than forty-eight hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notification in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made; and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator.

(*g*) Where the owner declines to comply, or does not, within the time and in the manner prescribed by a notification served upon him under clause (*f*), comply, with the notification, the operator may himself execute the alteration.

(*h*) All expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (*f*) may be recovered by him from the operator.

(*i*) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Laying of electric supply-lines, or other works near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works.

15. (*1*) Where a licensee requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines (not being service-lines) or other works, near to which any sewer, drain, watercourse or work under the control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any main, pipe, syphon, electric supply-line or other work belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or where any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new mains or pipes (not being service-pipes) or other works, near to which any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly authorized person, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the licensee, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

(*2*) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall temporarily support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(*3*) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the consent of such person and of the Local Government, lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines, or, except with the like consent, employ any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines as conductors for the purpose of supplying energy.

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(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 16-19.)

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, water courses or works under its control shall not apply.

Streets, railways or tramways broken up to be reinstated without delay.

16. (1) Where any person, in excercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall—

(a) immediately cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded;

(b) before sunset cause a light, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained until sunrise against or near the part opened or broken up;

(c) with all reasonable speed fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up; and,

(d) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues.

(2) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred, may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Aërial lines.

17. (1) Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aërial line along or across any street unless and until the Local Government, after consulting the local authority, has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the methods of construction which he proposes to adopt:

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any aërial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

(3) Where any tree, standing or lying near an aërial line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first class may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(4) When disposing of an application under sub-section (3), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aërial line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.

Compensation for damage.

18. (1) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Power for licensee to enter premises for ascertaining energy consumed, or to remove fittings or other apparatus of licensee.

19. (1) A licensee or any person duly authorized by a licensee may at any reasonable time, and on informing the occupier of his intention, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

(a) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee;

(b) ascertaining the quantity of energy consumed or supplied; or

(c) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required, or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A licensee or any person authorized as aforesaid may also, in pursuance of a special order in this behalf made by the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police, and after giving not less

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(Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 20-25.)

than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the consumer, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

Restrictions on licensee's controlling or interfering with use of energy.

20. (*1*) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 23, sub-section (*2*), or by section 30, sub-section (*6*), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy:

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Obligation on licensee to supply energy.

21. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply:

Provided that no person having a private generating plant shall be entitled to demand a connection with the mains of the licensee in order to use the energy of the licensee only in the event of accident to the plant of such person.

Maximum electrical power.

22. (*1*) The electrical power at which any consumer shall be entitled to be supplied by a licensee, shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption of energy on his premises:

Provided that, where a consumer has required a licensee to supply him at a specified maximum power, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the consumer any expenses incurred by him by reason of the alteration in respect of the service-lines by which energy is supplied to the consumer's premises, or of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon those premises.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to the power at which energy is to be supplied under sub-section (*1*) or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the proviso thereto, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Charges for energy to be made without undue preference.

23. (*1*) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license, and may allow rebates thereon according to the quantity supplied, either in relation to the maximum power to which the consumer is entitled under section 22, or to the total quantity, or to the time at which the supply is needed.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), the licensee may, with the consent of the Local Government, charge at one rate for the supply of energy for lighting purposes, and at other rates for the supply of energy for purposes other than lighting; and no person shall be entitled to utilize for one purpose energy supplied to him at a lower rate for any other purpose.

(*3*) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to any matter provided for in sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Discontinuance of supply to consumer neglecting to pay charge.

24. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in any case in which any difference, or dispute of the nature described in section 30, sub-section (*7*), has been referred for determination by an Electric Inspector or other person as therein provided until such Inspector or other person has given his decision.

Exemption of electric supply-lines, or other apparatus from attachment in certain cases.

25. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

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26. No licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, in any way injure any railway, tramway or canal or (in cases where the licensee is not a local authority) any dock, wharf or pier vested in or controlled by a local authority or obstruct or interfere with the traffic on any railway, tramway or canal.

Protection of railways and canals, docks, wharves and piers.

27. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to lay down any underground, or place any aërial, electric supply-line or other works, or to make any alterations in any telegraph line, maintained or worked by the Government or by any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, without the previous sanction of the telegraph-authority, to whom the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice in writing of his intention, specifying the course of the works or alterations proposed, the manner in which the works are to be utilized, the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used; and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority for preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

Protection of telegraphic, telephonic and electric-signalling lines.

XIII of 1885.

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

(*2*) Every licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(*3*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee and the telegraph-authority or any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as to whether the licensee has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or made alterations in a telegraph line, or worked his undertaking, in contravention of sub-section (*1*), or sub-section (*2*), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council, unless he is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the licensee after the construction of such lines or works, may direct the licensee to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the licensee shall make such alterations or additions accordingly:

XIII of 1885.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line, so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the current transmitted thereby are not altered.

(*4*) Where a licensee makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by such work or by any use made thereof.

28. (*1*) Every licensee shall, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence, send to the Local Government and to the District Magistrate, or in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, notice in writing of any accident by explosion, fire, electric shock or fall of an aërial line and also of any other accident resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of the licensee's works or circuits, or in connection with the same, and also notice of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident.

Notice of and inquiry into accidents.

(*2*) The Local Government may also, if it thinks fit, appoint any Electric Inspector or other competent person to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with a licensee's works, or as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of the license and of this Act, so far as these provisions affect the safety of the public, have been complied with by the licensee.

29. If at any time it is established, to the satisfaction of the Local Government,—

Power for Local Government to interfere in certain cases of default by licensee.

(*a*) that a licensee is supplying energy otherwise than by means of a system which has been approved of by the Local Government or (except in accordance

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with the provisions of his license) has permitted any part of his circuits to be connected with earth, or

(*b*) that any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee are defective ; or

(*c*) that any works of a licensee or his supply of energy are or is attended with danger to the public safety ;

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the licensee to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

Meters.

30. (*1*) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (such amount or quantity being hereinafter referred to as "the value of the supply") shall be ascertained by means of a duly certified meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter :

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

(*2*) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

(*3*) Where the meter is the property of the consumer, he shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, for so long as the default continues cease to supply energy through the meter.

(*4*) The licensee or any person duly authorized by the licensee shall, at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention, have access to, and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect and replace, any meter whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained ; and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting and replacing, and the procuring the meter to be again duly certified, where that is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than in proper order, be recovered from the consumer ; and where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be determined by arbitration :

Provided that the licensee shall not be at liberty to take off or remove any such meter if any difference or dispute of the nature described in sub-section (7) has arisen until the matter has been determined as therein provided.

(*5*) A consumer shall not connect any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

(*6*) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer to ascertain the value of the supply, the licensee may place upon such premises such meter or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the maximum power taken by the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply :

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall be of a construction and pattern approved of by the Local Government, and shall be fixed and connected with the service-lines in a manner so approved, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the licensee, and shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the licensee and the consumer's terminals.

(*7*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter, whereby the value of the supply as to pressure or quantity is ascertained or to be ascertained, is or is not in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, or as to whether such value has in any case been correctly registered by the meter, the matter shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an Electric Inspector or by a competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf ; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such Inspector or person, ceased to work for a period not exceeding one month, such Inspector or person shall estimate the value of the supply for such period on the basis of the value of the previous supply ; and the decision of such Inspector or person shall be final, and the costs of or incidental to such determination shall be recoverable as such Inspector or person may direct : but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such value.

Explanation.—A meter shall be deemed to be "duly certified" if it is certified by an Electric Inspector or by a competent person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to be a correct meter, and to be of a construction and pattern approved by the Local Government, and to have been fixed and connected with the electric supply-lines in a manner so approved :

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Provided that, where any alteration is made in a duly certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the electric supply-lines, it shall cease to be a duly certified meter unless and until it is again duly certified as aforesaid.

PART III.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II.

Use of energy not supplied under Part II to be subject to rules.

31. (1) No person shall, for any purpose, in any street, or in any place in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled or which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, use energy which is not supplied to him under Part II, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such rules as may be made in this behalf under section 33:

XV of 1881.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

IX of 1890.

Provided also that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, exempt any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon or in connection with which it is generated, from the application of this section or of any such rule as aforesaid.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

Advisory Boards.

32. (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, constitute an Advisory Board.

(2) Every such Board shall consist of—

(a) A Chairman and two other members, or where the Board is to consist of only three members, one other member nominated by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government as the case may be, and

(b) Two members, or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one member nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may by rule prescribe.

(3) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by any member of an Advisory Board in the performance of his duty as such member.

Power for Government to make rules.

33. (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy, and, generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe the form of applications for licenses and the payments to be made in respect thereof;

(b) regulate the publication of notices;

(c) prescribe the manner in which, and the time within which, representations or objections with reference to any application under Part II are to be made;

(d) provide for the preparation and submission of accounts by licensees in a specified form;

(e) provide for the securing of a regular, constant and sufficient supply of energy by licensees to consumers and for the testing at various parts of the system of the regularity and sufficiency of such supply and for the examination of the records of such test by consumers;

(f) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, or by reason of the defective or dangerous condition of, any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

(g) for the purposes of any electric tramway, regulate the employment of insulated returns, or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, in order to prevent fusion or injurious electrolytic action of or on gas or water pipes or other metallic pipes, structures or substances, and to minimise, as far as is reasonably

The Indian Electricity Act, 1903.
(Part IV.—General.—Sections 34-37.)

practicable, injurious interference with the electric wires, supply-lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the tramway, or with the currents therein, whether the earth is used as a return or not; and for the like purposes apply or adapt any of the provisions of Part II;

(*h*) provide for preventing telegraph lines and magnetic observatories or laboratories from being injuriously affected by any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

(*i*) provide for the appointment of Electric Inspectors by the Local Government, and, with the sanction of the Local Government, by local authorities, and prescribe the qualifications to be required of such Inspectors, and their remuneration and duties;

(*j*) provide for the appointment of members of Advisory Boards and define the duties and regulate the procedure of such Boards;

(*k*) authorize any Electric Inspector or other officer of a specified rank and class to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy to be, and to carry out tests therein, and to prescribe the facilities to be given to such Inspectors or officers for the purposes of such examinations and tests; and

(*l*) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection and, generally, for the services of Electric Inspectors under this Act.

(*3*) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Further provisions respecting rules.

34. (*1*) The power to make rules under section 33 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*2*) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (*3*) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

(*3*) Where an Advisory Board has been constituted under section 32 by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government, any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under sub-section (*2*), be referred, in the case of a rule to be made by the Governor General in Council, to the Advisory Board constituted by the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of a rule to be made by the Local Government, to an Advisory Board constituted by such Government, and the rule shall not be so published until such Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.

(*4*) All rules made under section 33 shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Exercise in certain cases of powers of telegraph-authority.

35. Notwithstanding anything in sections 12 to 18, the Governor General in Council may, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for any purpose, confer upon any public officer or licensee any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under, and subject to the provisions of, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

XIII of 1885.

Arbitration.

36. Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of a licensee, be determined by such person or persons as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party; but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

IX of 1899.

Service of notices, orders or documents.

37. (*1*) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to any person may be served, by post or left,—

(*a*) where the Government is the addressee, at the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department:

(*b*) where a local authority is the addressee, at the office of the local authority:

(*c*) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the company:

X of 1897.

(*d*) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

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(Part IV.—General.—Sections 38-39.)

(2) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

Recovery of sums recoverable under certain provisions of Act.

38. Every sum declared to be recoverable by section 5, clause (f), section 6, section 14, sub-section (2), clause (h), section 16, sub-section (2), section 17, sub-section (2) or sub-section (4), section 22, sub-section (1), or section 30, sub-section (4) or sub-section (7), and every fee leviable under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person.

Penalties.

39. (1) Whoever dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any energy, shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(2) Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or, with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) Whoever,—

(a) being a licensee, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, supplies energy or lays down or places any electric supply-line or works outside the area of supply; or,

(b) fails to prevent any variation of pressure exceeding the limits of variation prescribed by the rules made under this Act; or,

(c) makes default in complying with any order issued to him by the Local Government under section 29;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence or default, with a daily fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) Whoever uses energy in contravention of the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(5) Whoever—

(a) connects any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention; or

(b) lays, or causes to be laid, or connects up any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee, without such licensee's consent; or

(c) maliciously injures any meter, whereby the value of the supply to a consumer by a licensee is ascertained; or

(d) improperly uses the energy of a licensee; shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(6) Whoever maliciously extinguishes any electric light supplied for the public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(7) Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply-line, post, pole or lamp or other apparatus connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(8) Whoever, in any case not already provided for by this section, makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any order issued under it, or, in the case of a licensee, with any of the conditions of his license, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with a daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees:

Provided that, where a person has made default in complying with any of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15 and 27, as the case may be, he shall not be so punishable if the Court is of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the offender complied with the said provisions as far as was reasonable in the circumstances.

(9) The penalties imposed by this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license, which the offender may have incurred.

(10) The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2), (5), (6) and (7) shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply also when the acts

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(Part IV.—General.—Sections 40-42. The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

made punishable thereunder are committed in the case of energy supplied by or of works belonging to the Government.

Functions of Local Government under Part II in certain places to be performed by Governor General in Council.

40. The powers and duties of the Local Government under Part II shall, when the energy is to be supplied within the limits of any cantonment or of any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp or of any building or place in the occupation of Government for naval or military purposes, be exercised and performed by the Governor General in Council.

Protection for acts done in good faith.

41. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer, or any servant of a local authority, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under this Act.

Repeals and savings.

III of 1887. Ben. Act II 1895. Ben. Act I of 1902.

42. (1) The Electricity Act, 1887, the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, and the Howrah Bridge Electric Lighting Act, 1902, are hereby repealed:

Provided that nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed to affect the terms of any license granted before the commencement of this Act under the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, or any provisions of that Act or any rule made thereunder having reference to any such license.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the terms of any other license which has been granted or of any agreement which has been made by or with the sanction of the Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II.

[*See section 4, sub-section (1), clause (f).*]

Security and accounts.

Security for execution of works of licensee not being local authority.

I. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to giving security shall apply, namely :—

(a) The licensee shall, within a period of six months after the commencement of the license and before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the license throughout the area of supply.

(b) The licensee shall also, within six months after the commencement of the license or within such extended period as may be approved by the Local Government and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, deposit or secure, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, such sum if any as may be fixed by the license or, if not so fixed, by the Local Government.

(c) The said sum deposited or secured by the licensee under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released to him in equal moieties, when and so soon as it may be certified by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf that amounts equal to the sums so to be repaid or released have been expended by the licensee upon works executed for the purposes of the undertaking, or that distributing mains have been duly laid down by the licensee in every street or part of a street in which he is required to lay them down within a limited time, or shall be repaid or released at such earlier dates, and by such instalments, as may be approved by the Local Government.

(d) Where the area of supply includes two or more local areas for which local authorities are constituted, the Local Government may require the deposit to be made or the security to be given in respect of such local areas severally, and in that case the deposit or security shall be repaid or released separately as to each local area.

Audit of accounts of licensee not being local authority.

II. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to the audit of accounts shall apply, namely :—

(a) The annual statement of accounts of the undertaking shall, before being rendered to the Local Government under section 11 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, be examined and audited by such person as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and the remuneration of the auditor shall be such as the Local Government may direct, and his remuneration and all expenses incurred by him in or about the execution of his duties, to such an amount as the Local Government shall approve, shall be paid by the licensee on demand.

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(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

(*b*) The licensee shall afford to the auditor, his clerks and assistants, access to all such books and documents relating to the undertaking as are necessary for the purposes of the audit, and shall, when required, furnish to him and them all vouchers and information requisite for that purpose, and afford to him and them all facilities for the proper execution of his and their duty.

(*c*) The audit shall be made and conducted in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(*d*) Any report made by the auditor, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may direct, shall be appended to the annual statement of accounts of the licensee, and shall thenceforth form part thereof.

Separate accounts.

III. The licensee shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, at all times keep the accounts of the capital employed for the purposes of the undertaking distinct from the accounts kept by him of any other undertaking or business.

Nature and mode of supply.

Systems of supply.

IV. Energy shall be supplied by the licensee only by means of some system approved in writing by the Local Government, and save as otherwise provided by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, the licensee shall not permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth unless the connection is for the time being approved by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the telegraph-authority.

Provisions as to electric railways and tramways.

V. Where and in so far as energy is supplied to a tramway for purposes of electric traction, the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(*a*) The licensee shall employ either insulated metallic returns, or uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, save in the case of vehicles in which the motive power is entirely self-contained.

(*b*) The licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, placing and maintaining his electric supply-lines and circuits, and other works of all descriptions, and also in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, by fusion or electrolytic action, any gas or water pipes, or other metallic pipes, structures or substances.

Compulsory works.

Power of Local Government to order licensee to lay down distributing mains.

VI. The licensee shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of his license, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such streets or parts of streets as the Local Government may, by order in writing issued within six months of the commencement of the license, direct.

Provisions as to laying electric supply-lines under special agreement.

VII. Every licensee shall, not less than one month before commencing to lay in any street any electric supply-line for the supply of energy to any particular consumer, and not for the purposes of general supply, serve upon the local authority (if any) and upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the electric supply-line so to be laid, a notice stating that the licensee intends to lay the electric supply-line, and intimating that, if within the said period any two or more of such owners or occupiers require in accordance with the provisions of the license that a supply shall be given to their premises, the necessary distributing main will be laid by the licensee at the same time as the electric supply-line intended for the particular consumer.

Provisions as to laying down of further distributing mains.

VIII. (*1*) Where, after the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the license, a requisition is made by six or more owners or occupiers of premises in or upon any street or part of street within the area of supply or by the Local Government or a local authority charged with the public lighting thereof, requiring the licensee to provide and lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such street or part thereof, the licensee shall comply within six months with the requisition, unless,—

(*a*) where it is made by such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the owners or occupiers making it do not, within fourteen clear days after the service on them by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding themselves to take or guaranteeing that there shall be taken, a supply of energy for not less than three years to such amount as will in the aggregate produce annually, at the current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee; or,

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(*b*) where it is made by the Local Government or a local authority, the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, does not, within the like period, tender a like agreement binding itself to take a supply of energy for not less than three years for the public lighting of such street or part thereof.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee, and such owners, occupiers or local authority as to the sufficiency of the security offered under this clause, or as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration.

(*3*) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(*4*) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

Requisition for supply to owners or occupiers in vicinity.

IX. (*1*) Where a requisition is made by the owners or occupiers of any premises situate within one hundred yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy in accordance with the requisition, unless the person making it fails, within fourteen days after the service on him by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, to tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee:

Provided, first, that the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property, shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition:

Provided, secondly, that the licensee may, after he has furnished a supply of energy for any premises, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier within seven days after the date of the service of the notice, to give him security for the payment of all money which may become due to him in respect of the supply, in case the owner or occupier has not already given that security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and, if the owner or occupier fails to comply with the terms of the notice, the licensee may discontinue to supply energy for such premises so long as such failure continues:

Provided, thirdly, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid adopts any form of lamp or burner, or uses the energy supplied to him by the licensee for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner, so as to interfere unduly or improperly with the efficient supply of energy to any other person by the licensee, or fails to keep his meter in proper order, the licensee may discontinue the supply of energy for such premises so long as such lamp or burner is so adopted, or the energy is so used or dealt with, or the meter is not kept in proper order, as the case may be:

Provided, fourthly, that the licensee shall not be bound to furnish a supply of energy to any premises if an Electric Inspector or other competent person appointed by the Local Government is satisfied that the electric line, fittings, works and apparatus therein are not in good order and condition and are likely to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee or by other persons:

Provided, fifthly, that in the event of any alterations of, or additions to, any electric wires fittings, works or apparatus within such premises as aforesaid, all such alterations or additions shall be notified to the licensee by the owner or occupier before being connected to the source of supply, with a view to their being examined and tested: and

Provided, sixthly, that, in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which the licensee can prove, to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf,—

(*a*) that it is already loaded up to its full-current-carrying capacity, or

(*b*) that, in case of a larger amount of current being transmitted by it, the loss of pressure will seriously affect the efficiency of the supply to other consumers in the vicinity,

the licensee may refuse to accede to the requisition for such reasonable period, not exceeding six months, as such officer may think sufficient for the purpose of amending the distributing main or laying down a further distributing main,

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(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the security offered by such owner or occupier or as to the improper use of energy, or as to any alleged defect in any wires, fittings, works or apparatus, or as to any alleged excess or defect in the pressure or quantity of the energy supplied, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration.

(3) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

Supply for public lamps.

X. (1) Where a requisition is made by the Local Government or by a local authority requiring the licensee to supply for a period of not less than one year energy for any public lamps within the distance of one hundred yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy for such lamps in such quantities as the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may require.

(2) The provisions contained in the first, fourth, fifth and sixth provisos to sub clause (1) and in sub-clause (2) of Clause IX shall, so far as may be, apply to every case in which a requisition for the supply of energy is made under this clause as if the Local Government or local authority were an owner or occupier within the meaning of those provisions.

Charges.

Methods of charging.

XI. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

(a) by the actual amount of energy so supplied; or

(b) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or

(c) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided, first, that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any consumer who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to charge him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not, except with the consent of the consumer, charge him by another method:

Provided, secondly, that, before commencing to supply energy through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied; and, where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, to the local authority (if any) concerned, and to every consumer of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing main:

Provided, thirdly, that, if the consumer is provided with a duly certified meter for the purposes of ascertaining the value of the supply and the licensee changes the method of charging for the energy supplied by him from the distributing main, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing a new duly certified meter if such is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply according to the new method of charging.

Maximum charges.

XII. The price charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maximum fixed by his license or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method:

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government considers or is satisfied that the maximum so fixed or approved as aforesaid should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be mentioned therein:

Provided, also, that where an order in pursuance of the foregoing proviso has been made, no further order altering the maximum fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of seven years.

Charge for supply for public lamps.

XIII. The price to be charged by the licensee and to be paid to him for energy supplied for the public lamps, and the mode in which those charges are to be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government or the local authority as the case may be, and, where any difference or dispute arises the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

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Testing and inspection.

Licensee to establish testing station and keep instruments for testing.

XIV. The licensee shall, at any place within reasonable distance from any main, establish at his own cost and keep in proper condition such number of testing stations as the Local Government may direct for the purpose of testing the supply of energy in the main, and shall supply and keep in proper condition thereat, and on all premises from which he supplies energy, such instruments for testing as the Local Government may approve, and shall connect all such testing stations, by means of proper and sufficient electric supply-lines, with the distributing mains, and shall supply energy to each testing station for the purpose of testing.

Licensee to give facilities for testing.

XV. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing of his generating, converting and testing stations and all other parts of his electric system and for the reading, testing and inspection of instruments.

Representation of licensee at testings.

XVI. The licensee may, on each occasion of the testing of any distributing main or electric supply-line or the testing or inspection of any instruments, be represented by an agent who may be present but shall not interfere with the testing or inspection.

Testing of mains.

XVII. On the occasion of the testing of any main of the licensee by an Electric Inspector, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the licensee, and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and in such manner as the Electric Inspector may think fit; but, except under the provisions of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government, the Electric Inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the mains of the licensee at any points other than those at which the licensee has reserved for himself access to the same :

Provided that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by or required by the Electric Inspector for the purpose of any such testing as aforesaid :

Provided, also, that the testing shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans.

Plan of area of supply to be made and kept open for inspection.

XVIII. (*1*) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line and the height above or the depth below the surface of all his then existing mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works for the time being in existence. The licensee shall also, if so required by the Local Government, cause to be made sections showing the level of all his existing distributing mains and underground works other than service-lines.

(*2*) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch or to such other scale as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*3*) Every such section shall be drawn to a horizontal scale which shall not be smaller than eighty-eight feet to the inch and to a vertical scale which shall not be smaller than eleven feet to an inch, or to such other horizontal and vertical scales as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*4*) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was so made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and copies thereof shall be supplied on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

(*5*) The licensee shall, if required by the Local Government, or, where the licensee is not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply to the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee.

Additional notice of certain works.

Notice to Electric Inspector.

XIX. On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 13 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, the licensee shall, in addition to any other notices which he may be required to give, serve upon the Electric Inspector or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the area of supply a notice in writing stating that he is about to commence the works and the nature and position of the same.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1897.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1897; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IX of 1897.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1903.

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act IX, 1897.

2. For section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, the following section shall be substituted, namely :— IX of 1897.

Protection to deposits and other sums in certain cases.

"4. (*1*) Compulsory deposits in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not be liable to any attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by a subscriber to, or depositor in, any such Fund, and neither the Official Assignee nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be entitled to, or have any claim on, any such compulsory deposit. XIV of 18[illegible]

(*2*) Any sum standing to the credit of any subscriber to, or depositor in, any such Fund at the time of his decease and payable under the rules of the Fund or under this Act to the widow or the children, or partly to the widow and partly to the children, of the subscriber or depositor, or to such person as may be authorized by law to receive payment on her or their behalf, shall vest in the widow or the children, or partly in the widow and partly in the children, as the case may be, free from any debt or other liability incurred by the deceased, or incurred by the widow or by the children, or by any one or more of them, before the death of such subscriber or depositor.

(*3*) Nothing in sub-section (*2*) shall apply in the case of any such subscriber or depositor as aforesaid dying before the thirteenth day of March, 1903."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for genera information:—

ACT NO. V OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

X of 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1903.

X of 1889.

Amendment of section 47, and substitution of new section for section 48, Act X, 1889.

2. In section 47 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the proviso shall be omitted; and for section 48 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Port-dues not to be chargeable in certain cases.

"48. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of—

(a) any pleasure-yacht, or

(b) any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or

(c) any vessel which, having entered any port within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, leaves it within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo."

Substitution of new entry for entry in column 4, Part I, First Schedule, Act X, 1889.

3. For the first entry in the fourth column of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of mail steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days."

Addition of proviso to *explanation* I, Part II, First Schedule, Act X, 1889.

4. To *explanation* I of Part II of the said Schedule to the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, for the purpose of the levy of port-dues, a vessel shall not be deemed, during one and the same voyage, to be both a coasting ship or steamer and a foreign ship or steamer, but port-dues shall, in respect of such voyage, be leviable on such vessel either as a coasting or as a foreign ship or steamer, whichever rate is the higher."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VI OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

XX of 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1903.

XX of 1882.

Amendment of Act XX of 1882, sections 16 and 17.

2. For sections 10 and 17 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Notes where legal tender.

"10. A currency note for five rupees, issued from any town not situate in Burma, shall be a legal tender at any place in British India except Burma,

a currency note for five rupees, issued from any town in Burma, shall be a legal tender at any place in Burma, and

a currency note for any amount exceeding five rupees shall be a legal tender at any place within the Circle from which the note was issued,

for the amount expressed in the note, in payment or on account of—

(*a*) any revenue or other claim, to the amount of five rupees and upwards, due to the Government of India, and

(*b*) any sum of five rupees and upwards, due by the Government of India or by any body corporate or person in British India:

Provided that no currency note shall be deemed to be a legal tender by the Government of India at any office of issue.

Notes where payable.

"17. (*1*) A currency note for five rupees, issued from any town not situate in Burma, shall be payable at any office of issue not situate in Burma.

(*2*) A currency note for five rupees, issued from any town in Burma, shall be payable only at an office of issue in such town.

(*3*) A currency note for any amount exceeding five rupees shall be payable only—

(*a*) at an office of issue of the town from which it was issued, and

(*b*) in the case of notes issued from any town not situate in Burma, also at the Presidency-town of the Presidency within which that town is situate."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1903.

THE INDIAN WORKS OF DEFENCE ACT (1903).

CONTENTS.

The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.
(Part I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.)

An Act to provide for imposing restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of works of defence in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such imposition.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for imposing restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of works of defence in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such imposition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

(*b*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the imposition of restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land under this Act; and a person shall be deemed to be interested in land if he is interested in an easement affecting the land:

(*c*) the expression "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the Army of India is, for the time being, divided:

(*d*) the expression "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in a Command:

(*e*) the expression "Commanding Officer" means the officer for the time being in command of a work of defence:

(*f*) the expression "Collector" includes any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act:

(*g*) the expression "Court" means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unless the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform the functions of the Court under this Act:

(*h*) "maintain", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions does not, when used in relation to a house or other construction, include the doing of any act necessary for keeping such house or construction, until the making of the award referred to in section 12 or until the exercise, prior to the making of the award, of the powers of demolition conferred, in case of emergency, by section 6, sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*), in the state in which it was at the time of the publication of the notice referred to in section 3, sub-section (*2*):

(*i*) the following persons shall be deemed "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability:

a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and, whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age: and

the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

Provided that—

(*i*) no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject-matter is shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(*ii*) in every case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof;

The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.

(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 3-6.)

XIV of 1882.

(*iii*) the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act; and

(*iv*) no person "entitled to act" shall be competent to receive the compensation-money payable to the person for whom he is entitled to act, unless he would have been competent to alienate the land upon the use and enjoyment of which restrictions are to be imposed and receive and give a good discharge for the purchase-money on a voluntary sale.

PART II.

IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS.

Declaration and notice that the restrictions will be imposed.

3. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of any work of defence or of any site intended to be used or to be acquired for any such work, in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders.

(*2*) The said declaration shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate and the place where a sketch plan of the land, which shall be prepared on a scale not smaller than six inches to the mile and shall distinguish the boundaries referred to in section 7, may be inspected; and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the said declaration to be given at convenient places in the locality.

(*3*) The said declaration shall be conclusive proof that it is necessary to keep the land free from buildings and other obstructions.

Power to do preliminary acts after publication of notice under section 3, sub-section (2).

4. It shall be lawful for such officer as the Local Government may, by general or special order, authorize in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen, at any time after publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (*2*), to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality, to dig or bore into the sub-soil, to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether any and, if so, what restrictions should be imposed on the use and enjoyment of the land, to set out the boundaries of the land upon the use and enjoyment of which restrictions are to be imposed, or of any part of such land, to mark such levels boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days, notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage.

5. The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector or other chief revenue-officer of the district, and such decision shall be final.

Further powers exerciseable after publication of notice under section 3, sub-section (2).

6. (*1*) Whenever a declaration has been made and public notice thereof has been given under section 3, it shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) to (*4*), be lawful for such officer as the Local Government may, by general or special order, authorize in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen, to enter and demolish any buildings or other constructions on the surface, to cut down or grub up all or any of the trees, to remove or alter all or any of the banks, fences, hedges and ditches, to make underground and other drains, to fill up all excavations, and demolish all buildings and other constructions below the surface, and generally to level and clear the said land and do all such acts for levelling and clearing the same as he may deem necessary or proper, but in such manner nevertheless that evidence of the boundaries of the lands held by different owners may be preserved.

(*2*) The powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) shall not be exercised,—

(*a*) save as otherwise provided by sub-section (*3*), before the making of the award hereinafter referred to in section 12, nor

(*b*) save as otherwise provided by sub-section (*4*), after the expiration of six months from the making of the said award, or any shorter period on the expiration of which the officer exercising such powers gives notice to the Collector that there will be no further exercise of them.

(*3*) In case of emergency, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that all or any

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(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 7-8.)

powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) may be exercised at any time within six months after the publication of the notice referred to in section 3, sub-section (*2*), and such powers may be exercised accordingly and the said notification shall be conclusive proof of emergency.

(*4*) Nothing in sub-section (*2*) shall be deemed to preclude any such officer or his servants or workmen from exercising at any time the said powers for the purpose of removing, wholly or in part, any building or other obstruction maintained, created, added to, altered, planted, stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated in contravention of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder or of any condition prescribed in accordance therewith.

Restrictions.

7. From and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (*2*), such of the following restrictions as the Local Government may in its discretion declare therein shall attach with reference to such land, namely :—

(*a*) Within an outer boundary which, except so far as is otherwise provided in section 39, sub-section (*4*), may extend to a distance of two thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work,—

(*i*) no variation shall be made in the ground-level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, and on such conditions as he may prescribe;

(*ii*) no wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the District and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road-ballast, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road-ballast, manure or agricultural produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer;

(*iii*) no surveying operation shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf, in the case of land under the control of military authority, by the Commanding Officer and, in other cases, by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer; and

(*iv*) where any building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (*i*) of this sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

(*b*) Within a second boundary which may extend to a distance of one thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in clause (*a*) shall apply with the following additional limitations, namely :—

(*i*) no building, wall, bank or other construction of permanent materials above the ground shall be maintained or erected :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as he may prescribe, huts, fences and other constructions of wood or other materials, easily destroyed or removed, may be maintained, erected, added to or altered :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to destroy or remove such huts, fences or other constructions, without compensation, upon an order in writing signed by the General Officer Commanding the District; and

(*ii*) live hedges, rows or clumps of trees or orchards shall not be maintained, planted, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as he may prescribe.

(*c*) Within a third boundary which may extend to a distance of five hundred yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall apply with the following additional limitation, namely :—

no building or other construction on the surface, and no excavation, building or other construction below the surface, shall be maintained or erected :

Provided that, with the written approval of the Commanding Officer and on such conditions as he may prescribe, open railings and dry brush-wood fences may be exempted from this prohibition.

Land to be marked out, measured, registered and planned.

8. As soon as may be, after the publication of the declaration aforesaid, the Collector shall cause the land to be marked out and measured, and shall also prepare a register and a detailed plan, which shall be on a scale

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(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 9-13.)

not smaller than six inches to the mile, showing accurately every building, tree and other obstruction.

Notice to persons interested.

9. (*1*) At any time before the expiration of—

(*a*) the period of eighteen months from the publication of the declaration referred to in section 3, or

(*b*) such other period not exceeding three years from the said publication as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct in this behalf,

the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land, stating the effect of the said declaration and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land affected by anything done or ordered in pursuance of such declaration may be made to him:

Provided that, where anything has been done in exercise of the powers conferred, in case of emergency, by section 6, sub-section (*3*), the notice prescribed by this section shall be given as soon as may be thereafter.

(*2*) Such notice shall state the particulars of any damage ordered to be done or, in the case referred to in section 6, sub-section (*3*), done in exercise of any of the powers conferred by the said section, and the particulars of any restrictions attaching to the land under section 7, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for damage to such interests and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section 8. The Collector may in any case require such statement to be made in writing and signed by the party or his agent.

(*3*) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue-district in which the land is situate.

(*4*) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post in a letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address, or place of business.

Power to require and enforce the making of statements as to names and interests.

10. The Collector may also require any such person to make or deliver to him, at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition), a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement.

Application of certain sections of the Indian Penal Code.

11. Every person required to make or deliver a statement under section 9 or section 10 shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Inquiry and award by Collector.

12. On the day fixed under section 9, or on any other day to which the inquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to inquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under the said section to the measurements made under section 8, and into the decrease in the value of the land, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, and shall make an award under his hand of—

(*a*) the true area of the land and the nature of the obstructions from which the land is to be kept free;

(*b*) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for any damage caused or to be caused under section 6 and for any restrictions imposed under section 7; and

(*c*) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom or of whose claims he has information, whether they have respectively appeared before him or not.

Award of Collector when to be final.

13. (*1*) Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area of the land, the nature of the said obstructions from which the land is to be kept free, the damage caused or to be caused under section 6, the value of the rights restricted under section 7, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

(*2*) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested

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(Part II.—Imposition of Restrictions.—Sections 14-17. Part III.—Reference to Court and Procedure thereon.—Sections 18-22.)

as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.

Adjournment of inquiry.

14. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the inquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

15. For the purpose of inquiries under this Act the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested or any of them, and to compel the production of documents, by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

Matters to be considered and neglected.

16. In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall be guided by the provisions contained in sections 23 and 24.

Supplementary proceedings.

17. Whenever the officer exercising powers conferred by section 6 considers it necessary that anything in respect of which any person is or may be entitled to compensation but of which no notice has been given or compensation awarded, under sections 9 and 12, respectively, should be done in pursuance of the said powers, the Collector shall cause supplementary notice to be given, as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed by section 9 and subject to the limit of time imposed by sub-section (*1*) of that section, and the provisions of sections 10 to 16 shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to any further inquiry and award which may be held or made in consequence of such supplementary notice.

PART III.

REFERENCE TO COURT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Reference to Court.

18. (*1*) Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the persons to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested:

Provided that every such application shall be made,—

(*a*) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(*b*) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 13, sub-section (*2*), or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.

(*2*) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken.

Collector's statement to the Court.

19. (*1*) In making the reference the Collector shall state, for the information of the Court, in writing under his hand,—

(*a*) the situation and extent of the land with particulars of any damage caused under section 6 or of restrictions imposed under section 7;

(*b*) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;

(*c*) the amount of compensation awarded under section 12; and,

(*d*) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(*2*) To the said statement shall be attached a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or delivered by, the parties interested respectively.

Service of notice.

20. The Court shall thereupon cause a notice specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely:—

(*a*) the applicant;

(*b*) all persons interested in the objection, except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded; and,

(*c*) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land, the nature of the obstructions or the amount of the compensation, the Collector.

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

21. The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.

Proceedings to be in open Court.

22. Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practise in any Civil Court in the Province shall be entitled to appear, plead and act, as the case may be, in such proceeding.

The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.

(Part III.—Reference to Court and Procedure thereon.—Section 23-28. Part IV.—Apportionment of Compensation.—Section 29.)

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

23. (*1*) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for damage caused, or to be caused, or for restrictions imposed under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—

(*a*) the actual decrease in market-value of the land owing to the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 3 and any damage caused or to be caused under section 6;

(*b*) the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the removal of any standing crops in the exercise of any power conferred by section 6;

(*c*) the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, by reason of ceasing to be able to use such land conjointly with his other land;

(*d*) the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested by anything done or ordered under sections 6 and 7 injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and,

(*e*) if, in consequence of the imposition of restrictions, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change.

(*2*) In addition to the amount representing the actual decrease in the market-value of the land as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a further sum of fifteen per centum on such amount.

Matters not to be considered in determining compensation.

24. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for damage caused, or to be caused, or for restrictions imposed under this Act, the Court shall not take into consideration—

(*a*) the degree of urgency which has led to the damage or the imposition of restrictions;

(*b*) any disinclination of the person interested to submit to damage or restrictions;

(*c*) any damage sustained by him, which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

(*d*) any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested, accruing or likely to accrue from anything done under this Act; or

(*e*) any outlay or improvements on, or disposal of, the land commenced, made or effected without the sanction of the Collector after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 3.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

25. (*1*) When the applicant has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice given under section 9, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section 12.

(*2*) When the applicant has refused to make such claim or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded by the Court shall in no case exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.

(*3*) When the applicant has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than, and may exceed, the amount awarded by the Collector.

Form of awards.

26. Every award under this Part shall be in writing signed by the Judge and shall specify the amount awarded under section 23, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

Costs.

27. (*1*) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportion they are to be paid.

(*2*) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the costs shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Court is of opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

28. If the sum which, in the opinion of the Court, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the Court may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of his award to the date of payment of such excess into Court.

PART IV.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION.

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

29. Where there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.

(Part IV.—Apportionment of Compensation.—Section 30. Part V.—Payment.—Sections 31-34.)

Dispute as to apportionment.

30. When the amount of compensation has been settled under section 12, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the Collector may refer such dispute to the decision of the Court.

PART V.

PAYMENT.

Payment of compensation or deposit of same in Court.

31. (*1*) On making an award under section 12, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them unless prevented by some one or more of the contingencies mentioned in sub-section (*2*).

(*2*) If they do not consent to receive it, or if there is no person competent to alienate the land, or if there is any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section 18 would be submitted:

Provided, first, that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided, secondly, that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section 18:

Provided, thirdly, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Collector may, with the sanction of the Local Government, instead of awarding a money-compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, or by the remission of land-revenue on the same or on other lands held under the same title, or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned.

(*4*) Nothing in sub-section (*3*) shall be construed to interfere with or limit the power of the Collector to enter into any arrangement with any person interested in the land and competent to contract in respect thereof.

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to persons incompetent to alienate.

32. (*1*) If any money is deposited in Court under section 31, sub-section (*2*), and it appears that the land in respect of which the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Court shall order the money to be invested—

(*a*) in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money was deposited is held, or,

(*b*) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government or other approved securities as it thinks fit;

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same are applied—

(*i*) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid; or

(*ii*) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(*2*) In all cases of moneys deposited to which this section applies, the Court shall order the cost of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charges and expenses incident thereto, to be paid by the Collector, namely:—

(*a*) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(*b*) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities in which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of Court of the principal of such moneys and the costs of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

33. If any money is deposited in Court under this Act for any cause other than that mentioned in section 32, the Court may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it thinks fit, and may direct the interest or other proceeds of any such investment to be accumulated and paid in such manner as will, in its opinion, give the parties interested therein the same benefit therefrom as they might have had from the land in respect of which such money was deposited or as near thereto as may be.

Payment of interest.

34. When the amount of any compensation awarded under this Act is not paid or deposited within fifteen days of making the award, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the

The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.
(Part VI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 35-39.)

rate of six per centum per annum from the date of the award until it is so paid or deposited.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notices.

35. (*1*) Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice under section 3, sub-section (*2*), by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by or by order of the Collector or the Judge.

(*2*) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(*3*) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult male member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house and also in some conspicuous part of the land upon which restrictions are to be imposed:

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge so directs, a notice may be sent by post in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address or place of business and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.

Penalties.

36. Whoever wilfully—

(*a*) obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorized by section 4, section 6 or section 8, or

(*b*) destroys, damages, alters or otherwise interferes with the ground-level or any work done under section 6, or

(*c*) contravenes any of the provisions of section 7 or any condition prescribed thereunder,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence; and any expenses incurred in removing the effects of his offence may be recovered from him in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force for the recovery of fines.

Magistrate to enforce the terms of the Act.

37. If the Collector or officer authorized under section 6 is opposed or impeded in doing anything directed or permitted by this Act, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce compliance, and, if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon) to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall enforce compliance.

Completion of imposition of restrictions not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

38. (*1*) The Local Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the imposition of any declared restrictions before any of the measures authorized by section 6 have been taken.

(*2*) Whenever the Local Government withdraws the imposition of any declared restrictions, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said restrictions.

(*3*) The provisions of Part III shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.

Demolition of part of house or building and imposition of restrictions on part of land.

39. (*1*) The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of demolishing or acquiring the right to demolish a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be demolished or that the right to demolish the whole of it shall be acquired:

Provided that the owner may at any time before the Collector has made his award under section 12, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be demolished, or that the right to demolish the whole of it shall be acquired:

Provided, also, that, if any question shall arise as to whether any building or other construction proposed to be demolished under this Act does or does not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and such building or other construction shall not be demolished until after the question has been determined.

In deciding on such a reference the Court shall have regard to the question whether the building or other construction proposed to be demolished is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house, manufactory or building.

(*2*) If, in the case of any claim of the kind referred to in section 23, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), by a person interested, on account of ceasing to be able to use the land, upon the use and enjoyment of which restrictions are to be imposed, conjointly with his other land, the Local Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the

The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.

(Part VI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 40-44.)

imposition of restrictions upon the whole of the land of which the land upon the use and enjoyment of which it was first sought to impose restrictions forms a part.

(*3*) In the case provided for by sub-section (*2*) no fresh declaration or other proceeding under sections 3 to 10 shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 12.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, clause (*a*), any land, upon the use and enjoyment of which restrictions are imposed under this section may be included in the outer boundary, even though its distance from the crest of the outer parapet of the work exceeds two thousand yards.

Exemption from stamp-duty and fees.

40. No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp-duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

41. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to proceedings before Court.

42. Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all proceedings before the Court under this Act. XIV of 1882.

Appeals in proceedings before Court.

43. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court in any proceeding under this Act. XIV of 1882.

Power to make rules.

44. (*1*) The Governor General in Council and the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

(*2*) The power to make rules under sub-section (*1*) shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*3*) All rules made under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1903.

An Act to extend to all High Courts the power to grant Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration having effect throughout British India, and to confer upon District Judges the power to grant such probates in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend to all High Courts the power to grant probates of wills and letters of administration having effect throughout British India, and to confer upon District Judges the power to grant such probates in certain cases; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Probate and Administration Act, 1903.

The Indian Succession Act, 1865.

X of 1865.

Amendment of sections 187, 242, 242A, 244, 246 and 250, Act X, 1865.

2. In the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*1*) In section 187, for the words "within the Province" the words "in British India," and for the words "under the one hundred and eightieth section" the words "with the will, or with a copy of an authenticated copy of the will, annexed," shall respectively be substituted.

(*2*) To section 242 the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted—

(*a*) by a High Court or

(*b*) by a District Judge, where the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode situate within the jurisdiction of such Judge, and such Judge certifies that the value of the property and estate affected beyond the limits of the Province does not exceed ten thousand rupees,

shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

(*3*) After the said proviso the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Transmission to High Courts of certificate of grants under proviso to section 242.

"242A. (*1*) Where probate or letters of administration has or have been granted by a High Court or District Judge with the effect referred to in the proviso to section 242, the High Court or District Judge shall send a certificate thereof to the following Courts, namely:—

(*a*) when the grant has been made by a High Court, to each of the other High Courts,

(*b*) when the grant has been made by a District Judge, to the High Court to which such District Judge is subordinate and to each of the other High Courts.

(*2*) Every certificate referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be to the following effect, namely:—

'I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of , the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of , deceased, to *E. F.* of and G. H. of and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;'

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

(*3*) Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner, as hereinafter provided in sections 244 and 246, to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the Court required to send the certificate referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall send a copy thereof to such District Judge, and such copy shall be filed by the District Judge receiving the same."

(*4*) To sections 244 and 246, respectively, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another Province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each Province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate."

(5) After section 246 the following section shall be inserted, *viz.* :—

"246A. (1) Every person applying to any of the Courts mentioned in the proviso to section 242 for probate of a will or letter of administration of an estate intended to have effect throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by section 244 and section 246 of this Act, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

Addition to statement in petition, etc., probate or letters of administration in certain cases.

or, where any such application has been made, the Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

(2) The Court to which any such application is made under the proviso to section 242, may, if it thinks fit, reject the same."

(6) To section 250 the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the District Judge issuing the same shall cause a copy of the citation to be sent to such other District Judge, who shall publish the same in the same manner as if it were a citation issued by himself and shall certify such publication to the District Judge who issued the citation."

(7) After section 277 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*277A.* In all cases where a grant has been made of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or administrator shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased all his moveable or immoveable property situate in British India,

Inventory to include property in any part of British India in certain cases.

and the value of such property situate in each Province shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India."

The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

V. of 1881.

3. In the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

Amendment of sections 59, 60, 62, 64 and 69, Act V, 1881.

(1) In section 59, for the proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that probates and letters of administration granted—

(a) by a High Court or

(b) by a District Judge, where the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode situate within the jurisdiction of such Judge, and such Judge certifies that the value of the property affected beyond the limits of the Province does not exceed ten thousand rupees,

shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India."

(2) For section 60 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"60. (1) Where probate or letters of administration has or have been granted by a Court with the effect referred to in the proviso to section 59, the High Court or District Judge shall send a certificate thereof to the following Courts, namely:—

Transmission to High Courts of certificates of grants under proviso to section 59.

(a) when the grant has been made by a High Court, to each of the other High Courts,

(b) when the grant has been made by a District Judge, to the High Court to which such District Judge is subordinate and to each of the other High Courts.

(2) Every certificate referred to in subsection (1) shall be to the following effect, namely:—

'I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of , deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;'

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

(3) Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner, as hereinafter provided in sections 62 and 64, to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the Court required to send the certificate referred to in sub-section (1) shall send a copy thereof to such District Judge, and such copy shall be filed by the District Judge receiving the same."

(3) To sections 62 and 64, respectively, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"When the application is to the District Judge and any portion of the assets likely to come to the petitioner's hands is situate in another Province, the petition shall further state the amount of such assets in each Province and the District Judges within whose jurisdiction such assets are situate."

(4) To section 69 the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"Where any portion of the assets has been stated by the petitioner to be situate within the jurisdiction of a District Judge in another Province, the District Judge issuing the same shall cause a copy of the citation to be sent to such other District Judge, who shall publish the same in the same manner as if it were a citation issued by himself and shall certify such publication to the District Judge who issued the citation.

Repeals.

4. The Probate and Administration Act, 1875, sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1877, are hereby repealed.

Repeals.

XIII of 1875.

II of 1877.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IX OF 1903.

An Act to provide for the levy of customs-duty on Indian tea exported from British India, and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended for the promotion of the interests of the tea industry in India by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf;

and whereas for this purpose it is expedient to levy customs-duty on tea produced in India and exported from British India, and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; *(VIII of 1894.)*

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India except Aden.

Definitions. 2. In this Act,—

(*a*) "Collector" means, in reference to tea exported by sea, a Customs-collector as defined in clause (*c*) of section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and, in reference to tea passing out of British India by land, the Collector of the district; *(VIII of 1878.)*

(*b*) "tea cess" means the customs-duty imposed by section 3 of this Act and by section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by this Act; and *(VIII of 1894.)*

(*c*) "Tea Cess Committee" means the Committee constituted under section 4.

Imposition of duty on exports of Indian tea. 3. On and from the first day of April, 1903, a customs-duty shall be levied and collected on all tea produced in India and exported from any customs-port to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden at the rate of one-quarter of a pie per pound, or at such lower rate as the Governor General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Tea Cess Committee, prescribe by notification in the Gazette of India.

Constitution of Tea Cess Committee. 4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall constitute a Committee to receive and expend the proceeds of the tea cess.

(*2*) The Committee shall in the first instance consist of twenty members, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the following bodies and authorities, namely :—

(*a*) three on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; and one on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce,

(*b*) seven on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta; and

(*c*) nine on the recommendation of such respective bodies or authorities interested in the production of tea in India, and established in British India as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf :

Provided that if, within the period prescribed in this behalf by rules made under this Act, any of the said bodies or authorities fails to make any recommendation, or to make the full number of recommendations which it is entitled to make, the Governor General in Council may appoint the required number of members of the Committee of his own motion without such recommendation.

(*3*) Whenever any member appointed either on the recommendation of any body or authority referred to in sub-section (*2*), or in default of such recommendation, dies, resigns, ceases to reside in British India or becomes incapable of acting as a member of the Committee, the Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, on the recommendation of such body or authority, or in default of such recommendation, appoint another person to be a member in his stead.

(*4*) No act done by the Tea Cess Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Committee.

Application of proceeds of tea cess. 5. (*1*) At the close of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Collector shall pay the proceeds of the tea cess after deducting the expenses of collection (if any), to the Tea Cess Committee.

(2) The said proceeds and any other moneys received by the Committee in this behalf shall be applied by the Committee towards meeting the cost of such measures as the Committee may consider it advisable to take for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption in India and elsewhere of teas produced in India.

Keeping and auditing of accounts.

6. (1) The Tea Cess Committee shall keep accounts of all money received and expended under section 5.

(2) Such accounts shall be examined and audited annually by auditors appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council; and such auditors may disallow any item which has, in their opinion, been expended out of any money so received otherwise than as directed by or under this Act.

(3) If any item is disallowed an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council whose decision shall be final.

Power to make rules.

7. (1) The Governor General in Council, after consulting the Tea Cess Committee and after previous publication, may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for,

(a) the nomination and appointment of members of the Committee, and the procedure of the Committee,

(b) the levy and payment of the cess and

(c) the form of accounts to be kept and the publication of an abstract of such accounts with the report of the auditors thereon.

(3) All such rules shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Amendment of Act VIII of 1894, section 5.

8. In section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for the words "shall be levied at the rates respectively prescribed in the second, third and fourth schedules on goods passing by land out of, and in the fifth schedule on goods passing by land into" the words "at such rates as may be prescribed by or under this Act or by or under any law for the time being in force relating to customs-duties on imports and exports, respectively, into and from ports, shall be levied on goods passing by land out of or into" shall be substituted. VIII of 1894.

Time during which sections 2 to 7 are to remain in force.

9. Sections 2 to 7 shall remain in force only until the thirty-first day of March, 1908:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Tea Cess Committee, declare, by notification in the Gazette of India, that the said sections shall continue in force for any further period specified in such notification.

Disposal of surplus proceeds of tea cess.

10. If any proceeds of the tea cess or any moneys so received as aforesaid remain unexpended when sections 2 to 7 cease to be in force, they shall vest in His Majesty.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1903.

An Act to provide for the erection and management of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is intended to erect at Calcutta a building as a Memorial of the Life and Reign of Her late Majesty VICTORIA of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Empress of India, and for this purpose large sums of money have been subscribed by the Princes and People of India;

And whereas at a meeting of Subscribers held in Calcutta certain persons were appointed a Provisional Executive Committee to take the custody of the said moneys;

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the erection, maintenance and management of the Memorial and for the appointment of a permanent body of Trustees;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Trustees.

2. (*1*) The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial (hereinafter called the Trustees) shall be the following, namely:—

(*a*) the Governor General of India,

(*b*) the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

(*c*) the Chief Justice of Bengal,

(*d*) two persons of high rank nominated by the Governor General to represent the Chiefs and Nobles of India,

(*e*) the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

(*f*) the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

(*g*) the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and

(*h*) such and so many persons as shall from time to time be nominated by the Trustees with the approval of the Governor General to represent the general body of Subscribers.

(*2*) The Trustees shall be a body corporate, with perpetual succession by the name of "The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial" and a common seal, and in that name shall sue and be sued, and shall have power to acquire and hold property, to enter into contracts, and to do all acts necessary for and consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(*3*) All acts done by a majority of those present and voting at a meeting of the Trustees shall be deemed to be acts of the Trustees.

(*4*) No act of the Trustees shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the body of the Trustees.

(*5*) In the case of *ex officio* Trustees the person for the time being performing the duties of any of the offices mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall act as a Trustee.

(*6*) The Trustees may appoint a person to act as their Secretary.

(*7*) Orders for the payment of money on behalf of the Trustees shall be deemed to be sufficiently authenticated if signed by two Trustees and countersigned by the Secretary.

Property vested in Trustees.

3. All sums of money now in the custody of the said Provisional Executive Committee and all other property, whether moveable or immoveable, which have been or may hereafter be given, bequeathed or otherwise transferred for the purposes of the said Memorial or acquired for the said purposes by the Trustees shall vest in the Trustees.

Officers and servants to be public servants.

4. All officers and servants employed by the Trustees shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code: XLV of 1860.

Provided that this section shall not apply to persons in the service of any contractor employed by the Trustees.

Rules.

5. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to

the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(*a*) for the manner in which Trustees, other than *ex officio* Trustees, shall be appointed, and for the periods of time for which such Trustees shall hold office;

(*b*) for the manner in which meetings of the Trustees shall be convened, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the procedure at such meetings;

(*c*) for the appointment of Committees of the Trustees, and the powers of expenditure and control which may be delegated to such Committees;

(*d*) for the erection, maintenance and management of the Memorial, the care and custody of the objects deposited therein, and the conditions under which the public shall have access thereto;

(*e*) for the form of accounts to be kept by the Trustees, and for the audit and publication of such accounts; and

(*f*) for the application to the officers and servants employed by the Trustees of the rules which apply to the civil servants of the Crown, or to any class of such civil servants.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March, 1903:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Appendix, and have now the honour to submit this our Preliminary Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

2. As in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), we have, for greater facility of reference, classified and numbered the "preliminary" portion as a Chapter.

Clause 1.—We have, in view of local opinion, altered the extent clause so as to render the Bill applicable *ex proprio vigore* to Sindh, where the present Code is in force in virtue of a notification under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), section 5.

Clause 2.—The special provisions regulating the attachment of "growing crops" will be ineffectual if they do not cover the same crops after they have been cut or gathered. We propose, therefore, to employ the compendious expression "agricultural produce" which we would define on the lines of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), section 121, clause (*b*).

The wording of the definition of "agriculturist" has been slightly altered to meet criticisms to the effect that the corresponding passage in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), would, if strictly construed, include for the time being a person occasionally earning the whole or the greater part of his livelihood by agriculture. An *explanation* has been added for the purpose of removing any doubt on the question whether the expression "agriculture" includes market-gardening to which we consider the principle underlying the proposed provision to be equally applicable.

We have considerably modified the definition of "cause of action". The substitution of "all the facts" for "every fact" is intended to give effect to the principle that the

term relates to an *aggregate* of facts constituting the right and its infraction. For the words "the plaintiff" the words "a party" have been substituted to meet the case, for example, of set-off or counter-claim. We have replaced the word "traversed" by the words "not admitted," inasmuch as certain facts, such as those supporting a claim to be decreed *ex parte*, have to be established as substantive propositions, even though they are not traversed by the opposite party. We have restricted the term "order" by adding the words "capable of execution" to avoid the inclusion of orders of a purely incidental and interlocutory character. We have omitted the words "has no relation to the defence nor", which, though appropriate in the course of a decision [*per* Lord Watson, *Mussummat Chand Kour* v. *Partab Singh* (1888), L. R. 15 I. A. 156, at p. 157], appear to us to be too general for use in a Code.

Into the definition of "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" we have introduced some verbal alterations for closer conformity with the terms of the Proclamation of the 22nd March, 1902, and the United Provinces (Designation) Act, 1902 (VII of 1902). In sub-head (*ii*) we have, with reference to the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), section 3, clause (*41*), slightly departed from the wording of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), section 2, clause (*8*).

We have shortened and lightened the definition of "decree" by omitting certain items which, though embodied in the Bill as exemplars, are founded upon cases not likely to prove of general utility in practice. In some cases, moreover, we have found it more convenient to provide in other clauses for giving the force of a decree to the decisions thereunder. It will be observed that we have omitted the words restricting "decree" to adjudications "upon the merits," because they might be held to exclude final decisions given wholly upon questions of law. We have considered it expedient to include in the definition an express reference to "preliminary decree", which is an expression somewhat frequently employed in the course of this Bill. In the various sub-heads retained by us we have substituted the word "decision" for the word "order" to avoid a verbal inconsistency occurring in the present Code with the definition reproduced by us in paragraph (*t*). In sub-head (*i*) we have affirmed the broad principle that the return of a plaint should never, and the rejection of a plaint should always, be appealable as a decree. In sub-head (*ii*) we have added words to restrict frivolous appeals in incidental matters, such as adjournments in execution-proceedings. In sub-head (*v*), as in clause 366 there cited, we propose to act upon the view that abatement results from operation of law and does not depend upon the issue of an order. We have slightly modified the language of sub-head (*xi*) because it has been pointed out that there are "references" in section 588 to matters other than orders from which an appeal is given thereunder.

The distinction between decrees according as they are final or preliminary has necessitated the substitution of the words "final and conclusive", of which we have proposed a definition, for the word "final" wherever it occurs in this sense in the present Code.

Words have been added to the definition of "sign" for greater conformity with the terms of the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 3, clause 52.

As it is proposed to restrict the expression "suit" to proceedings in Civil Courts commenced by plaints [compare, *Venkata Chandrappa Nayanivaru* v. *Venkatarama Reddi* (1898), I. L. R. 22 Mad. 256], the insertion of a definition to this effect has been considered desirable.

In the original Bill it was sought, by the substitution of the expression "female," to obviate the straining of language by which, in some cases, girls of twelve years of age have been brought [*In the matter of Mainath Singh* v. *Mussamut Moorta Kooer* (1875), 24 W. R. 375] within the purview of the term "woman". As objections have been raised to the substituted expression, it is proposed to revert to the term "woman" but to add a definition on the lines of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), section 10.

Clause 3.—As the subordination of Courts is not strictly a matter of definition, we have removed the existing provision on the subject from clause 2 and propose to convert it into an independent clause.

Clauses 4 to 7.—In the replies from Local Governments to a special reference on the subject, a unanimous opinion was expressed to the effect that the cumbrous provisions of clauses 4 (*1*), 6 (*1*) and 7 should be replaced by a simpler and more comprehensive saving on the lines of that contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), section 1, sub-section (*2*). The necessity for preserving the substance of clause 7 has involved some addition to the First Schedule, which has been redrafted at the desire of the Government of Bombay.

The revenue laws of several Provinces contain special provisions for the more speedy recovery of agricultural rent to which indeed the produce of the land is, in several instances, declared to be hypothecated. The more general terms of the saving clause, as now proposed by us, would, we think, suffice to save such rights and remedies. At the same time, for the sake of greater clearness, we have inserted an express saving which is likely to save mistakes in practice. This enables us to dispense with the proviso originally appended to clause 269B. The purview of clause 4, sub-clause (*2*), which now appears as clause 4, has been expanded by us to cover the case of Civil Judges in the Central Provinces. These officers, who are not District Judges under the local enactment, exercise a concurrent civil jurisdiction with regard to which the Government should have the same power as in the case of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

In view of the proposals to remove certain matters from the pecuniary limitations imposed upon the jurisdiction of the Courts, we have somewhat amplified the references in clause 6, sub-clause (*2*), now appearing as clause 6, to cases excepted. On the other

hand, the reference to clause 111 has been omitted because, as we have noted upon the provision in question, we propose, in preference to extension of jurisdiction, to require transfer of cases involving a set-off or counter-claim in respect of which the Court is not competent to grant relief.

Clause 8.—We have added words represented to us as necessary for the purpose of meeting the case of judicial officers invested with the powers given by law to Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

PART II.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

Clause 11.—*Explanation II* has been added to give effect to a decision [*Kishori Mohun Roy Chowdhry* v. *Chunder Nath Pal* (1887), I. L. R. 14 Cal. 644].

Clause 12.—We have substituted the word "stay" for the words "not try" to explain more clearly the action to be taken by the Court; and the words "for the same relief" have been omitted because the application of the provision should depend not upon the mere prayer of the parties, but upon the matter in issue.

Clauses 13 to 14B.—It has been represented to us that clause 13 as originally drafted in the Bill is not unlikely to prove too elaborate for some of the subordinate Courts of this country. We have accordingly simplified the arrangement by first stating so much of the rule of *res judicata* as lends itself to general expression and have then enunciated, as separate propositions, the various conditions to which the rule is subject and which at present are inconveniently and inappropriately subjoined as *explanations*. We have, moreover, omitted the saving of remedies embodied as sub-clause (2) of clause 13 of the Bill, because we consider that such a saving is necessarily implied and that no special provision, therefore, is required for the case-law [*Lalla Sheo Churn Lal* v. *Ramnandan Dobey* (1894), I. L. R. 22 Cal. 8; *Cursandas Natha* v. *Ladkavahu* (1895), I. L. R. 19 Bom. 571], which it was sought to settle by the sub-clause. The existing *explanation VI*, which in strictness is not an *explanation* at all but rather a substantive rule of evidence, has been relegated by us to a more convenient position at the end of the Chapter.

From clause 13 we have omitted the words "which has not been obtained by fraud or collusion" because the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), section 44, which it was intended to save, are confined to judgments proved by the adverse party, and we think that a provision relating to procedure is, of necessity, subject to the general law of evidence. We have avoided the expression "subsequent suit or proceeding" and have recast the sentence to render it clear [*Balkishan* v. *Kishan Lal* (1888), I. L. R. 11 All. 148; *Gururajammah* v. *Venkatakrishnama* (1901), I. L. R. 24 Mad. 350] that the date, not of institution but of decision, determines the application of the principle of *res judicata*.

As in the definition of a "decree", we have omitted the words "the merits of", which might be held to exclude the decision upon a point of limitation.

The words "and not collaterally, incidentally or inferentially", which add nothing to "directly and substantially," have been expunged; and the language has been much shortened by the use of the compendious expression "previously decided suit or other proceeding".

Explanation (*b*) appended to condition I aims at superseding in the sense of an Allahabad ruling [*Sri Gopal* v. *Pirthi Singh* (1897), I. L. R. 20 All. 110] a decision of the Calcutta High Court [*Woomesh Chandra Maitra* v. *Barada Das Maitra* (1900), I. L. R. 28 Cal. 17].

Sub-head (*i*) has been inserted in clause (*b*) of condition II to meet the cases in which, without the sanction referred to in clause 30, a litigant legally represents other persons, who are consequently bound by the decision. An instance will be found in the *explanation* appended to clause 368B.

An *explanation* has been added to condition IV with a view to setting at rest the doubts entertained with regard to the degree of exclusiveness attaching to the jurisdiction of Courts of Small Causes and of Criminal Courts.

By the *explanation* appended to condition V it is sought to set at rest the doubts on the question whether matter involved in a suit or other proceeding disposed of *ex parte* or notwithstanding default or on a compromise or award or upon evidence given upon oath by which the parties agree to abide, can be said to have been *heard* and finally decided for the purpose of rendering the doctrine of *res judicata* applicable.

With reference to clause 14, sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*d*), it has been represented to us as expedient that the language of the Code should direct attention to the necessity not merely for alleging fraud but for proving it.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE COURT OF INSTITUTION.

Clause 15.—We have omitted the reference to clause 578A and the words "properly exercised under this section" as likely to occasion difficulties of interpretation. We have avoided the term "process of accumulation" [*Shamrav Pandoji* v. *Niloji Ramaji* (1885), I. L. R. 10 Bom. 200] because it is not wide enough to cover other changes such

as an increase in market-value and might, if specified, be held to exclude them. On the other hand, we have, in paragraph (*b*), expressly declared that the increase in the value here referred to must be subsequent to the institution of a suit. We have added a paragraph rendering it clear that mesne profits do not oust the Court's jurisdiction merely because their addition to the value of a suit for recovery of possession is in excess of the pecuniary limits of such jurisdiction.

Clause 16.—Now that growing crops are to be included in the definition of "moveable property", paragraph (*f*) is no longer required, more especially because, as a matter of drafting, the ground is covered by paragraph (*a*).

Clause 16A.—We think that objections under sub-clause (*2*) should be taken at the earliest opportunity; and we have sought to exclude frivolous objections by parties not substantially prejudiced by the error.

Clause 17.—In paragraph (*b*) we have substituted the words "do not object to" for the words "acquiesce in" to give effect to a ruling [*Viraragava* v. *Krishnasami* (1882), I. L. R. 6 Mad. 349] and have provided that objections to this provision must be taken at the earliest opportunity and in any case before the issues are settled.

With reference to paragraph (*c*) we have given effect to strong representations that the necessity for obtaining the leave of the Court serves no useful purpose, while it affords opportunities for obstruction and delay. In view of the definition of "cause of action", we have omitted references to "claims".

Explanation III, as it stood in the Bill, has been omitted by us as no longer required in view of the re-draft, but in spite of the doubts expressed by the High Court of Madras [*Murugesa Chetti* v. *Annamalai Chetti* (1899), I. L. R. 23 Mad. 458, at p. 466], we have considered it expedient to append an *explanation* in the sense of a Bombay ruling [*Rambhat* v. *Shankar Baswant* (1901), I. L. R. 25 Bom. 528] the effect of which has been reproduced in *illustration* (*c*).

Clauses 20 to 25.—To sub-clauses (*2*) and (*4*) of clause 20, as originally drafted, a general application has been given in our proposed clause 24A. The extended powers given by clause 25 enable us considerably to shorten clauses 20 to 23. Sub-clause (*1*) of clause 24 has been recast and amplified to provide for the case, not covered by the present section, of suits instituted in the Original Side of a High Court. While one High Court cannot well be empowered to bind another by a decision given under section 24 [compare, *Skinner* v. *Orde* (1879), I. L. R. 2 All. 241, at pp. 246-7], we think it only right that the parties to such a decision should be debarred from raising objections to it. Sub-clause (*1*) of clause 25 has been modified more particularly to cover suits and other proceedings transferred to a Court newly established. In sub-clause (*2*), we propose to authorize the High Court or District Court to declare that proceedings taken before transfer need not necessarily be taken afresh where no useful purpose would be served by repetition.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

We have omitted the sub-headings in this Chapter as unnecessary and inaccurate.

Clause 26.—For the word "hearing" we have substituted the word "trial" for greater conformity with Order XVI, rule 1, and have introduced a few verbal changes into the *illustrations*, of which (*c*) has more especially been criticized as expressed in language too technical for use in Indian practice.

The latter portion of sub-clause (*2*) has been transferred to a more convenient positionin clause 220, sub-clause (*1*).

Clause 27.—We have thought it convenient to insert a reference to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877), section 22, the provisions of which are apt to be overlooked.

Clause 28.—The words "in respect of the same matter" have been inserted to restore the substance of the existing section in spite of the terms of Order XVI, rule 4, because rule 5 of the Order is not reproduced in the Code.

We have added an *illustration* to give effect to a decision [*Serajul Huq Khan* v. *Dinabundhu Sen* (1902), 6 Cal. W. N. 300].

Clause 30.—For the word "parties" we have substituted the word "persons" as the more appropriate expression [*The Oriental Bank Corporation* v. *Gobind Lall Seal* (1883), I. L. R. 9 Cal. 604, at p. 606]. We think, however, that the words "or implied" should be omitted so as to give effect to an Allahabad dictum [*per* Stuart, C. J., *Hira Lal* v. *Bhairon* (1883), I. L. R. 5 All. 602, at p. 604] and thereby to supersede a Bengal decision [*Dhunput Singh* v. *Paresh Nath Singh* (1893), I. L. R. 21 Cal. 180], from which it would appear that the Court's permission may be inferred from its procedure.

We have added to this clause a sub-clause reproducing the substance of clause 32, sub-clause (*3*), which appears to us to be out of place in its present position.

Clause 31.—We have restated the rule contained in this provision. The correct principle, in our opinion, is that, if possible, the Court must adjudicate between the parties before it; but, where misjoinder or non-joinder is fatal to the right to sue [compare, *Ramsebuk* v. *Ramlall Koondoo* (1881), I. L. R. 6 Cal. 815; *Rajendronath Dutt* v. *Shaik Mahomed* (1881), L. R. 8 I. A. 135; *Ghulam Kadir Khan* v. *Mustakim Khan* (1895), I. L. R. 18 All. 109], we think that every reasonable opportunity

for remedying the defect, so far as may be, should be given before the plaint is rejected or the suit is dismissed.

Sub-clause (*3*) has been transferred by us to a more appropriate position in clause 44, sub-clause (*1*).

Clause 32.—We have recast sub-clause (*1*) which has been criticized as cumbrous. To paragraph (*b*) we have added a passage showing that, even where the Court acts of its own motion, the law of limitation will apply. This amendment will have the effect of superseding the view hitherto entertained in Bengal [*The Oriental Bank Corporation* v. *Charriol* (1886), I. L. R. 12 Cal. 642; *Grish Chunder Sasmal* v. *Dwarka Nath Dinda* (1897), I. L. R. 24 Cal. 640; *Fakera Pashan* v. *Bibi Azimunnissa* (1899), I. L. R. 27 Cal. 540].

So much of sub-clause (*2*) as relates to a "next friend" has been omitted by us as finding a more appropriate place in Chapter XXXII.

Sub-clause (*3*) has been omitted in view of the addition proposed to clause 30.

We have relaxed the stringency of sub-clause (*4*), which we have re-numbered (*3*), because notice is obviously an unnecessary formality where the party has been added on his own application.

We have slightly recast the wording of sub-clause (*6*), now sub-clause (*5*), to give more precise effect to the underlying decision [*Imam-ud-din* v. *Liladhar* (1892), I. L. R. 14 All. 524].

Clause 34.—We have somewhat shortened the prolix language of the Code.

Clause 36.—For the word "appeal" we have substituted the words "other proceeding" as more exhaustive, and after the word "rule" we have omitted the words "of law" as not required.

Clause 37.—In paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-clause (*1*) the words "general" and "special" have been omitted as unduly restrictive.

In sub-clause (*2*) a verbal alteration has been necessitated by the inclusion of the former Chief Commissionership of Oudh in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces.

Clause 39.—In sub-clause (*2*) we have, to obviate hardship to legal practitioners, provided for the termination of an appointment by the resignation of the pleader. It has been represented to us as a common practice to enter the names of numerous pleaders in the appointment but to fee only one of them at the actual hearing.

We have amplified sub-clause (*3*) to give effect to what we understand to be substantially the practice of some of the Courts added by us to this provision.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

Clause 43.—We are of opinion that this clause should cover recurrent causes of action which, as in the case of mesne profits, do not arise out of contract. We have slightly shortened the concluding passage of sub-clause (*1*), with which we have amalgamated sub-clause (*2*) for greater accuracy, because we think that a plaintiff is entitled to relinquish a portion of his claim, irrespective of the question whether his object is to bring the suit within jurisdiction. We have slightly altered the provisions of this clause with a view to representing more exactly the underlying decision [*Musaheb Zaman Khan* v. *Inayat-ul-lah* (1892), I. L. R. 14 All. 513], and we have amplified the *illustration* to state more fully the principle formulated in the concluding portion of sub-clause (*1*).

Clauses 44 to 47.—We have attempted to arrange clauses 44 to 46 of the Bill in what we conceive to be a more logical order. The principle on which we have proceeded is that joinder of claims should generally be permissible, subject to the power of the Court, as defined in clause 46, to order separate trials.

Clause 44, sub-clause (*1*), which reproduces clause 31, sub-clause (*3*), we have sought to explain by an *illustration* showing that we do not desire to give effect to the interpretation of the law adopted at Allahabad [*Rahim Baksh* v. *Amiran Bibi* (1896), I. L. R. 18 All. 219; following, *Salima Bibi* v. *Sheikh Muhammad* (1895), I. L. R. 18 All. 131].

We have amalgamated, in clause 46, sub-clause (*1*), the substance of the somewhat prolix provisions of clause 45, sub-clause (*2*), and clause 46, sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*).

Clause 47A.—The reasons for requiring objections on the ground of non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties to be taken at the earliest opportunity apply with equal cogency to objections on the ground of misjoinder of claims.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Clause 48.—We have explicitly cast upon the person presenting the plaint the responsibility for the proper endorsement of his name, description and place of residence.

Clause 49.—This provision has been omitted because it is proposed to add to clause 645 a more generally expressed direction with respect to all pleadings.

Clause 50.—In sub-clause (*1*) we have relaxed the rigour of paragraph (*cc*), which we have re-lettered (*d*), to avoid some of the difficulties connected with any attempt to compel women and natives of this country to state their ages.

In paragraph (*d*), re-lettered (*e*), for the word "circumstances" the word "facts" has been substituted for greater conformity with the definition of "cause of action".

In paragraph (*e*), now (*f*), "prayer" has been substituted for "demand" as more in accordance with the practice of the Courts.

In paragraph (*g*), now (*h*), the words "where necessary" have been inserted to prevent any apparent inconsistency with the practice of High Courts on the Original Side in admitting plaints upon payment of a fixed fee and not of an *ad valorem* duty.

With reference to sub-clause (*2*) we think that damages are, for the present purpose, governed by the same principle as mesne profits.

We have re-cast sub-clause (*3*) to bring it into greater conformity with the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), section 21, sub-section (*a*).

We have omitted the *illustrations* on the ground that they are both inaccurate and useless to practitioners.

Clause 51.—We have omitted a superfluous reference to the special provisions relating to suits instituted in the name of partners.

Clause 52.—In view of proposed additions to clause 416 the reference to informations exhibited by the Advocate General is unnecessary.

Clauses 53 and 54.—We have collected, by a more convenient arrangement, the provisions relating, respectively, to the amendment and to the rejection of plaints.

Clause 54A.—We consider it expedient to give legislative recognition to the principle accepted in English practice that the Court is not only entitled but bound to exercise an inherent power of preventing any abuse of its procedure.

Clause 54AA.—We have not felt justified in giving effect to the Allahabad decision [*Jainti Prasad* v. *Bachu Singh* (1893), I. L. R. 15 All. 65] debarring the Court from prolonging, by action under this provision, the period ordinarily prescribed by the law of limitation. We have accordingly expunged so much of the clause as was based upon this ruling.

Clause 54B.—We have somewhat recast the wording of the Bill as the existing section 582A, upon which it was founded, does not describe the procedure with precision.

Clause 55.—We have directed attention to the duty of signature ordinarily imposed upon the Judge by existing practice.

Clause 57.—From sub-clause (*1*) we have omitted paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) as sufficiently covered by paragraph (*a*), from which we have omitted a passage represented to us as both inaccurate and superfluous.

We have added sub-clause (*3*) to give effect to a Bombay ruling [*Prabhakarbhat* v. *Vishwambhar Pandit* (1884), I. L. R. 8 Bom. 313, overruling *Jagjivandas Javherdas Seth* v. *Magdum Ali* (1883), I. L. R. 7 Bom. 487].

Clause 57A.—We have omitted this clause as sufficiently covered by clauses 622 and 582.

Clause 57B.—We have relaxed the terms of this provision, because the statement in numbered paragraphs now required by clause 50, sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*e*), cannot conveniently be reproduced in the form prescribed by the Third Schedule, No. 116.

Clause 58.—We have substituted "lists" for "memoranda," not merely for greater conformity with clause 59, sub-clause (*2*), and clause 138, sub-clause (*2*), but for the lightening of legal expenses by the elimination of what is in practice a useless labour. The substitution of the words "prayed for" for the word "required" follows a similar amendment in clause 50, sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*f*).

In sub-clause (*5*) we think that all the reasonable requirements of practice will be satisfied if the documents there referred to are certified to be correct by the plaintiff or his pleader instead of being verified in the manner provided for the verification of plaints.

Clause 62.—We have substituted "Judge" for "Court", because the duty of marking involves a personal act which cannot be performed by a Bench. We think, moreover, that the expression "attesting", which occurs in the existing Code, should be avoided in view of the technical meaning assigned to "attestation" in connection with documents.

Clause 63.—It has been represented that in the present Code the principle has been too rigorously enunciated, and we have, therefore, altered sub-clause (*1*) from the prohibitive to the permissive form. At the same time, we have omitted sub-clause (*2*) because, in view of this amendment, the provisions of clause 138, sub-clause (*5*), are sufficient.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Clause 66.—The existing section 67, reproduced in the Bill as sub-clause (*3*), has been criticized not merely as cumbrous and involved, but also as arbitrary in principle and as leading in practice to anomalous results. We have, at the representation, more especially, of the Governments of Burma and Madras, extended the scope of the section to cover modes of communication other than those by railway; and, in the case of journeys by public conveyance, we have substituted a time-limit for the present standard by mere distance. This will enable the Court to determine questions arising under this provision by the more convenient method of referring to a time-table.

Clause 69.—The *explanation* has been omitted as redundant.

Clause 70.—We have abridged this provision because, while the defendant should certainly produce all documents in his possession or power in so far as he relies on them in support of his case, it seems to us unreasonable to require him to produce any document merely because it may relate to the merits of the case for the plaintiff.

Clause 71.—The addition proposed by us is intended to prevent obstructive delay by the device of obtaining an adjournment for documents which the defendant could easily obtain and intends eventually to produce.

Clause 72.—The word "registered" has been omitted as already covered by the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 27.

Clause 78A.—We have transferred the existing section 167 to this Chapter, because we think that it should apply to the issue and service of summons in the case of a defendant as well as of a witness, to whom it will still extend by virtue of clause 166.

Clause 80.—We have brought this clause into closer conformity with clause 17, the principle of which is, in our opinion, equally applicable to the service of process. A similar alteration will be found inserted in clause 83. The words "if any" have been inserted, here as elsewhere in clause 81, between the words "person" and "identifying," because the Code should not render absolutely illegal the service of process without an identifier, where local experience justifies the High Court in issuing no directions for such a safeguard. We have slightly recast the proviso for purposes of greater accuracy.

Clause 85.—Sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), has been expanded in view of the inconvenience of limiting the power, here given, to personal presentation by the plaintiff himself.

Clause 87.—The language has been considerably shortened in view of the more general provision which we have inserted as clause 90AA.

Clause 89.—The word "sent" has been substituted for the word "forwarded" for greater conformity with the terms of the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 27.

Clause 90.—The language has been slightly modified to relieve the Court of the labour of personal signature. The *illustration* has been omitted, because we doubt whether diplomatic arrangements, which happen to be in force at the present moment, can appropriately be stereotyped in an enactment. The underlying difficulty of practice could, in our opinion, be more suitably met by the issue of instructions to subordinate Courts.

Clause 90A.—It has been deemed desirable, for greater clearness of procedure, to provide in the Code itself that process served under this clause shall be accompanied by a copy to be retained by the defendant.

Clause 90AA.—The duty to serve process transmitted for that purpose, and the admissibility in evidence of proceedings recorded thereon, have been given a more general application.

Clause 92B.—The language of sub-clause (*2*) has been harmonized somewhat more closely with the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 27.

We have substituted "not permitted" for "estopped" because the propriety of so technical an expression in this connection has been questioned.

In sub-clause (*3*) we have made additions extending the principle to proof of the agent's signature and at the same time preventing a possible misconception with regard to the admissibility of the evidence of an eye-witness.

Clause 93.—In sub-clause (*2*), for the word "levied" the word "paid" has been substituted to cast the duty here contemplated more directly upon the party.

Clause 95.—We have extended this provision to cover the postal receipts now given, as an additional safeguard, by the Post Office on payment of a fee.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Clause 96.—The language has been modified in this and similar clauses to remove the misapprehension that the Court is bound to hear the suit at a specific hour.

Clause 98.—The reference to adjournment has been omitted because this matter is sufficiently covered by the terms of clause 157. A similar alteration will be found in clause 104.

Clause 103.—References to the legal representative, and to the Court to which the business of the Court dismissing he suit has been transferred, have been inserted for closer conformity with clause 108.

Sub-clause (*2*) was originally inserted to remove doubts expressed in regard to the legal soundness of a decision [*Lalla Sheo Churn Lal* v. *Ramnandan Dobey* (1894), I. L. R. 22 Cal. 8] which has, however, been approved [*Cursandas Natha* v. *Ladkavahu* (1895), I. L. R. 19 Bom. 571, at p. 577; see also *Hanmantapa* v. *Jivubai* (1900), I. L. R. 24 Bom. 547, at p. 552]. We think that the matter may be left as settled by case-law and have omitted the sub-clause.

Clause 104.—We have inserted the words "in British India" after the word "agent" to prevent the recurrence of misconception with regard to the meaning of this provision.

Clause 107.—The reference to clause 436A, which seems to us somewhat out of place in this Chapter, has been omitted in view of the addition proposed by us to the clause in question.

Clause 108.—In order to supply an omission occasioning inconvenience in practice, sub-clause (*1*) has been expanded to meet the case of transfer of business to another Court.

The language of sub-clause (*2*) has been rendered slightly clearer, and sub-clause (*3*) has been omitted, inasmuch as the matter can be more appropriately treated in Chapter XX.

CHAPTER IX.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS, SET-OFF AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

This Chapter, the arrangement of which in the present Code presents some confusion, has been recast in a more logical sequence.

Clause 110.—In sub-clause (*3*) effect has been given to existing practice by provision for grounds of law in the written statement. It is thought that the requirements of section 63 can without impropriety be rendered applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to documents in the possession of the defendant, who is stated to have at present an undue advantage in this matter over the plaintiff.

Clause 113.—The penalty provided by the existing section for a defect in procedure appears to us to be unduly severe. We think that the defaulting party should be placed in no worse position than that occupied by him on failure to comply with any order to answer interrogatories or to give inspection.

Clause 111.—In sub-clause (*1*), it has been considered desirable to render it clear that a written statement pleading a set-off or counter-claim is subject to the law of limitation applicable to a plaint in a cross-suit. By an amendment of the Fourth Schedule, we propose to render the set-off or counter-claim liable to the same court-fees as a plaint. These changes are essential in view of the provisions suggested by us in sub-clause (*4*), which we have renumbered as sub-clause (*9*).

We would depart from English practice inasmuch as we have proposed to render the convenience of the Court the short and simple test of the question whether the defendant should or should not be allowed to avail himself of his set-off or counter-claim in respect of which the Court has jurisdiction. We think that the words "or ought to be allowed", as originally inserted in the Bill, would occasion much difficulty of construction.

With reference to sub-clauses (*3*) to (*7*), we consider it inexpedient, in view of the constitution of the Courts and the circumstances of litigation in this country, to adopt in its entirety the English practice originally reproduced in the Bill with regard to set-off or counter-claim involving matter beyond jurisdiction We have thought it preferable, more especially with the object of avoiding difficult questions of *res judicata*, to insist upon transfer to a competent Court, unless, of course, the defendant chooses to relinquish so much of the set-off or counter-claim as is beyond jurisdiction.

We have re-cast the proviso to sub-clause (*3*), now re-numbered (*8*), in order to give effect to the rulings [*Pringle* v. *Gloag* (1879), L. R. 10 C. D. 676; *Brijnath Dass* v. *Juggernath Dass* (1879), I. L. R. 4 Cal. 742] which suggested the corresponding passage in the Code but were not reproduced therein.

The effect of our proposals is to limit set-off and counter-claim to matters within the jurisdiction of the same High Court, and, even in their case, the Court must be of opinion that the trial of such set-off or counter-claim is convenient. In these circumstances, provision has to be made for cases in which the defendant is precluded from availing himself of his set-off or counter-claim upon which, however, he may have paid the court-fees required by the addition proposed by us in the Fourth Schedule. In such an event, we would apply the principle accepted by us in clause 57, sub-clause (*3*), and clause 543F, sub-clause (*3*), of requiring no further court-fee upon a plaint or memorandum of appeal returned to be presented to the proper Court.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

Clause 117.—Sub-clause (*1*) has been recast because the provisions as to admission and denial should apply equally to the plaint and to the written statement.

We would give express recognition in sub-clause (*2*) to the existing practice according to which the Judge authenticates the record of an admission or denial of parties by his signature.

Clause 120.—To remedy a defect disclosed by practice we have inserted a mention of persons accompanying the pleader such as are referred to in clause 118. We have further directed attention to the provisions of clause 66, sub-clause (*3*), which might otherwise be overlooked [*Maharajah Juggud Inder Bunwaree* v. *Soorjcoomar Chowdhree* (1863), Marsh. 627].

Sub-clause (*2*) has been relaxed on the lines of clause 136 for the reasons given under clause 113.

CHAPTER XI.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

Clause 124.—We have added sub-clause (*1*) because, in spite of the wording of the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict., c. 106), section 65, the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council is not very clearly covered by the procedure prescribed in the existing section.

Clause 126.—We have inserted this clause before clause 125 for the sake of more logical arrangement.

Clause 125A.—We propose to allow the Court to extend the period of seven days in order to meet possible cases of hardship.

Clause 128.—The rule should be that the party refusing should always bear the expense of proving the document unless the Court otherwise directs. We have accordingly omitted from sub-clause (*3*) the passage rendering such liability dependent upon the Court's opinion of the reasonableness of the admission. The alteration gives more precise effect to Order XXXII, rule 2.

Clause 131.—We have considered it expedient to limit the excessive generality of sub-clause (*1*), and have omitted sub-clause (*3*) because the necessity for the underlying decision [*Ram Dyal Saligram* v. *Nurhurry Balkrishna* (1894), I. L. R. 18 Bom. 368] seems to us to be obviated by sub-clause (*1*) as re-worded.

Clause 134B.—A reference to the second paragraph of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), section 162, which otherwise might be taken to be superseded, has been inserted.

Clause 136A.—It has been considered safer to invest next friends or guardians for the suit with express power to make affidavits under Chapter XI on behalf of minor parties or parties of unsound mind.

Clause 137.—Sub-clause (*3*) has been added to provide for certain cases in which, as a matter of practice, the obligation, impliedly assumed in the Code, to comply immediately with requests under this clause, would be productive of inconvenience and danger.

Clause 138.—We propose to give effect to a convenient practice by explicitly allowing the Court to fix a period later than the first hearing of the suit. For the sake of uniformity we have substituted the words "evidence in support of" for the words "essential to"; but, with reference to the decisions [*Minakshi* v. *Velu* (1885), I. L. R. 8 Mad 373; *Ranchod Haribhai* v. *The Secretary of State for India* (1897), I. L. R. 22 Bom. 583] underlying the words thus cancelled, we have added sub-clause (*5*).

Clause 142A.—This provision has been transferred to follow clause 138 for the sake of more logical arrangement.

In sub-clause (*2*) the word "persons" has been substituted for the word "parties", because persons other than parties are constantly required to produce documents. A similar amendment has been made in clause 144, sub-clause (*2*).

Clause 141.—Signature in full is usually unnecessary and, in the case of certain documents, actually impossible. We have, therefore, recognised existing practice by making provision for the initialling of endorsements. A similar amendment has been made in clause 142.

Clause 141A.—A saving of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891), seems to be required here as in clause 62, sub-clause (*1*). The opinions of officers consulted disclose a strong feeling in favour of extending the provisions of this clause to letter-books, without reference to which a business cannot, in many instances, be properly conducted. Here, as elsewhere, we have substituted a certificate for attestation.

Clause 144.—In sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), provision has been made for reviews which, for the present purpose, stand on the same footing as appeals. In practice it is understood that a person receiving back a document after delivery of a certified copy undertakes, as we propose to direct by our addition to the second proviso, to produce the original if so required.

From sub-clause (*2*) we have omitted the provisions about the receipt-book as details better suited for administrative instructions.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Clause 146.—The addition to the *explanation* is rendered necessary by the terms of clause 111 as redrawn.

Clause 148.—A reference to clauses 66 and 176, which are not unlikely to be overlooked, has been inserted.

It has been represented that the expression "hands", which occurs in the existing Code, is less familiar and less accurate than "possession".

Clause 149.—We think that issues should not be amended, added or struck out without hearing any objection which the parties or their pleaders may desire to advance.

For the purposes of this clause, moreover, the parties appear to us to stand on the same footing in the sense that the Court should not be authorized to convert a defence into a defence of a different and inconsistent character.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING.

Clause 155.—For the words "at once deliver judgment" the words "proceed to try and decide the suit forthwith" have been substituted to render it clear that the judgment must be based upon the materials before the Court.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Clause 156.—The language of the existing Code is inconvenient and inaccurate in treating the postponement of the hearing from one day to the next as not included in "adjournment".

Clause 157.—We have inserted a provision with reference to costs ordered to be paid before an adjourned hearing with a view to enabling the Court to deal with the device of obtaining an adjournment, not otherwise admissible, upon an undertaking, which is afterwards ignored with impunity, to pay the costs occasioned to the opposite party by such adjournment.

Clause 158.—The words "try and" have been inserted for conformity with clause 155 and for the reason noted thereunder.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Clause 159.—It has been represented to us that the procedure prescribed by the existing section has proved to be productive of inconvenience and delay, and is, therefore, no longer in accordance with actual practice, to which we have sought to give legislative recognition in our redraft.

We have omitted the third proviso which does not appear to us to be strictly necessary and has been misread as intended to confer an additional right of appeal.

Clause 165.—The reference to the law of evidence has been inserted to direct attention to the duty of the Court, more especially in cases of privilege.

Clause 165A.—For the word "named" the word "called" has been substituted to meet the device of entering the names of inconvenient persons in the lists of witnesses and then refusing to call them.

Clause 168.—The coercive provisions of this clause should be applicable to persons intentionally failing to cause documents to be produced even though their personal attendance is not required.

Clause 170A.—This clause has been omitted as unnecessary in view of the amplified provision proposed to be inserted as clause 178A.

Clause 170B.—We have expunged the reference to clause 283 because we propose to omit that provision and to abolish the remedy, there contemplated, by way of regular suit.

Clause 173.—In view of the possible necessity for recall we think that witnesses should be required, as a general rule, to attend at each hearing until the suit has been disposed of. It is a common practice involving no hardship for a witness desirous of departing earlier to obtain the express permission of the Court.

With reference to sub-clause (*2*), we think that payment into Court is insufficient, and that payment through the Court to the person concerned should be a condition precedent to action. On the other hand, to render the provision effective, we propose to permit detention in the civil prison in default of entering into recognizances.

Clause 174.—We have slightly modified the language for conformity with clause 173, sub-clause (*2*), as amended.

Clause 176.—The language of this clause has been modified to correspond with clause 66, sub-clause (*3*), paragraph (*b*).

Clause 177.—As in other cases of default, we have assimilated the penalty to that prescribed in clause 136, sub-clause (*1*).

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Clause 178B.—The language of sub-clause (*1*) has been slightly altered to render it clear that the principle of this provision is not affected by the mere circumstance of the admission by the defendant of one out of several prayers for relief.

Clause 179.—Sub-clause (*5*) seeks to give effect to what is understood to be the almost invariable practice outside the presidency-towns.

Clause 182.—We think it desirable to enact expressly that depositions should be read over in open Court. It is not sufficient to read them over, for example, in the course of miscellaneous business transacted in the Judge's office or retiring room. On the other hand, we have omitted the passage requiring the presence of the parties or their pleaders, since we are strongly of opinion that the validity of a deposition should not be vitiated by the departure of litigants or practitioners who, if they desire to object to the record, should remain in attendance. We have further made a slight alteration to cover the case of errors in depositions recorded in the vernacular which, in point of practice, are not usually corrected by the Judge himself. A similar alteration has been made in clause 192, sub-clause (*2*).

Clause 185.—The words "if required by any of the parties" have been inserted because, as a matter of fact, litigants are usually content with the English record.

Clause 185A.—We have rendered this provision permissive instead of leaving it imperative, because we think that the Judge should always have it in his power to direct, where necessary, a full record of the deposition in the manner prescribed by clause 182. In these circumstances, we see no necessity for retaining sub-clause (*2*). We have expunged the passage authorizing revocation or variance of directions because the matter is covered by the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 21, as expanded by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903).

Clause 187.—We have sought to obviate all discussion in respect of the importance of particular questions and to confirm once for all the principle that a Court has discharged its duty by noting the words "objected to".

Clause 189A.—In the interests of the despatch of public business, we consider it desirable, as in the case of clause 54A, to direct the attention of the Courts to their duty to control the proceedings before them and to exercise their inherent power of preventing its process from being abused.

Clause 191.—We have extended the provisions of this clause to evidence taken on issues referred under section 566, to which the principle appears to us to be equally applicable.

Clause 192.—The word "hereinbefore," which occurs in the existing Code, excludes the application of this provision to evidence taken on commission to which we think that it ought to extend.

Clause 193.—We have modified sub-clause (*1*) and expunged the whole of sub-clause (*2*) in order to confer upon the Court the widest powers of recall.

Clause 193A.—We think that this provision should be limited to analogous suits in the same Court, and we have omitted the second proviso as sufficiently covered by clause 203A.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Clause 198.—We have shortened the language of sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) of the original Bill and combined them in one sub-clause, more particularly in view of the general provisions of clause 645.

From sub-clause (*3*) we have omitted the proviso, which, notwithstanding the corresponding passage in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), section 366, sub-section (*4*), appears to us to be superfluous.

Clause 199.—We propose to prohibit in future the practice recognized in a local decision [*Raja Muhammad Mumtaz Ali* v. *Deo Narain* (Oudh Select Case No. 200)] of allowing a judgment to be written by a predecessor who has been relieved of his office.

Clause 199A.—We have abridged sub-clause (*1*) and omitted sub-clauses (*3*) and (*4*) in view of the opposition of some of the Chartered High Courts to the delivery by subordinate Courts of oral judgments, for which provision was made upon a strong representation received from the Government of Madras in 1896. The wording of the Bill will still enable the object then expressed by that Government to be effected to this extent, that the Judge will be able to dictate a decision to a shorthand-writer. It will, however, be necessary for the judgment so dictated to be transcribed and to be in every respect ready for signature before it is delivered.

Clause 202.—The words "and signed" have been inserted because delivery often directs attention to errors and omissions which can most conveniently be then and there corrected before the signature of the Judge is appended.

Clause 203A.—Some verbal alterations have been introduced for the sake of uniformity with clause 193A.

Clause 205.—We have limited sub-clause (*1*) to suits and other proceedings triable as suits to render it clear that a formal decree containing all the particulars prescribed by section 206 of the Code, now re-numbered as clause 205, sub-clause (*5*), need not be drawn up in the various proceedings which, while technically ending in "decrees", have really been declared so to end only for purposes of appeal. The reference to the language, in which the decree must be drawn up, has been omitted in view of the addition proposed to clause 645.

In sub-clause (*2*) we have added certain articles of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which appear to us to be required for the sake of completeness.

We have included clause 206 as sub-clause (*5*) of clause 205, since it plainly relates to one and the same subject. Paragraph (*d*) has, however, been omitted in view of local opposition because the ruling contemplated thereby [*Niamut Khan* v. *Phadu Buldia* (1880), I. L. R. 6 Cal. 319] is impliedly, though not expressly, superseded [*Run Bahadur Singh* v. *Lucho Koer* (1884), I. L. R. 11 Cal. 301]. In these circumstances we do not feel justified in retaining the paragraph which would have, it is said, the effect of greatly increasing the labour of the Court in the preparation of decrees.

Clause 206A.—To sub-clause (*2*) two provisos have been added, precluding amendment of a decree in so far as an appeal has been preferred against it or the decree has been executed. Where an appeal has been preferred, the appellate decree will, under clause 579A, supersede that of first instance; and inconvenience would arise if restitution had to be made of assets realized in execution and perhaps rateably distributed in satisfaction of another decree.

The language of sub-clause (*3*), which was criticized as slightly obscure, has been modified accordingly.

In sub-clause (*4*) we have attempted to settle the very disputed question of the appropriate remedy against an improper exercise of the powers conferred by the clause. We think that no appeal should lie from an order refusing to amend a decree, but where a decree would, if passed on the day of the amendment, have been open to appeal, an appeal should lie from it in so far as it has been amended. Our conclusion is in accordance with a Madras ruling [*Visvanathan Chetti* v. *Ramanathan Chetti* (1901), I. L. R. 24 Mad. 646].

Clause 207.—The language has been harmonized with that of clause 50, sub-clause (*3*), as amended.

Clause 210.—To sub-clause (*1*) we have appended a proviso giving effect to a ruling of the High Court of Bombay [*Ragho Govind Paranjpe* v. *Dipchand* (1879), I. L. R. 4 Bom. 96].

With reference to sub-clause (*2*) we are of opinion that it would be inconvenient to give the benefit of the power here conferred to a judgment-debtor who has taken the decree to appeal. We think, moreover, that an order once made under sub-clause (*2*) should not be cancelled or varied by the Court otherwise than with the consent of both parties.

Clause 211.—We have amalgamated clauses 211 and 212 as originally drafted in one provision.

Sub-clause (*3*) supersedes the view entertained at Calcutta [*Mon Mohun Sirkar* v. *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (1890), I. L. R. 17 Cal. 968] in the sense of that accepted at Madras [*Ramabhadra* v. *Jagannatha* (1890), I. L. R. 14 Mad. 328, at p. 333].

Sub-clause (*4*) seeks to regulate jurisdiction in accordance with the principle adopted at Calcutta [*Rameswar Mahton* v. *Dilu Mahton* (1894), I. L. R. 21 Cal. 550] on the lines of the amendment introduced into clause 15.

Clause 213.—The addition in sub-clause (*2*) of the words "or declared" is intended to cover declarations under Chapter XXI in addition to adjudications under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict, c. 21). As there are various systems of insolvency relief in force in British India, we have considered it expedient to state that the rules there referred to are those in force within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction and are not to be taken, as might otherwise be supposed, to be those contained in Chapter XXI.

Clause 214.—We have considerably altered the form of the existing section which has been criticized as wholly inadequate.

In sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), the power of the Appellate Court to specify another day [*Parshadi Lal* v. *Ram Dial* (1880), I. L. R. 2 All. 744; *Kodai Singh* v. *Jaisri Singh* (1889), I. L. R. 13 All. 376] has been recognized, and in sub-head (*i*) of the same paragraph the duty of executing and registering any necessary instrument [*Ramasami Pattar* v. *Chinnan Asari* (1901), I. L. R. 24 Mad. 449, at page 463], has been enjoined upon the defendant.

In sub-clause (*2*) provision has been made for the form of decrees in the case of claims decreed in favour of rival pre-emptors [*Kashi Nath* v. *Mukhta Prasad* (1884),

I. L. R. 6 All. 370; *Hulasi* v. *Sheo Prasad* (1884), I. L. R. 6 All. 455; *Ajaib Nath* v *Mathura Prasad* (1888), I. L. R. 11 All. 164].

Clause 215.—The preliminary decree passed in a suit for dissolution of partnership should always contain a declaration of the rights of the parties.

Clause 215B.—We have re-cast this clause for the sake of greater clearness and closer conformity with clause 265. We would mention that certain local enactments, by which jurisdiction to effect "imperfect partition" of revenue-paying land is reserved exclusively to the Revenue Courts, contemplate a procedure inconsistent with this clause. Such enactments, however, will be saved by the terms of clause 4.

Clause 216.—Sub-clause (*1*) has been modified in view of the amendment of clause 111. This alteration obviates the necessity for sub-clause (*3*), which has accordingly been omitted.

Clause 217.—The slight amendment introduced by us gives effect to what we understand to be an obviously necessary practice of the Courts.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF COSTS.

Clause 219.—Proceedings other than suits frequently terminate in orders not supported by a formal judgment as defined in clause 2, paragraph (*p*). We think that such orders should equally contain directions with respect to costs.

Clause 220.—We have prefixed to sub-clause (*1*) a saving of other provisions, such as, for example, clause 128, sub-clause (*2*).

The proviso to sub-clause (*2*), which we have somewhat amplified, should, we think, be declared, by an addition to clause 638, not to apply to a Chartered High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, because it conflicts with the rules of the High Court at Calcutta on the subject, and clause 206 has already been declared, for the same reason, to be inapplicable.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES AND ORDERS.

We have very materially altered the arrangement of this Chapter which, as it stands in the present Code, appears to us to have fallen into some confusion.

Clause 222B.—It is expedient to declare that the provisions of this Chapter apply not merely to decrees but to orders capable of execution. We have, therefore, added the words "and orders" to the title.

Clause 222C.—In this clause we have reproduced the second portion of section 649 which appears to us to be misplaced in the present Code. In paragraph (*a*), however, we have substituted the expression "Court of first instance" for "Court which passed the decree from which the appeal was preferred." Our reason is that, as a matter of practice, the Court of intermediate appeal never executes a decree passed in second appeal.

Clause 223.—We have in this and the ensuing clauses proposed an important simplification of procedure by substituting execution by precept for the existing procedure by transfer of the decree. The germ of this amendment was contained in clause 223B of the original Bill relating to attachment by precept in anticipation of the transfer of the decree with a view to enabling execution to proceed simultaneously in more than one district, as was ruled to be permissible under Act VIII of 1859 [*Saroda Prosaud Mullick* v. *Lutchmeeput Singh Doogur* (1872), 14 Moo. I. A. 529, at pp. 538-9]. On the analogy of the County Court procedure of execution by warrant, we would give legislative recognition to the principle that the Court which passed the decree is throughout responsible for seeing it enforced. The circumstances of litigation in this country render it expedient, of course, that the Court executing a decree not passed by it should have jurisdiction to entertain objections not affecting the legality or propriety of the order in pursuance of which it is acting. At the same time, we consider that this safeguard can be maintained without the cumbrous and antiquated procedure by transfer of the decree. According to this procedure, the Court which passed the decree is, after transfer, virtually deprived of control until the decree is returned and, to all intents and purposes, execution is everywhere in suspense except in the particular Court which happens to have the decree on its file. In our opinion, such a result, which seriously affects the chances of realization and adds greatly to the expenses eventually to be borne by the judgment-debtor, is not justified by any compensating advantage. Excessive realization, which the system was primarily intended to prevent, can be quite as effectively obviated by reserving the power of ordering attachment or sale, as we suggest, to the Court which passed the decree and which will not issue a precept for either of these purposes unless, looking to the amount of assets obtained from all sources, it considers such action to be necessary.

Clause 223A.—The limitation upon jurisdiction, which we propose to insert as paragraph (*b*) of sub-clause (*1*), is essential to avoid complicated questions of *res judicata* in view of the extensive powers of disposing of claims and objections which are conferred by clauses 278 and 331.

We have not retained sub-clause (*6*), because the matter appears to us to be sufficiently covered by the provisions relating to jurisdiction as a whole.

Sub-clause (*7*) has also been omitted, because we are of opinion that it might tend to encourage judgment-debtors to obstruct proceedings by futile applications for transfer.

The *explanation* added by us is intended to give effect to a Calcutta decision [*Rameswar Mahton* v. *Dilu Mahton* (1894), I. L. R. 21 Cal. 550].

Clause 223B.—This provision, instead of conferring an exceptional power, will in future supply the normal procedure in execution. In order to guard against indiscriminate resort to concurrent execution in more than one Court, we have suggested that the issue of precepts for this purpose shall be justified by a record of reasons. The Court executing a precept of arrest will, of course, not be authorized to send away the prisoner to the Court issuing such precept but, as is at present the case with arrest under a transferred decree, will dispose of any objections within the scope of its powers, and, if it does not release the person arrested, will order his detention in the local prison. A precept to attach property, moreover, will not enable the Court executing such precept to proceed to sale. The mechanical guarantee, which we propose against excessive realization, is that the Court, which passed the decree and is responsible for its execution, must, in each case, separately decide whether property, which has been attached, ought also to be sold to make up any deficiency still outstanding.

Clause 223C.—The adoption of the precept system enables us to cancel, at one stroke, almost all the elaborate conditions of transfer as embodied in section 223 and somewhat amplified in clause 223C of the Bill. Sub-clauses (*4*) and (*7*) of that clause have been incorporated in clause 223B as sub-clauses (*2*) and (*3*). Sub-clause (*3*) will be found, in a more exhaustive form, as sub-clause (*4*) of clause 244A.

Clause 224.—Most of the particulars required to enable a Court to execute a transferred decree are unnecessary in the case of a precept. We see no advantage in fettering the discretion of the High Courts in regulating the procedure of Courts subordinate to them. We propose, therefore, to omit clause 224 and to leave the High Courts to prescribe the form of precept as local circumstances may require.

Clause 226.—Clauses 223A and 223B sufficiently indicate, we think, the Courts to which precepts can and should be issued. We have proposed, therefore, the omission of this provision. The power of transfer which clause 226, paragraph (*a*), reproduced from the present Code will, in future, be exercised under the expanded terms of clause 25.

Clause 244.—From sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*a*), the reference to "three years" has been omitted as relating only to existing provisions in regard to mesne profits which have been excluded from the Bill.

The object of the insertion of *explanation I* is to remove a long-standing conflict of decisions with respect to which the most recent rulings from Madras [*Ramaswami Sastrulu* v. *Kameswaramma* (1900), I. L. R. 23 Mad. 361] and Allahabad [*Kalka Prasad* v. *Basant Ram* (1901), I. L. R. 23 All. 346] are directly at variance.

Explanation II gives effect to recent decisions of the High Court of Calcutta [*Dwar Buksh Sirkar* v. *Fatik Jali* (1898), I. L. R. 26 Cal. 250; *Ganga Das Seal* v. *Yakub Ali Dobashi* (1900), I. L. R. 27 Cal. 670].

We have extended the original *explanation II*, now re-numbered *III*, to cover the analogous case of execution against any person not in the capacity of a legal representative, but in virtue of possession of the estate of a deceased judgment-debtor.

Clause 244A.—Sub-clauses (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) reproduce in somewhat altered language the substance of clause 228, sub-clauses (*3*), (*1*) and (*2*), of the original Bill. We have amplified sub-clause (*1*), now re-numbered (*2*), to render it clear that the powers of the Court to which a precept has been issued are not merely ministerial but extend to the decision of questions relating to execution. Clause 228, sub-clause (*4*), has been entirely omitted. It was intended to enable the holder of a transferred decree to follow assets from jurisdiction to jurisdiction without intermediate retransfer, in each instance, to the Court which passed the decree. The more direct system of execution by precept obviates the necessity for this provision.

Sub-clause (*4*) represents the original clause 223C, sub-clause (*3*), as adapted to the precept system.

Clause 257A.—The Bill, as introduced, declared agreements made in contravention of this provision to be "illegal" and not merely "void" in the sense of being incapable of being enforced by way of execution only as opposed to recovery by regular suit as upon a fresh contract. We propose to revert to the existing interpretation by which the penalty for want of sanction is confined to incompetency to obtain recognition for the agreement in the Court executing the decree.

On the other hand, we think that, where an agreement complies with the requirements of this provision, the greatest facility should be given to have its terms enforced by the cheap and summary process of execution. We propose, therefore, to authorize the Court to execute the agreement, even though the relief granted is beyond the ordinary limits of its jurisdiction and though the original proceedings in execution of the decree have terminated.

Clause 258.—We have added sub-clause (*4*) to meet a Bombay decision [*Chintaman Ramchandra* v. *Dareppa* (1890), I. L. R. 14 Bom. 506].

Clause 230.—We have broken up clause 230 into separate clauses because the discretion of the Court to refuse concurrent execution against the person and the property of the judgment-debtor and the limitation imposed upon the grant of execution in certain cases appear to us to relate to perfectly distinct matters. Sub-clause (2) has been transferred, as clause 230A, to a more appropriate position under the head of *Procedure in execution*. In sub-clause (3), which has been re-numbered clause 230B, we have, as in other passages, extended to charges the provisions relating to mortgages. In the text of this provision we have incorporated the substance of paragraphs (*d*) and (*e*) of the Bill which seem to us to be unnecessarily elaborate.

Clause 231.—In sub-clause (1), paragraph (*b*), we have modified the language with a view to rendering it clear that the interest there referred to is an interest determined by the decree itself.

Clause 232.—The words "if that Court thinks fit" have been omitted, because we are of opinion that, where the conditions specified in this provision are satisfied, the right to apply for execution should be absolute and should not depend upon the discretion of the Court.

Clause 234.—Exception has been taken to the terms of section 210 of Act VIII of 1859 which the Bill proposed to revive by allowing an alternative remedy against the estate of a deceased judgment-debtor. We think that the criticisms will be met by substituting a remedy against the person in possession of the estate. A similar alteration will be found in clause 248.

Clause 235.—In view of the redistribution of this Chapter, we have incorporated as sub-clause (1) of this provision a portion of clause 256 of the Bill relating to oral application for immediate execution of a decree for the payment of money. The action to be taken thereon by the Court will be found described in clause 256 under the head of *Procedure in execution*.

In this connection, it will be observed that we have removed the money-limit of Rs. 1,000 which, it is thought, is arbitrary and inconvenient. In many cases, the larger the judgment-debt, the more urgent the necessity for immediate arrest. On the other hand, with a view to rendering the procedure more effectual, we have dispensed, in clause 256, paragraph (*a*), with the prior preparation of a warrant where the judgment-debtor is within the precincts of the Court.

In sub-clause (2) effect has been given to existing practice by requiring the signature in addition to the verification of the party.

In sub-clause (2), paragraph (*j*), we have somewhat amplified the details to be specified in the application, with regard to the particular mode of execution, more especially in view of the proposed procedure by garnishment of debts and charging of stock.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion that sub-clause (2) of the original Bill, which required every application to be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree, was too stringent, inasmuch as the production of a certified copy can rarely be necessary where the original decree is in Court. The subordinate tribunals, however, are in the habit of transmitting their records at stated periods to a record-room at head-quarters. To meet cases in which the decree has thus passed out of the Court's custody, we have provided that the applicants may be required to produce a certified copy.

Clause 237.—The language has been re-cast for closer conformity with clauses 50 and 207.

Sub-clause (2) has been omitted, because a verification separate from that prescribed by clause 235 does not appear to be necessary.

Clause 238.—We propose to give the Courts an option in requiring extracts since these do not in all cases appear to be required but have the effect of adding to the expenses of legal proceedings.

Clauses 238A to 243B.—We have transferred hither the substance of clause 546, sub-clause (1), as clause 238A, and clause 545, sub-clause (2), as clause 243B. These provisions appear to us to be out of place in the Chapter relating to appeals.

Clause 238B, which is founded upon clause 228, sub-clause (3), and clause 239, sub-clause (2), ought, we think, to be grouped with clause 243 under the head of *Stay of execution*. In these circumstances, clause 243A, which consolidates the provisions of clause 239, sub-clause (3), and clause 243, so far as they relate to stay, has been rendered applicable to both provisions.

Clause 242 has been omitted as unnecessary if decrees are no longer to be transferred.

With regard to the provisions thus re-arranged, we would remark that, in clause 243A, we have sought to render it plain that, where a condition precedent is infringed, execution must continue as a matter of course, whereas conditions subsequent may be enforced like decrees.

Clause 245.—The term "amended", which was reproduced in sub-clause (1) as originally drafted, does not cover the "remedying of a defect" such as the omission to produce a copy required under clause 235.

With regard to sub-clause (2), the Bill declared, in view of a Calcutta decision [*Gopal Sah* v. *Janki Koer* (1895), I. L. R. 23 Cal. 217] that, until an application

returned under this clause is presented with such amendments as the Court may have required, it shall not be deemed to be in accordance with law. We propose to relax the stringency of this rule and to date back the application to the time of its original presentation on the lines followed in clause 53, sub-clause (3), in connection with plaints.

In sub-clause (4) we have limited the duty of entry in the register to the Court which passed the decree, in order to give effect to existing practice as dictated by necessity.

Clause 246.—The insertion of the words "in separate suits" is intended to show that, for the purposes of execution, a counter-claim is not a separate action [*per* Esher, M. R., *Stumore* v. *Campbell & Co.* (1892), 1 Q. B. 317].

In *illustration* (*d*) we have omitted the reference to "transfer" which is not of the essence of the example.

Clause 248.—This provision has been considerably lightened by the omission of the passages relating to the transfer of decrees. It has been represented to us that, even in the cases referred to in sub-clauses (1) and (2), issue of the notice may involve an unreasonable delay or defeat the ends of justice. We have accordingly proposed to give the Courts a discretion in the matter.

Clauses 248A to 248C.—The altered form of clause 248A has enabled us considerably to abridge the first five of the clauses relating to the procedure at the hearing of applications for execution and at the same time to state, it is believed, with even more clearness, the duty of the Court, irrespective of the decree-holder's actual appearance, to proceed with the application if he has placed it in a position to take the necessary action.

Clause 248F.—From sub-clause (1) we have omitted the period of days within which an application may be presented. It appears to us that such a provision more appropriately finds a place in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and we have accordingly suggested an amendment of articles 163 and 164 of the second schedule to that enactment. This amendment, which will cover also an analogous amendment in clause 248J, it is proposed to effect by the necessary entry in the fourth schedule of the Bill.

We think that sub-clause (2), as originally drafted, involves too severe a penalty for an error of procedure. It has accordingly been limited to the disability to preclusion from assistance of the same nature as that sought from the Court in the application dismissed for default.

Clause 248G.—The proposed extension of clause 13 to proceedings other than suits enables us to dispense with this provision.

Clauses 248H and 248I.—The Bill, as originally drafted, contemplated absolute continuity of execution-proceedings, subject only to stay for specific reasons. We do not see our way to keeping alive processes in execution when the proceedings themselves have been stayed. In these circumstances, we have provided in clause 248H that stay terminates all processes, with the result, of course, that clause 248I must be omitted.

Clause 248J.—We have made it clear that this clause applies only to cases in which the judgment-debtor has made default after notice.

Clause 248K.—We have omitted this provision because we think that the Court should in this respect also be trusted to exercise the discretion conferred by clause 220.

Clause 248M.—We have omitted this clause in view of the objections of the Courts to the labour involved in the preparation of the proposed memorandum.

Clause 250.—For the word "warrant" the word "process" has been substituted as more exhaustive and familiar.

Sub-clause (3) has been re-stated in a form intended to meet the facts underlying a Calcutta ruling [*Anand Lall Bera* v. *The Empress* (1883), I. L. R. 10 Cal. 18].

Clause 252.—In sub-clause (3) we have dealt with the execution against legal representatives of decrees other than decrees for the payment of money. There is no provision in the existing Code for such cases, although suits against legal representatives to compel the delivery of property or the performance of any other specific act are by no means uncommon.

Clause 253.—The provisions relating to the enforcement, by summary process in execution, of security given for the performance of a decree on the payment of money should, in our opinion, apply to security given for restitution of property or the fulfilment of conditions.

Clause 254.—We think it equitable that, if the period of detention in the civil prison actually undergone is not to preclude execution of a decree by further detention, it should be deducted from the period of further detention permissible under clause 342.

Clause 260.—Sub-clause (4) and the *illustration* have been added to remedy a defect disclosed in practice [*Bhoobun Mohun Mundul* v. *Nobin Chunder Bullub* (1872), 18 W. R. 282; *Protap Chunder Doss* v. *Peary Chowdhrain* (1881), I. L. R. 8 Cal. 174].

Clause 260A.—In sub-clause (2), paragraph (*b*), we have omitted the passages reproducing the provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict., c. 68), section 3, in so far as they authorize the Court to require a female judgment-debtor to provide for the support of her husband decree-holder. It has been represented that

such a provision is not required in this country and might, to some extent, involve an inconsistency with the principles of Hindu law.

Clause 261.—Sub-clause (*5*) has been extended to cover optional, as well as compulsory, registration; and we propose that an order for the payment of expenses of registration of either kind may be summarily enforced in the execution department.

Clause 263.—In sub-clause (*4*) we have specified the point from which the thirty days' period of limitation is to commence and which the Bill, as originally drafted, possibly left a little uncertain.

In sub-clause (*5*) we have added the words "by order" to show more clearly that enforcement is regulated by sub-clause (*8*).

In sub-clause (*6*) we have sought to meet a difficulty of practice by allowing the Court to deduct the expenses of sale.

Clause 265.—The slight amendments introduced into this section are required for uniformity with clause 215B as re-cast.

Clause 336.—It has been strongly urged in several quarters, more particularly by the Government of the Punjab, that the prohibition against the forcing of an outer door is an "inconvenient superstition". A corresponding alteration has been made in clause 271. We are of opinion that a warrant of arrest issued by a Court of Justice should receive implicit obedience; and the distinction between warrants, according as they have been issued by Criminal or Civil Courts, seems to be an importation even now foreign to the ideas of the people of this country. We think it both fair and necessary that an order of authority, if resisted, should be carried out by force, and, where the house-holder objects to having his door broken, he has only to hand over the judgment-debtor or to allow the arresting officer to satisfy himself that the judgment-debtor is not on the premises.

In sub-clause (*4*) we have added a passage to supersede rulings to the effect that the security is released by the mere filing of the petition of insolvency [*Koylash Chandra Shaha* v. *Christophoridi* (1887), I. L. R. 15 Cal. 171; *Ramsan* v. *Gerard* (1890), I. L. R. 13 All. 100; *Banna Mal* v. *Jamna Das* (1893), I. L. R. 15 All. 183; *Dwarkadas Parshotam Das* v. *Isabhai Daudkhan* (1894), I. L. R. 19 Bom 210] with which the judgment-debtor may never have intended to proceed.

We have omitted sub-clause (*5*) of the original Bill in view of the altered terms of clause 253.

Clause 653.—This clause appears to us to be misplaced in the Miscellaneous Chapter. We have transferred hither sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*), while sub-clauses (*3*) and (*4*) have been inserted after clause 342. A consequential addition has been made to clause 481.

Clause 337A.—We propose that the remedy here provided should not be available to a judgment-debtor who has already been released under clause 336, sub-clause (*4*), and fails to carry out the conditions of such release.

Clause 266.—In sub-clause (*1*) we have amplified the language because, under the procedure now proposed, attachment by way of garnishment or charging will not terminate in sale.

In paragraph (*c*) of the proviso we have somewhat enlarged the wording, though not the principle, of the exemption relating to houses and buildings of agriculturists. The exemption is of little efficacy if the site and the land immediately appurtenant and necessary for enjoyment are liable at any moment to attachment and sale. We have omitted the words "as such" and have inserted the words "as an agriculturist" after the word "representative" to give more precise effect to the underlying decision [*Radhakisan Hakumji* v. *Balvant Ramji* (1883), I. L. R. 7 Bom. 530].

In paragraph (*g*) we have amalgamated paragraphs (*g*) and (*h*) of the original Bill and, to meet a case of extreme hardship reported to us, have excepted decrees for alimony from the exemption to the extent of one moiety of each of the exempted particulars. We conceive that the sums referred to are exempted to enable the judgment-debtor to maintain himself and his family in a position appropriate to his rank. We do not think that the purposes of such exemption are carried into effect where an officer or a pensioner refuses to make any attempt to satisfy a decree obtained by his wife for alimony.

In paragraph (*m*) we have made an addition to cover the case of local enactments passed by the Governor General in Council.

Paragraph (*a*) of sub-clause (*2*) has been slightly amended for closer conformity with paragraph (*c*) of the proviso to sub-clause (*1*) as re-cast.

Clause 267.—In sub-clause (*1*) we have inserted the words "alleged to be" before the word "liable" in order to base the Court's authority to act upon the application and not, as at present, upon proof of the liability of the property.

In sub-clause (*2*) we propose to remove any doubt in regard to the application of the provisions of the Code relating to the levy of costs.

Clause 269A.—We have extended this provision, which originally affected "growing crops" only, to all "agricultural produce" as defined by us in clause 2, paragraph (*a*). We entirely concur in the principle adopted in the Bill that the Court should attach such produce, which will now in all cases be treated as moveable property, by taking it into its possession and custody. At the same time, the procedure relating to the "actual seizure" of moveables cannot be applied, in its entirety, to a growing crop and, having regard to the special provisions suggested by us in clause 295B with respect to the sale

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of "agricultural produce," we see considerable objection to allowing such produce to be ordinarily removed on attachment. In these circumstances, we think that, to give proper effect to clause 295B, attachment should be effected by affixing a notice *in situ* on the field or threshing-floor and also, by way of greater caution, on the judgment-debtor's ordinary place of residence. To meet special cases of persons not residing in the actual neighbourhood, we would allow, under the special orders of the Court, affixure, as permitted by clause 80, on the house in which the judgment-debtor carries on business or personally works for gain or in which he is known to have last resided or personally worked for gain. We have provided that the costs of the attachment shall be added to the decree.

Clause 269AA.—Somewhat conflicting opinions have been expressed on the extremely difficult question of the authority best qualified to carry into effect the necessary arrangements for agricultural produce under attachment. On the whole, we have arrived at the conclusion that, unless the presiding officer of the Court is specially authorized by the Local Government to deal with such produce, a precept should always be issued to the Collector. Revenue-officers, as a rule, are in a better position than a Civil Court to deal with these matters. It will be observed that we have given power to "any subordinate" and not merely to "any gazetted subordinate," because the Tahsildar, upon whom this duty will ordinarily devolve, is not usually a gazetted officer.

Clause 269B.—The original proposal to authorize the Court only to declare a fixed proportion of any growing crop to be exempted has been universally condemned as impracticable. It seems to us to be clear that the amount to be exempted, not merely of growing crops but of all "agricultural produce", must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case; and we think that the proper person for deciding this matter must necessarily be the authority entrusted under clause 269AA with the arrangements relative to attachment. As a matter of working practice, the original proposal to treat a proportion of growing crops as free from liability to attachment and sale cannot, it seems, be conveniently carried into effect. We propose, therefore that the growing crop, as such, should be attached, but that the proportion to be exempted shall, when ascertained, be released from attachment. The provisions of clause 269A, sub-clause (*2*), authorizing the judgment-debtor to attend to his crop while under attachment are sufficient, we think, to prevent any hardship arising from this procedure. We have omitted the proviso, originally appended to clause 269B by way of greater caution, because we think that the special and local enactments, by which the first charges in favour of rent or revenue are created, are sufficiently safeguarded by clause 4 as amended by us.

Clause 268A.—It frequently occurs that the property to be attached consists of a share or interest in moveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor and others in co-ownership. Such a share or interest is obviously incapable of actual seizure. We are not prepared to accept a proposal that in such cases the entire property should be attached and sold and the co-owners other than the judgment-debtor relegated to their rights either of redemption or of participation in the sale-proceeds. No doubt the extreme frequency of co-ownership presents a formidable obstacle to the rapid and effectual execution of decrees; but, at the same time, we do not feel justified in furthering the interest of the decree-holder at the expense of proprietary rights belonging to third parties. In these circumstances, we see no other solution open to us than to provide for the issue to the judgment-debtor of a notice prohibiting him from transferring or charging the share or interest.

Clause 268F.—The amendment introduced into this clause is merely for the sake of a greater precision of language and procedure.

Clause 268G.—In sub-clause (*1*) we have added words to show that the operation of this section is not ousted by the mere circumstance that the decree is passed, not against the firm, but against the partners constituting it, where those partners have been sued as such. In one respect we have departed from the English practice embodied in this clause; for we have given in sub-clause (*3*) the co-partners a right to apply for the sale to them of any such share of a partner as has been charged under sub-clause (*2*).

Clause 272.—We have made it clear that the determination of questions of title or priority is to be in the manner and the extent provided in clause 278.

Clause 273.—We have re-stated this provision in somewhat clearer and more exhaustive language.

In sub-clause (*1*) we have collected together all classes of decrees with respect to which the direct application of proceeds realized in execution to the satisfaction of the claims of the attaching decree-holder presents no real difficulty. It will be observed that, in this category, we have included decrees for sale in enforcement of a charge and for the delivery of specific property. Where, however, such property is not in the form of money, it is essential to provide for a power of sale such as is suggested in sub-clause (*3*).

In sub-clause (*4*) we have, as in the existing section, dealt with all other decrees. We have not considered it necessary to make a special exception in the case of purely personal decrees such as those for the restitution of conjugal rights. Our reason is that, in our opinion, such decrees are not attachable property within the purview of the defining clause 266. The Code, as we interpret it, refers to the attachment of decrees involving rights to tangible property. In such cases, however, the remedy afforded by the Code and that suggested in the Bill are not always likely to be effective. The attachment, for example, of a decree for specific performance, directing the execution of a sale-deed in favour of the holder of the decree so attached, obviously cannot entitle the attaching decree-holder to obtain execution of a sale-deed in his own favour. Sub-clause

(*4*) of the Bill, now re-numbered (*5*), gave the attaching decree-holder a right to execute the attached decree by having the sale-deed executed; and, having thus caused the property affected by the sale-deed to be transferred to the holder of the attached decree, the attaching decree-holder would, it was contemplated, proceed to attach the property and bring it to sale. It has been pointed out that, in these circumstances, the holder of the attached decree might dispose of the property before it could be attached; and we have accordingly provided in sub-clause (*4*) that he shall be prohibited from transferring or charging in any way such property.

In sub-clause (*6*) we have substantially restored the existing language of the Code because we think that the duty of giving notice to the judgment-debtor, bound by the attached decree, should be imposed upon the attaching decree-holder.

We have re-stated, in simpler language, the prohibition contained in sub-clause (*7*), now re-numbered (*8*), against the existing practice of selling attached decrees which we regard as most undesirable.

Clause 274.—We concur in the view expressed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that orders for the attachment of immoveable property should remain in force for a period specified therein. Such a period should, of course, be capable of being, from time to time, extended; but, where an order for the sale of the property has been made, the decree-holder has done what may fairly be expected of him; and we think that the attachment should continue, without necessity for applications from the decree-holder, until the sale becomes absolute or is set aside, otherwise, of course, than under clause 310A. Where, however, a sale is set aside otherwise than under clause 310A, the judgment-debtor, in the absence of special provision, might dispose of the property before the decree-holder could, however great his diligence, obtain a re-attachment. To obviate hardship in such cases, we think that the unexpired portion of the original attachment should revive. Nevertheless, it may happen that the order for sale has been made almost immediately before the attachment would in the ordinary course expire; and, as the decree-holder is not necessarily responsible for this circumstance but might none the less be prevented thereby from obtaining a re-attachment before the property is transferred, we would invest the Court which sets aside the sale with a discretion to fix a further period. The principle which underlies our proposal is that a decree-holder should be bound to prosecute his application for execution with all reasonable diligence; but we do not think that the judgment-debtor should be able to defeat execution by taking advantage of a momentary delay which the decree-holder cannot, by any possibility, prevent.

Clause 275.—In paragraph (*b*) we have placed satisfaction certified under clause 258 on the same footing as satisfaction made through the Court. We have further sought to render it clear that the removal of an attachment arises by operation of law and does not depend on an order for withdrawal. We do not think that the removal need always be proclaimed with the formalities prescribed by clause 274, though we think that those formalities should be available to the judgment-debtor if he so desires and is willing to pay the expenses.

Clause 285.—We have transferred sub-clause (*2*) to a more appropriate position under the sub-title *Payment and distribution of assets realised in execution.* An *illustration* has been added to give effect to decisions of the High Courts of Bombay [*Turmuklal Harkisanrai* v. *Kalyandas Khushal* (1894), I. L. R. 19 Bom. 127] and Allahabad [*Ballu Ram* v. *Raghubar Dial* (1893), I. L. R. 16 All. 11].

Clause 268AA.—We have modified the language of sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) to bring it into closer harmony with the other provisions of this Chapter, more especially those relating to the issue of precepts and application for execution.

The leading decisions explanatory of the nature of an attachable debt have been summarized in paragraphs (*a*) [*Tapp* v. *Jones* (1875), 10 Q. B. 591, at p. 592; *Webb* v. *Stenton* (1883), 11 Q. B. 518, at p. 527] and (*b*) [*Chatterton* v. *Watney* (1881), 16 C. D. 378, at p. 383; *In re General Horticultural Company ex parte Whitehouse* (1886), 32 C.D. 512; *Badeley* v. *Consolidated Bank* (1888), 38 C.D. 238; *Davis* v. *Freethy* (1890), 24 Q. B. 519; *Cole v. Eley* (1894), 2 Q. B. 180, at p. 187] of the *explanation.*

The *explanation* respecting mortgages has been amplified to remove misconception and to avoid any confusion between the summary procedure by garnishee order and the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882).

Illustration (*a*) gives effect to a ruling [*Hall* v. *Pritchett* (1877), 3 Q. B. D. 216] which is apt to be overlooked, and *illustration* (*b*) follows so much of the *explanation* as relates to mortgages.

Clause 268C.—The language of sub-clause (*1*) has been slightly altered to reproduce more closely the language of the English order without shifting the burden of proof as was proposed in the original Bill. It is further suggested for the purposes of appeal and otherwise to give a decision under this provision the force of a decree.

Clause 268E.—By virtue of paragraph (*k*) of the proviso to clause 266, expectancies by survivorship and other merely contingent or possible rights or interests are not capable of attachment. In these circumstances, we have departed from English practice by limiting interests in stock attachable by charging order to vested interests.

With reference to sub-clause (*3*), we think it right that notice should also be given to the person in whose name the stock is standing.

Clause 268EE.—Though garnishment furnishes the most convenient method of attaching a specific debt, it may not always be either cheap or expeditious in the case of debts

such as claims to agricultural rent or profits, comprising many small items and governed by special laws for their realization. In such cases, the necessity for serving every individual debtor with notice of a separate garnishment order would serve no useful purpose, while it would sensibly increase the cost falling ultimately upon the judgment-debtor. We understand that, in several Provinces, such debts are attached wholesale and a receiver appointed by a practice, which is of very doubtful legality but has grown up, *ex necessitate rei*, on the analogy of the attachment of revenue-paying estates by the Collector. We would legalize this procedure and give the Court a discretion to resort to it; but we would not limit it strictly to rent or profits, inasmuch as it may be expedient to apply it, for example, to the outstandings of an insolvent business.

Clause 276.—We have transferred this provision to a separate sub-title after clause 268E and have slightly altered the wording to render it clear that the restraint upon alienation applies also to attachment by way of garnishment and charging orders.

Clauses 278 and 283.—We have materially simplified the procedure relating to the investigation of claims and objections which, in the existing Code, appears to us to be open to serious objection. Sections 278 to 282 allow, but do not compel, the raising of claims and objections which may involve questions of title. On the other hand, they strictly limit the adjudication to summary orders for possession, which section 283 allows the unsuccessful party to impugn by a suit, subject to a reduction of the ordinary period of limitation to one year. An optional and dual system of this description is, of course, most ineffectual; and clause 283 of the Bill sought to remedy one of its defects by making recourse to this procedure compulsory. This proposal, on full consideration, we find ourselves unable to support. A judicial auction or a resistance to execution involves an act which in itself is, at any rate, a considerable guarantee for notice and justifies, in our opinion, the compulsory provisions of clause 312, sub-clause (*3*), and clause 335A. In the case of a mere attachment, however, we do not feel confident that the report of a process-server is a sufficient safeguard when it is a question of negativing remedies at present available for the enforcement of substantive rights, as a penalty for what is, at worst, a default of procedure. Our suggestion for the removal of some of the difficulties is to leave it optional, as at present, to have recourse to a claim or objection under clause 278 but, on the other hand, to give a claimant or objector, if he takes the trouble to come forward, a full enquiry and a definitive decree. We have accordingly struck out clause 283 altogether but have regularized proceedings under clause 278 as suits.

We have further considered the question whether the benefit of the procedure afforded by clause 278 should be limited to claims and objections arising in respect of an attachment or should extend to those relating to property which is declared by the decree itself to be liable to sale in satisfaction of a mortgage and which, therefore, does not require to be attached by way of execution [*Dayachand Nemchand* v. *Hemchand Dharamchand* (1880), I. L. R. 4 Bom. 515, at p. 520; *Venkatanarsammah* v. *Ramiah* (1879), I. L R. 2 Mad. 108, at p. 112]. The Bill, as originally drafted, referred to "property attached in execution of a decree, including a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage"; but the language employed was, in our opinion, inappropriate, because it implied a reversion to the former process of attachment in execution of mortgage-decrees which the Legislature has regarded with disfavour ever since the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, section 99, and to which we are not disposed to lend any encouragement. On the other hand, while we have no desire to question the legal accuracy of the decisions [*Deefholts* v. *Peters* (1887), I. L. R. 14 Cal. 631; *Himatram* v. *Khushal Jethiram Gujar* (1893), I. L. R. 18 Bom. 98, at p. 100; compare also *Wamanrao* v. *Kustorji* (1896), I. L. R. 21 Bom. 701; *Sanwal Das* v. *Bismillah Begam* (1897), I. L. R. 19 All. 480, at pp. 481-2; *Joy Prokash Singh* v. *Abhoy Kumar Chund* (1897), 1 Cal. W. N. 701], holding section 278 to be inapplicable to claims and objections relating to mortgage-decrees, we are satisfied by the facts underlying those cases that the present law may and does involve serious hardship to all the parties concerned. However willing the claimant or objector may be to come forward and have the matter determined without delay, the Courts, holding themselves bound to confine themselves to the solemn contract between the mortgagor and mortgagee, sell off the property with the cloud on the title and the prospect of years of litigation. The result is that the purchaser of property ordered to be sold in enforcement of a mortgage obtains the least security from judicial process, whereas the whole intention of the Courts responsible for the rulings was to safeguard his interests. The effect is naturally to discourage the willingness to bid and thus to perpetuate the evil of inadequate prices which is generally admitted to be a pressing hardship and which it is one of the objects of the Bill to minimize. We think that, in allowing claimants and objectors in the case of mortgage-decrees to avail themselves of section 278, we are following out the line of the principle enunciated by Their Lordships of the Privy Council [*Prosunno Kumar Sanyal* v. *Kali Das Sanyal* (1892), I. L. R. 19 Cal. 683] that objections relating to execution-sales should be disposed of as cheaply and speedily as possible.

At the same time, we have suggested that a practical limit should be set to the degree of detail with which the Court executing the decree should pursue investigations under clause 278 as remodelled. The intending purchaser is entitled to know the factum of an existing incumbrance or right of redemption; but, where the precise amount of mortgage-money is disputed, he is willing, as a rule, to bid on the assumption of the substantial correctness of the mortgagee's demand without waiting for every item of the account to be settled. We have accordingly added a proviso, in this sense, to sub-clause (*1*).

We have expunged sub-clause (3) of clause 278 in the original Bill which attempted, on the basis of case-law, to describe with greater accuracy the nature of the interest referred to in the existing section 279. We do not consider it desirable to give legislative recognition to the principle resulting from certain cases [*In the matter of Bhoiharinee Dabee* v. *Maharaja Nil Monee Sing Deo Bahadoor* (1875), 24 W. R. 422; *Shivapa v. Dod Nagaya* (1886), I. L. R. 11 Bom. 114, per Sargent, C. J., at page 119] that the judgment-debtor, who has been treated in Madras as bound by the proceedings [*Netietom Perengaryprom* v. *Tayanbarry Parameshwaren Nambudry* (1869), 4 Mad. H. Ct. 472; *Guruva* v. *Subbarayudu* (1890), I. L. R. 13 Mad. 366], should have the power to adduce rebutting evidence. Now that the procedure is assimilated to that followed in suits relating to title, the difficulties experienced with respect to the parties to a summary investigation into possession should not arise.

Clause 287.—Sub-clause (2) has been slightly altered to give effect to a practice, which is stated to be followed with great advantage in Calcutta, of drawing up proclamations after notice to the parties, who are thus afforded an opportunity of settling the contents correctly and, in a great measure, are restrained from subsequently raising obstructive and dilatory objections. The penalty proposed by us for want of diligence in this matter is contained in clause 331, sub-clause (4).

With reference to sub-clause (5) as originally drafted, we are of opinion that neither the decree-holder nor the judgment-debtor should be under any obligation to furnish the Court with any estimate of the value of the property to be sold, and we have accordingly declared that no valuation of the property shall be entered in the proclamation.

Sub-clause (6) of the original Bill was inserted to give effect to rulings [*Laek Ram* v. *Mohesh Doss* (1869), 12 W. R. 488; *Saadatmand Khan* v. *Phul Kuar* (1898), I. L. R. 20 All. 412] declaring that the object of issuing a proclamation is to give notice to the intending purchasers and not to the judgment-debtor. We have decided to depart from this principle and have, as we propose to require the proclamation to be settled after notice to the parties, cancelled sub-clause (6), which provided for information likely to be useful to the public in bidding.

Clause 289.—We have consolidated and abridged sub-clause (1) but inserted the words "as nearly as may be", because the provision applies generally to sales of both kinds of property and, in the case of moveables, the provisions of clause 274, relating to immoveables, cannot be applied in their entirety.

It will be noticed that clause 289, sub-clause (1), of the Bill as originally drafted reproduces from the present section the word "then" which does not figure in section 274. This sequence of acts is important with reference to the starting-point of the period of limitation prescribed by clause 290. We have accordingly provided for it by an addition of "then" in clause 274, sub-clause (3).

In sub-clause (2) we propose to give the Courts an option not to publish in the Gazette, which is not commonly read by the classes most affected.

Clause 290.—By sub-clause (2) it is sought to remove the long-standing difference of opinion on the question whether contravention of the provisions of section 290 is an illegality or a mere irregularity. On the whole, we are of opinion that, where the sale of the property should never have been held at all by reason of the mandatory provisions of sub-clause (1), it is no answer either to the decree-holder or to the judgment-debtor to say that a fair sale-price has been realized. The facts of a reported decision [*Teyen* v. *Ram Lal* (1890), I. L. R. 12 All. 115] disclose that a sale without observance of the provisions for public notice may result in the most serious hardship. In these circumstances, we would provide that, upon the application of the decree-holder or of the judgment-debtor, such a sale shall be set aside. By an addition to the Fourth Schedule, we would enact a period of thirty days' limitation from the date on which the period referred to in sub-section (1) has expired.

Clause 291.—The second proviso to sub-clause (1) is intended to meet the facts underlying a Calcutta decision [*Lalmohun Chowdhuri* v. *Nunu Mohamed Talukdar* (1889), I. L. R. 17 Cal. 152].

Clause 291A.—Clauses 287 to 291 do not appear to us to apply to cases in which, as in the case of certain kinds of immoveable property, the decree is transferred, or, as is proposed with respect to agricultural produce, a precept is issued, to the Collector.

Clause 293.—The proposed alteration follows the modified procedure suggested by us in regard to the attachment of agricultural produce. Similar alterations have been introduced into clause 294.

Clause 293A.—The original clause was intended to prevent the evasion of the terms of section 185, Indian Penal Code, by the device of bidding in the capacity of an agent of a sham purchaser. We are not satisfied that the abuse referred to is sufficiently common to warrant legislation, and we doubt whether the subject lends itself to legislation in a form likely to result in the conviction of the offenders. On the contrary, we apprehend that, in view of the difficulty of proving intention, prosecutions are not unlikely to prove abortive. In any case, we think that, if such acts are to be penalized at all, the proper place for the provision would be after section 185 in the Indian Penal Code rather than in the Code of Civil Procedure. In these circumstances, we have proposed the omission of the clause.

Clause 294.—This provision, as it stood in the original Bill, was intended to meet the evil of inadequate prices arising from the reluctance of the public to bid against a mortgagee decree-holder. Sub-clause (*2*), therefore, proposed that, where the decree-holder was allowed the concession of bidding at all, the claim under the decree should be treated as the upset price. We think that such a restriction would be unduly severe where the decretal amount largely exceeds the value of the property. We propose to deal with this important question on a perfectly different principle. Our suggestion is, in clause 294, to remove altogether the restrictions imposed upon bidding by the decree-holder, but to make it his interest to have the property sold at a fair value by giving, in clauses 310A and 311, considerably greater facilities for redemption of the property and cancellation of the sale where the price realized is grossly inadequate.

Clause 295A. - This provision reproduces in more general language the substance of clause 108, sub-clause (*2*), of the original Bill.

Clauses 295B and 295BB.—In these provisions we have recast and re-arranged clause 295B of the original Bill to follow the amendments introduced into clauses 269A to 269B.

With reference to sub-clause (*1*) of clause 295B, we think that agricultural produce should, on the analogy of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, section 129, ordinarily be sold at the place where they are attached, unless a better price is likely to be realized by sale at the nearest place of public resort.

In sub-clause (*2*) we propose to allow, on the analogy of section 131 of the same enactment, a discretion to postpone the sale of agricultural produce where such a course is necessary or desirable to prevent the property from being purchased at an inadequate figure.

Sub-clause (*3*) is based on the principle that the authority entrusted under clause 269AA with the duty of making arrangements for the custody of agricultural produce under attachment is likely to sell such crops to the best advantage of all parties.

Sub-clause (*4*), which regulates the transmission of net proceeds realized under the precept, is perhaps not strictly required; but, as the procedure here proposed is very special in its character, we think it desirable to state it, for the information of revenue-officers, in as complete and connected a form as possible.

Clause 297.—We have omitted sub-clause (*4*) because we do not feel justified in penalizing a third party for the indebtedness of a judgment-debtor who happens to be a co-owner in joint property.

Clause 298.—Our redraft proposes to settle a point left open by Their Lordships of the Privy Council [*Macnaghten* v. *Mahabir Pershad Singh* (1882), I. L. R. 9 Cal. 656, at p. 660] in regard to section 311 and to supersede a decision of the High Court at Allahabad [*Mahadeo Dubey* v. *Bhola Nath Dichit* (1882), I. L. R. 5 All. 86].

Clause 305.—Where a decree-holder is entitled to a set-off under clause 294, sub-clause (*3*), he does not in practice pay in the monies referred to in clause 305, sub-clause (2), first proviso, and should not be required to pay them in under the terms of the Code. A similar saving has been introduced into clause 306, sub-clause (*2*), and clause 307, sub-clause (*1*), proviso.

Clause 307.—We propose to supersede a decision [*Motiram* v. *Bhivraj* (1895), I. L. R. 20 Bom. 745] drawing a distinction, which the majority of litigants are unable to understand, between days on which the Court and those on which the Court's office, respectively, is closed or open. In order to prevent further misconception, we propose to recognize, for the purpose of computing the period allowed for payment, no office day on which the Court is not open.

From sub-clause (*1*) we have omitted the provisions relative to the occurrence of a Sunday, because the matter is sufficiently covered by the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 10.

Clause 310A.—The alteration of language, which we have proposed in sub-clause (*1*), paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*), is necessary to provide for the case of sales in the enforcement of mortgage-decrees without attachment which the Bill has expressly included.

In sub-head (*ii*) we have suggested, in the interests of the judgment-debtor, a relaxation of the present law which has been urged more especially in consequence of inquiries into agrarian indebtedness in the Province of Bombay. At present, advantage cannot be taken of the power of redemption given by the section unless the entire amount due under the decree is deposited. This extremely stringent requirement appears to us to be founded on an incorrect principle. The sale transaction and its rescission are matters between the judgment-debtor on the one part and the purchaser on the other; and the present Code treats the purchaser as sufficiently compensated for his trouble and disappointment by a payment of five per centum on the price offered by him. The decree-holder, however, is interested in the matter to this extent only that the sale-price realized, whatever it be, is applied to the satisfaction of his claim; and we do not think, therefore, that, when the sale is set aside, he is entitled to anything in excess of what he would receive if the sale had been confirmed. On the contrary, as we have mentioned under clause 294, we think it highly important that he should have every interest in seeing that an adequate sale-price is realized. In these circumstances, we

propose to limit his claim to a sum equal to the purchase-money. On the other hand, the present law seems plainly defective in calculating the sum payable to the decree-holder upon the amount specified in the proclamation without taking into consideration the costs of the attachment and sale, to a refund of which the decree-holder seems to us to be plainly entitled.

In view of these amendments we propose to omit the first proviso as contained in the original Bill. The second proviso, which we would retain, seems to us somewhat ambiguous and even inaccurate; and we have accordingly qualified it by an exception to meet cases in which the application under clause 311 is withdrawn.

Sub-clause (*3*) of the original Bill was intended to restrict a practice [compare, *Ugrah Lall* v. *Radha Pershad Singh* (1891), I. L. R 18 Cal. 255; *Makbool Ahmed Chowdhry* v. *Basle Sabhan Chowdhry* (1898), I. L. R. 25 Cal. 609] to the effect that, where an officer of the Court has miscalculated the amount payable, a judgment-debtor is allowed, as a matter of right, to have the sale cancelled in spite of a deficiency in the deposit. It was proposed to incorporate a decision [*Chundi Charan Mandal* v. *Banke Behary Lal Mandal* (1899), I. L. R. 26 Cal. 449], limiting the benefit of this provision to a *bonâ fide* mistake arising from a miscalculation by an officer bound to inform the judgment-debtor of the correct amount to be deposited. The matter turns, in a measure, upon the particular rules of Court prescribed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and, in these circumstances, we think provision for it to be out of place in a Code of general application.

We have added sub-clause (*3*) to give effect to two rulings of the High Court at Allahabad [*Karamat Khan* v. *Mir Ali Ahmed*, All. W. N., 1891, p. 121; *Ali Gauhar Khan* v. *Bansidhar* (1893), I. L. R. 15 All. 407].

The relaxation of law which we have suggested in sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), would serve little purpose if the property, as soon as it is redeemed, is liable to be re-attached. The logical outcome of that suggestion is that, so long as an order setting aside a sale under sub-clause (*1*) is in full force and effect, the decree-holder should be in the same position as if the property had been sold to him for the sum received by him under sub-head (*ii*) of that sub-clause.

With reference to this clause as a whole, we have altered the second and third entries in column 4 of the Fourth Schedule relating to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with the object of obviating possible misconception with respect to the application of clause 291 as well as of clause 310A [*Raja Ram Singhji* v. *Chunni Lal* (1897), I. L. R. 19 All. 205; *Harjas Rai* v. *Rameshar* (1898), I. L. R. 20 All. 354]

Clause 311.—We have been pressed to supersede, in the sense of decisions from Madras [*Venkatasubbaraya Chetti* v. *Zamindar of Karvetinagar* (1896), I. L. R. 20 Mad. 159] and Calcutta [*Sheorutton Singh* v. *Net Loll Sahu* (1902), I. L. R. 30 Cal. 1, at p. 9], a series of rulings [*Satish Chunder Rai Chowdhuri* v. *Thomas* (1885), I. L. R. 11 Cal. 658; *Tasadduk Rasul Khan* v. *Ahmad Husain* (1893), I. L. R. 21 Cal. 66; *Jagan Nath* v. *Makund Prasad* (1895), I. L. R. 18 All. 37; *Shirin Begam* v. *Agha Ali Khan* (1895), I. L. R. 18 All. 141; *Hasi Mahomed* v. *Bindu Basini Debi* (1897), 2 Cal. W. N. cclxxix] which turn upon the construction of the specific language of the Code and declare that to succeed under this section the applicant must prove a grossly inadequate sale-price resulting from a material irregularity, and that the co-existence of an irregularity and an inadequacy, however gross, in the sale-price is not sufficient, in the absence of direct evidence, to establish a causal connection. A perusal of the voluminous case-law on this subject satisfies us that the real essence of the matter is the gross inadequacy of the sale-price, and that the material irregularity, to which so much importance has been hitherto assigned, is of moment only in so far as it explains that inadequacy. Without entering, therefore, into the merits of the interpretations so often discussed by the Courts, we would strike at the root of the matter by permitting an application on the simple ground of gross inadequacy of the sale-price; and we have the less hesitation in making this suggestion because we have proposed, in clause 294, the removal of all existing restrictions upon bidding by the decree-holder. The power conferred is in the discretion of the Court, which must be trusted to exercise it in proper cases.

In view of the great extension given by us to the right conferred by this section, we do not think that, as was proposed by the original Bill, the remedy should be open to any person entitled to sue to set aside the sale. We have accordingly limited the scope of the clause to the parties to the decree and persons entitled to share in rateable distribution of assets. We have struck out the reference to thirty days as sufficiently covered by article 166 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. On the analogy of clause 298, as proposed to be amended, we have suggested that the sale may be impugned on the ground of a material irregularity, not merely in publishing or conducting such sale, but also in attaching the property. A consequential amendment of article 166 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, has been proposed in the fourth schedule.

From the proviso to sub-clause (*1*) we have omitted the expression " by direct evidence," because we think it liable to be misunderstood, although it has been employed by Their Lordships of the Privy Council in the course of a leading decision. It is probable, however, that Their Lordships did not intend to formulate a general rule

[*Lala Mobaruk Lal* v. *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (1885), I. L. R. 11 Cal. 200] and a reasonable inference from facts is often the only available method of proof [I. L. R. 30 Cal. 1, at p. 9].

We think that a person making an application under this clause should not be able concurrently to make or prosecute an application under clause 244 to set aside a sale impugned by him.

We have omitted the *explanation* as out of place in this clause.

Clause 313.—The reference to sixty days in sub-clause (*1*) has been omitted as sufficiently covered by article 172 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. Though we approve of the principle embodied in *explanation I* of the Bill, we have omitted this provision because there seems no necessity for giving legislative recognition, at any rate in this clause, to the underlying decision [*Durga Sundari Devi* v. *Govinda Chandra Addy* (1883), I. L. R. 10 Cal. 368]. A slight abridgment of the language of the clause has necessitated an addition to the Fourth Schedule verbally amending article 172 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Clause 312.—The reference to the period of sixty days has been omitted in view of the amendments proposed in clause 310A. A consequential alteration of the language of sub-clause (*2*) has thereby been necessitated.

Sub-clause (*3*) has been recast in a form which we consider more exhaustive in the way of excluding concurrent remedies.

Clause 315.—Sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), has been slightly amended to meet the facts underlying a Madras decision [*Sivarama* v. *Rama* (1884), I. L. R. 8 Mad. 99]. A consequential amendment has been made in the language of the proviso to sub-clause (*3*).

A slight addition has been made to paragraph (*b*) of sub-clause (*2*) to give more exact effect to the case-law underlying it [*Vithoba* v. *Esat* (1893), I. L. R. 18 Bom. 594].

Clause 316.—We consider it desirable to direct attention to the circumstance, which is often overlooked, that the stamp-duty is payable not by the deposit of the sum required to purchase stamps but by the stamps themselves.

Clause 317.—A reference to the successor-in-title has been inserted to supersede certain rulings [*Theyyavelan* v. *Kochan* (1897), I. L. R. 21 Mad. 7; *Dukhada Sundari Dasi* v. *Srimonto Joardar* (1899), I. L. R. 26 Cal. 950].

Clause 318.—In sub-clause (*1*) of the original Bill, for the word "purchaser" we have substituted the words "holder of the certificate" in view of the amendments proposed in clause 316, sub-clause (*1*).

We have omitted sub-clause (*2*) because the expansion of clause 244 to cover a purchaser closes the long-standing controversy on the question whether a dispute under this provision, where the purchaser is the decree-holder, does or does not fall within the purview of section 244 as the subject of a decree.

Clause 327A.—We have transferred hither the provisions of clause 546, sub-clause (*3*), as originally drafted, for the sake of more logical sequence.

Clause 321.—We have amalgamated clauses 321 and 322 of the original Bill as relating to the same subject-matter.

Clause 295.—In order to avoid misconception, we have made it clear that the application referred to in sub-clause (*1*) is in the form prescribed by clause 235. We have extended this sub-clause to cover the case of legal representatives with a view to meeting the facts underlying certain decisions [*Grant* v. *Subramaniam* (1898), I. L. R. 22 Mad. 241; *Govind Abaji Jakhadi* v. *Mohoniraj Vinayak Jakhadi* (1901), I. L. R. 25 Bom. 494].

We have made a slight addition to sub-clause (*3*), the language of which has been adapted to the precept system, with a view to rendering it clear that, though issue of a precept is not a condition precedent to application for rateable distribution, a precept must be obtained before the applicant can participate in the assets.

We have made an addition to sub-clause (*4*) because, in the cases governed by clause 274, an attachment will no longer remain in force until withdrawn by order but is limited to a specific period.

We have amplified *explanation I* because we think that assets realized by a sale should not be regarded as available for distribution so long as the sale is liable to be set aside.

We have somewhat recast the wording of *explanation II* in which our proposed paragraph (*c*) is intended to give effect to a Madras decision [*Mallikarjunadu Setti* v. *Lingamurti Pantulu* (1900), I. L. R. 25 Mad. 244, at pp. 286 and 287].

We have added *explanation IV* to obviate arguments to the effect that sums of the nature here referred to are held by the Court solely for payment to a specified decree-holder and not for distribution to others.

Clause 328.—In this clause we have amalgamated clauses 329 and 330 as relating to the same subject-matter.

In sub-clause (*3*) we have sought to render somewhat more specific the nature of the order which the Court is competent to make.

In sub-clause (*4*) we have substituted detention in the civil prison for imprisonment of either description as for a criminal offence. Notwithstanding the terms of the present Code, we are strongly of opinion that, where there is no independent trial before the Magistrate, the Civil Court should not commit to the criminal prison.

Sub-clause (*5*) reproduces, in a somewhat amplified form, the substance of clause 2, sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*f*), sub-head (*iv*), as proposed in the original Bill [compare, *Fonindro Deb Raikut* v. *Rani Jugodishwari Dabi* (1886), I. L. R. 14 Cal. 234; *Gopala* v. *Fernandes* (1892), I. L. R. 16 Mad. 127].

Clause 331.—We have omitted sub-clause (*3*) of the original Bill as sufficiently covered by the two sub-clauses following thereon.

To sub-clause (*4*), now re-numbered (*3*), we have added a reference to consequential relief because it might be contended that a Court has, in the absence of a prayer for such relief, a discretion to refuse to grant a bare declaration of title.

Clause 332.—In sub-clause (*1*) we have sought to render it clear that a claimant, failing under clause 331, cannot have the objection re-heard under clause 332. In the same sub-clause we have omitted the words "in good faith" as adding nothing substantial to the words "on his own account".

Clause 335.—In sub-clause (*3*) we have added provisions intended to assist the subordinate Courts by reference to the procedure contained in sections which, in this connection, might be overlooked.

Clause 335A.—We have recast the language of this clause for purposes of greater precision. The only point to which we would direct special attention is that, in paragraph (*b*), we have, as in clause 312, sub-clause (*3*), assimilated the provisions with respect to notice to those contained in the definition embodied in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, section 2.

Clause 343.—We have substituted "process" for "warrant" to follow the amendment proposed in clause 250.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF INSOLVENCY.

Clause 345.—We do not think that, at present, it would be expedient to introduce into British India, in its entirety, the principle of English law that, for the purposes of insolvency, a transaction may be fraudulent solely by reference to its effect irrespective of the intention of the parties thereto. In these circumstances, we have incorporated the original paragraph (*b*) as sub-head (*iv*) of paragraph (*c*) which is limited to cases of intent to defeat or delay creditors.

In paragraph (*b*), as re-numbered, we have, for analogous reasons, felt ourselves unable to retain the expression "fraudulent preference" in the absence of a definition such as that contained in the English Statute. We have accordingly substituted here and elsewhere the expression "undue preference" which is already familiar in Indian enactments. The same expression will be found inserted in clause 360E.

From paragraph (*c*), sub-head (*iii*), we have omitted the words "in his house," because, in our opinion, they would prove to be an inconvenient limitation in view of the circumstances of this country.

Clause 346.—With reference to sub-clause (*1*), we propose to confer upon the Local Government, in the case of agriculturist debtors, a power to fix the amount justifying recourse to the provisions of this Chapter in view of the extremely divergent views expressed with respect to the propriety of the fifty-rupee limit.

In sub-clause (*2*) we have added words to render it clear that the Court to which applications should be made is the Court empowered under clause 344.

Clause 347.—We have altered sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*a*), to avoid the unnecessary formality of a negative statement where the applicant is not an agriculturist.

Clause 348.—In sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), we think that the, exemption from legal remedies should be limited to those available for the enforcement of any claim proveable under this Chapter.

With reference to sub-clause (*3*), there have been criticisms to the effect that publication in the local official Gazette is not always likely to be communicated to the classes of creditors concerned in the proceedings. We adhere to the views expressed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that no system of insolvent relief is likely to succeed unless "gazetting" is declared to be the only notice to creditors required by law and rendered conclusive as against the assertion of claims otherwise than in accordance with this Chapter. At the same time, to meet the suggestions offered, we propose, in sub-clause (*4*), that, in addition to giving this legal notice, the Court shall give the creditors such further notice as it may consider expedient.

In sub-clause (*6*) we have added the words "in the first instance" to render it clear that such expenses are subsequently chargeable against the estate under clause 360GG.

Clause 349.—It has been represented that the penalty originally proposed on the analogy of certain contempts punishable under the Indian Penal Code would, in practice, prove to be inadequate as a deterrent. We have accordingly enhanced the maximum to six months' imprisonment or a fine of one thousand rupees. At the same time, we have inserted the words "on conviction by a Magistrate" to emphasize the principle, which we have adopted in other places also, that the Civil Court is not competent, in the course of its proceedings, to sentence persons for criminal offences. Where it is proposed to confine any person in the criminal prison, we think that, as a general rule, he is entitled to the benefit of an independent trial.

Clause 350.—The original Bill followed the language of the English Statute in authorizing the Court to take the action here prescribed whenever there was probable reason for believing that the debtor intended to behave in the manner contemplated by paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*). It has been represented that the highly penal action prescribed by the clause should not be taken until a definite inquiry has satisfied the Court of its necessity. Here as elsewhere we have sought to render it clear that detention ordered by a Civil Court will be in the civil prison.

Clause 351.—We have omitted the words "on oath" as superfluous in view of the terms of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873), section 5, clause (*a*).

Clause 352.—In sub-clause (*2*) we would provide a ready means of realizing compensation which appears to us, to some extent, to stand on the same footing as compensation awarded under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 553, where the sum is declared to be recoverable as a fine. We propose, however, to enact, in clause 649A, a special procedure for the recovery of fines imposed under this Code to the exclusion of the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 25, which would import the provisions, inappropriate, we think, to civil proceedings, of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. In these circumstances, we have adapted the language of clause 649A.

It is possible that Courts of Small Causes may be invested with insolvency jurisdiction under this Chapter. We have accordingly recast the provisos, as originally drafted, in conformity with the amendments explained under clause 491.

Clauses 356 and 358.—Objection has been raised to the expressions "proving for" "and ranking for dividend" as unknown to the practitioners of this country. We have accordingly substituted "proving" and "being entitled to participate in a dividend in order of priority".

To prevent any possible misconception, we have added to clause 358 a sub-clause declaring that these provisions do not relieve a receiver of the necessity for obtaining the leave of the Court where such leave is required by the provisions of clause 355.

Clauses 359 and 360.—We are of opinion that a rate of six per centum is more in accordance with the practice of the Courts. A similar alteration has been made in clause 360B, sub-clause (*6*).

Clause 360A.—We have sought to avoid the expressions "admitting", "expunging" and "reducing" a "proof" as unfamiliar to Indian practitioners.

Clause 360B.—As the expression "*pari passu*", which appears in sub-clause (*5*) of the Bill, seems to be unfamiliar to a number of authorities consulted, we have reverted to the expression "rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference," which is slightly adapted from the existing language of section 356, clause(*e*).

Clause 360E.—For the words "making title in good faith," which have been criticized as too technical, we have substituted the more familiar expression "proving a title acquired in good faith."

Clause 360H.—In sub-clause (*4*), paragraph (*d*), we have materially simplified the English practice, which requires a receiver to institute a separate suit and the insolvent to consent to a decree. It appears to us that such proceedings involve an unnecessary and cumbrous formality; and we propose to declare simply that the order itself shall be capable of execution as if it were a decree.

In sub-clause (*5*), paragraph (*l*), we have specified the common cases, mentioned in the existing section, of concealment or removal of property, to prevent argument to the effect that these acts were not intended to be included in the more general language employed in the original draft of the Bill.

Clause 360J.—In sub-clause (*1*) we have thought it safer to declare expressly that a debtor is a person entitled to obtain an order annulling the declaration of an insolvency. We have paraphrased the expression "revert to the debtor for all his estate", because we gather that some of the subordinate Courts may have some difficulty in interpreting it.

Clause 360K.—There has been some discussion on the question whether the criminal or the civil prison is the proper place of reception for a dishonest debtor punished by the Insolvent Court acting at the instance of a creditor. We are of opinion that, where the Insolvent Court acts upon materials collected by it in a civil proceeding, its powers should, as elsewhere, be limited to detention in the civil prison. If the debtor's conduct deserves punishment as a criminal offence, we think that the matter should be referred to the Court of the Magistrate to ensure the safeguard of an independent trial.

Clause 360M.—We have amplified sub-clause (*3*) by a reference to clause 360F, sub-clause (*4*), because we think that a receiver who has been ordered to pay interest out of his own pocket should be allowed to impeach such an order by way of appeal.

PART III.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

Clause 361.—*Illustrations* (*a*) and (*b*) have been omitted as founded upon an antiquated decision [*Anderson* v *Martindale* (1801), 1 East 497] which is not very intelligible to practitioners in this country.

Illustration (*d*), which we have re-lettered (*b*), is correct only under the *Dayabhaga* system, and the word "minor" has been omitted as not of the essence of the example.

Clause 363.—We have amalgamated clause 365 with sub-clause (*2*) of this provision, which relates to the same subject. Sub-clause (*3*) has been added to give effect to a decision from Allahabad [*Ghamandi Lal* v. *Amir Begam* (1894), I. L. R. 16 All. 211].

Clause 366.—Paragraph (*a*) has been amended so as to give effect to the principle accepted by us that abatement results from the operation of the law and does not depend upon the making of an order. Similar amendments have been imported into clause 2, paragraph (*g*), sub-head (*v*), and clause 368, sub-clause (*3*).

Clause 368A.—We have extended the provisions regarding representation to cover escheat [*In re Barnett's Trusts* (1902), 1 Ch. D. 847].

Clause 368B.—The present Code does not provide for cases in which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued in a representative capacity or as a holder of an office and, by reason of his death or otherwise, such representative capacity is filled or such office is held by another before the passing of the decree. In this connection provision has also been made for the inclusion of a Hindu or Muhammadan female where, on the death or re-marriage of such female, the estate will devolve on the legal representative of the last male holder.

Clause 368C.—From this clause, which represents clause 368A of the original Bill, we have omitted the proviso, which adds nothing material to the words "merely because" in the text.

Clause 370.—The words from "unless" to "order", which appeared in clause (*1*) of this provision as originally drafted, have been omitted as inconsistent with the remainder of the clause, which has been recast for closer agreement with Order XVII, rule 1. We have, however, thought it expedient to specify that the security is still to be for costs only.

Clause 372.—Sub-clause (*2*) has been added to meet a possible difficulty of limitation [compare, *In the Matter of the Petition of Durga Prasad* (1899), I. L. R. 22 All. 231].

Clause 372A.—We have omitted this clause and provided for it by an entry in the Fourth Schedule proposing an amendment of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 5.

Clause 372B.—The original Bill proposed to except all execution-proceedings from the operation of this Chapter. It appears to us that only clauses 366, 368, sub-clause (*3*), and 371 should not apply to such proceedings. Otherwise the provisions of the Chapter appear to us to be equally applicable to suits and to proceedings other than suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

Clause 373.—Sub-clause (*3*) of the original Bill, now re-numbered as sub-clause (*4*), incorporated a rule formulated by Their Lordships of the Privy Council under Act VIII of 1859 [*Watson* v. *The Collector of Rajshahye* (1869), 13 Moo. I A. 160], but equally applicable to subsequent revisions of the Code [*Muddun Ram Doss* v. *Israil Ali Chowdhry* (1874), 21 W. R. 291; *Kudrat* v. *Dinu* (1886), I. L. R. 9 All. 155; *Banwari Das* v. *Muhammad Mashiat* (1887), I. L. R. 9 All. 690; *Sukh Lal* v. *Bhikhi* (1888), I. L. R. 11 All. 187] to the effect that the Courts of this country cannot enter a non-suit after issues have been settled and the plaintiff has failed to adduce the necessary evidence. This rule, however, it was proposed to qualify where the adverse party agrees to the withdrawal of the suit with the object of avoiding a possible appeal. The qualification has been criticized as not likely to prove of practical value; and, in its absence, we prefer to leave to case-law the rule of practice upon which the Courts have hitherto acted.

Clause 375.—We propose to supersede, in the sense of two decisions [*Hara Sundari Debi* v. *Kumar Dukhinessur Malia* (1885), I. L R. 11 Cal. 250; *Bandhu Bhagat* v. *Shah Muhammad Taqi* (1892), I. L. R. 14 All. 350] the view more recently expressed at Bombay [*Samibai* v. *Premji Pragji* (1895), I. L. R. 20 Bom. 304], Calcutta [*Brojodurlabh Sinha* v. *Ramanath Ghose* (1897), I. L. R. 24 Cal. 908] and Madras [*Sridharan Somayajipad* v. *Purumathan Somayajipad* (1899), I. L. R. 23 Mad. 101] that the Court is at liberty to pass a decree upon a disputed compromise. With reference to a Bombay decision [*Pragdas* v. *Girdhardas* (1901), I. L. R. 26 Bom. 76], we have sought to explain how far the decree is "final and conclusive" as defined in clause 2, paragraph (*j*).

Clause 375A.—The *explanation* has been incorporated in the clause itself for the sake of conciseness.

Clause 375B.—We think it desirable to provide expressly for the application of this Chapter to set-off and counter-claim. A somewhat similar provision will be found in clause 413A.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Clause 379A.—In view of the addition of this clause, we have proposed verbal additions to Form No. 155 of the Third Schedule.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

Clause 381.—The addition to sub-clause (*1*) follows the principle and language of clause 108, sub-clause (*2*).

In sub-clause (*4*) the necessary provision has been made to meet the case of set-off or counter-claim. We are of opinion that payment of costs ordered in a previous suit is not a sufficient protection. We have accordingly provided that the Court may require security for costs likely to be incurred in the subsequent suit by the opposite party.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF COMMISSIONS AND LOCAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The insertion of clauses 391A and 391AA, which do not refer to commissions, renders desirable an expansion of the title of this Chapter and of the second of the sub-titles. We have extended the provisions of the Chapter to proceedings other than suits.

Clause 387A.—We have transferred this clause to follow clause 396, because we think that it should apply generally to all commissions. We do not think that notice is necessary where the party affected is present when the commission is issued.

Clause 388.—Sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), has been inserted to relieve the Courts of so much of the burden of commissions as is avoidable.

Sub-clause (*2*), read with the addition to clause 397, sub-clause (*1*), is intended to meet a possible difficulty where a Court issuing a commission has not foreseen the possibility of an order making over the examination to a pleader or other person remunerated by a fee.

In sub-clause (*3*) we propose to give effect to an existing practice according to which notice of the day and hour fixed for executing a commission is given to the parties.

Clause 390.—The existing Code is defective in not containing a provision corresponding with clause 386, sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*c*).

Clause 391.—On the analogy of clauses 229B and 229A we have provided for the case of Courts not established but continued by the authority of His Majesty or of the Governor General in Council.

Clauses 391A and 391AA.—We have broken up clause 391A into two separate clauses, because we think that the power of holding the trial *in situ* is a matter of sufficient importance to be enunciated as a separate proposition.

The provisions relating to local inspection have been slightly restated. If a Judge inspects a place connected with a trial for the purpose of observing facts, he should act after notice to the parties. A memorandum prepared by him of facts so observed should, if he so desires, be available as part of the record [*Joy Coomar* v. *Bundhoo Lall* (1882), I. L. R. 9 Cal. 363; compare also, *Dwarka Nath Sardar* v. *Prosunno Kumar Hajra* (1895), 1 Cal. W. N. 682], but it follows that any party should be at liberty to object to any inaccuracy in the contents and to have it corrected. All these formalities, however, are not required where the Judge visits the spot merely to enable him more readily to appreciate evidence; and in no case should the making of an inspection or of a memorandum entitle any person to convert the Judge into a witness and subject him to examination.

Clause 392.—We have inserted sub-clause (*4*) because some provision for further inquiry, as in the case of clause 394, sub-clause (*3*), and clause 396, sub-clause (*4*), is found necessary in practice.

Clause 396.—Sub-clause (*1*) has been shortened in view of the terms of clause 215B, to which a reference has been inserted.

In sub-clause (*4*) we propose to enable a decree to be passed where the Commissioners are not unanimous or where the report contains erroneous or irrelevant matter.

Clause 397.—At the suggestion of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, we have provided in sub-clause (*3*) for the fixing of a fresh date for the return of a commission if the date originally fixed has already elapsed.

Clause 399.—Where a commission has been issued to a private person, we think that it would be straining analogy somewhat unduly to treat him as a "Court" for the purpose of exercising, for example, the highly coercive powers conferred by clause 168. The subject, we are aware is not free from difficulty; but, on the whole, we think that the Court having local jurisdiction where a witness resides, is the best judge of the proper process; and we would accordingly require the Commissioner to apply to such Court, upon which we would confer a full discretion in the matter.

PART IV.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST PAUPERS.

Clause 401.—It has been represented to us that, if the defence of suits *in formâ pauperis* is to be permitted, the Courts will be overwhelmed with frivolous applications for this purpose. We have accordingly omitted the references to the defence of suits throughout this Chapter.

Clause 403.—Under the amended sub-clause (*2*) applications to institute suits *in formâ pauperis* must contain the particulars prescribed in the case of plaints by clause 50. In these circumstances, it is only fair that the provisions relative to the rejection or amendment of plaints should also apply. The addition of such a provision enables us to cancel the words "framed and" in clause 407, paragraph (*a*).

Clause 407.—In paragraph (*b*), sub-head (*iii*), we have provided that the Court shall reject an application if the claim is obviously frivolous or vexatious. It is not clear that this power is given or that this duty is imposed by the clause as originally drafted.

Clause 408.—The period of notice has been increased from ten days to one month in order to enable correspondence to be conducted with the Government through the usual channel.

Clause 409.—Sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) have been recast because objection has been taken to the expression "cross-examine" as wholly inappropriate to an examination conducted by the Court.

Sub-clause (*2*) has been framed with the object of removing the doubts expressed on the question whether the rights given by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), sections 137 and 138, are not superseded by the language of the existing section.

Clause 411.—We have omitted sub-clauses (*2*) and (*3*) but expanded their substance in a separate clause which we have inserted as clause 412A.

Clause 414.—We have modified paragraph (*c*) for greater conformity with clause 407, paragraph (*b*), sub-head (*iv*).

Clause 412.—We have omitted sub-clause (*2*) of the Bill because, although this provision exists in the present Code, we do not approve of the principle of allowing a Civil Court to sentence litigants as for a criminal offence.

Clause 413.—We have amalgamated in, it is believed, somewhat clearer language the provisions originally proposed in clauses 413 and 415.

Clause 413A.—Though we have proposed not to authorize the defence of suits *in formâ pauperis*, we are of opinion that, more especially with reference to the suggestions contained in clause 111, a set-off or counter-claim stands on the same footing as the institution of a plaint. We accordingly propose to render, so far as possible, the same provisions applicable.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Clause 416.—In sub-clause (*2*) we propose to recognize the fact that the provisions relative to the signing and verifying of plaints and written statements cannot be applied in their entirety to litigation conducted by or against the Government.

Clause 418.—A compendious title is equally convenient in suits against, as in suits by, the Government.

Clause 424.—By an addition to the Fourth Schedule we propose to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, by excluding the period of two months next after notice has been delivered or left in pursuance of clause 424. To meet cases of obvious hardship, we think that where a person, having given notice, dies before instituting his suit, his legal representative should have the benefit of such notice and should be entitled to institute a suit without further conditions.

In the *explanation* we propose to affirm, in supersession of the distinction imported by rulings from Madras [*Anantharaman* v. *Ramasami* (1888), I. L. R. 11 Mad. 317] and Bombay [*Bhau Balapa* v. *Nana* (1888), I. L. R. 13 Bom. 343], the broad principle that the Collector cannot be impleaded as a defendant in his capacity of agent of the Court of Wards without due notice.

Clause 424A.—On the recommendation of the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal, we propose to recognize the necessity for allowing reasonable time for departmental reference and the uselessness of insisting upon merely official affidavits.

Clause 425.—We propose to declare once for all that a public officer sued in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, is not to be arrested at all even with the consent of the District Judge. We have accordingly omitted this clause and amalgamated its substance with clause 428.

Clause 426.—We have consolidated clauses 426 and 427 as relating to the same subject-matter.

Clause 428.—In this clause, with which clause 425 has been combined, we have sought to remove a verbal inconsistency, which is to be found in the present Code, between that clause and the proviso to clause 427, now incorporated in clause 426. We have substituted the expression "where the Court is satisfied" to remove the misapprehension that, at present, the public officer is bound personally to satisfy the Court of his inability to attend.

Clause 547.—We have transferred hither the provisions relating to security in the case of an appeal inasmuch as they appear to us to be misplaced in Chapter XLI of the Code.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

Clause 430A, sub-clause (2).—To render the meaning clearer, we have removed to an *explanation* the exception relating to prisoners of war and other prisoners.

Clause 433.— In sub-clause (4), for the word "any", where it first occurred, we have substituted the word "a" to remove the misapprehension that the Governor General in Council must, in the case of each notification, authorize a particular Secretary.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

Clause 435.—We have omitted the word "principal" in response to suggestions from the Province of Madras with a view to avoiding disputes [*Delhi and London Bank Limited*, v. *Oldham* (1893), I. L. R. 21 Cal. 60 ; *Sreenath Banerjee* v. *East Indian Railway Company* (1894), I. L. R. 22 Cal. 268] with regard to the classes of officers fitly described as "principal".

Clause 436A.—Sub-clause (2) has been added to make it clear that a corporation or company suffers in the suit for the default of its officer as though such default were its own.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Clauses 438 and 439.—We have added a reference to trustees in view of the terms of clause 437.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

The corresponding Chapter of the existing Code follows a most confused arrangement. We have sought to collect the various provisions into a sequence which, we hope, will be found more readily intelligible.

Clause 440.—We propose to abolish the distinction drawn [*Beni Ram Bhutt* v. *Ram Lal Dhukri* (1886), I. L. R. 13 Cal. 189] between orders removing plaints from the list of pending cases because they appear on their face to have been filed by minors, and decrees dismissing suits which are found upon the enquiry to have been so instituted. To prevent hardship where the fact of minority is ascertained on inquiry after the period of limitation for instituting a suit has expired, we propose, by an addition to clause 588, to give a right of appeal from orders under clause 440. We further do not consider it necessary to provide specially for the case, adverted to by the High Court at Bombay [*Rattonbai* v. *Chabildas Lalloobhoy* (1888), I. L. R. 13 Bom. 7] and incorporated in clause 442, sub-clause (3), as originally drafted, of a plaint proved to have been filed with the knowledge of the fact of minority and with the intention of deceiving the Court and evading payment of costs in the event of failure.

Clause 443.—Sub-clause (4) has been amplified for closer conformity with the terms of the proposed Form No. 157A.

Clause 445.—We propose to remove the disability, for which we see no adequate necessity, of a married woman under the existing section 457.

With regard to sub-clause (2), we think that a guardian appointed or declared by competent authority should continue to have preference over outsiders ; but, as between such

guardians, we would enact that the guardian of property should ordinarily have preference over the guardian of the person.

Clause 441.—With reference to sub-clause (1), we think that a next friend should have all such general powers of acting on the minor's behalf in the conduct of the case as are conferred upon the guardian for the suit by the existing section 443.

While maintaining the existing provisions of section 440 relative to the payment of costs on behalf of a minor, we think it expedient to adapt, in sub-clause (2), the provisions of Order XLV, rule 13, by which the Court may put an official guardian for the suit in funds to make the necessary orders directing such costs to be borne by any party, or out of any fund of the minor under the control of the Court.

Clause 462.—We propose to supersede the distinction [*Aman Singh* v. *Narain Singh* (1897), I. L. R. 20 All. 98] according to which a decree passed in pursuance of an agreement or compromise can be set aside in appeal merely for failure to comply with the provisions of section 462, whereas, if the compromise is contested by the minor either by a suit by his next friend or on attainment of majority by review or regular suit, it is not enough to show that the sanction of the Court was not expressly given where the guardian *ad litem* has assented to a compromise accepted by the Court and resulting in a decree not prejudicial to the minor's interests. For this purpose, we would place appeals on the same footing as the other remedies.

With reference to the *explanation*, we propose to give legislative recognition to the interpretation that an agreement with reference to the suit includes an agreement to abide by an oath [*Chengal Reddi* v. *Venkata Reddi* (1889), I. L. R. 12 Mad. 483; *Sheo Nath Saran* v. *Sukh Lal Singh* (1899), I. L. R. 27 Cal. 229] or to refer to arbitration [*Lakshmana Chetti* v. *Chinnathambi Chetti* (1900), I. L. R. 24 Mad. 326].

Clause 455A.—We propose to extend the provisions of this Chapter to proceedings other than suits, and, in view of the amendments proposed with reference to set-off and counter-claim, to include these also within their purview.

Clause 464A.—It appears to us that orders for the payment of money under this Chapter should be summarily enforceable as if they were decrees. At present, the procedure applicable is somewhat doubtful.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST FIRMS AND PERSONS CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN NAMES OTHER THAN THEIR OWN.

On consideration of the opinions of the authorities consulted with reference to the necessity for the imposition of limitations upon the application of this Chapter to specific areas or particular classes, we think that the simplified procedure here proposed can properly be applied to all the territories in which the Code is to be enforced. At the same time, we recognize the force of the objections taken to the suggestion to render the Chapter applicable to the members of joint Hindu families carrying on trading business which form portion of the general assets. On the whole, we are of opinion that effect should be given to existing case-law declaring that members of a joint Hindu family, who are partners for the purposes of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872), have not, by reason of their personal law, advantages not existing in the case of other partners. Following this principle, we propose that the provisions of this Chapter should not be extended to members of joint Hindu families as such though they will apply to partnerships, notwithstanding that the partnership consists of members of such a family.

Clause 469A.—We have inserted sub-clause (2) to meet a practical difficulty of procedure pointed out to us by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with regard to the signing and verifying of documents where the litigants in question are a firm.

Clause 469AA.—The provision here proposed, on the strong recommendation of the Chambers of Commerce of Karachi and Bengal, follows to some extent the lines of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XII of 1886), section 5, and will, it is hoped, settle an extremely vexed question in the sense of rulings from Allahabad [*Gobind Prasad* v. *Chandar Sekhar* (1887), I. L. R. 9 All. 486; *Debi Das* v. *Nirpat* (1898), I. L. R. 20 All. 365], Madras [*Vaidyanatha Ayyar* v. *Chinnasami Naik* (1893), I. L. R. 17 Mad. 108] and Bombay [*Motilal Bechardass* v. *Ghellabhai Hariram* (1892), I. L. R. 17 Bom. 6; *Aga Gulam Husain* v. *Sir A. D. Sassoon* (1897), I. L. R. 21 Bom. 412] as against the view entertained at Calcutta [*Ram Narain Nursing Doss* v. *Ram Chunder Jankee Loll* (1890), I. L. R. 18 Cal. 86].

Clause 469D.—In sub-clause (1), paragraph (a), we have sought to meet objections that power is required to execute a decree against property outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree. We have added in a proviso a reference to the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, relating to the exemption from personal liability of a minor partner which otherwise might possibly be overlooked.

In sub-clause (3) we have declared, for convenience of procedure, that orders determining the liability of any person shall be capable of appeal and execution as if they were decrees.

CHAPTER XXXV.

INTERPLEADER.

Clause 470.—In defining the scope of this provision, we have referred to debts and sums of money and other moveable property as an indication of the ordinary cases arising under Order LVII, rule 1. At the same time, we find that the procedure here provided has been adopted with great benefit in relation to immoveable property held by the Court of Wards in the character of a stakeholder. We accordingly propose to render it clear that the provision is not confined, as has often been supposed (Stokes, *Anglo-Indian Codes*, ed. 1888, Vol. II, p. 646), to moveable property only. We think, moreover, that the bar created by the proviso should not be restricted to suits but should extend to other proceedings also.

Clause 472.—The procedure by payment or deposit is plainly not applicable to immoveable property to which clause 470, as redrafted, declares the provisions of the Chapter to extend. We have accordingly worded this clause as permissive instead of leaving it imperative as at present.

PART V.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

From the title we have removed the words "except as regards immoveable property" as inconsistent with the *explanation* to clause 483.

Clause 477.—We have amalgamated sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) which appear to us to be illogical as requiring a plaintiff to satisfy the Court of certain facts before he makes an application founded thereon. We think that, after the application has been presented, the Court should be satisfied of the facts before process is issued and should have a discretion to make such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to be desirable.

We have added a proviso to guard against the hardship of arrest where payment of any sum specified in the warrant is made to the officer executing it. It appears to us that in such circumstances it is quite unnecessary to drag the defendant in custody before the Court.

We have omitted the concluding passage of sub-clause (*4*) of the Bill as originally drafted because we consider it to be sufficiently covered by the provisions of clause 253.

Clause 481.—We have rendered it clear that, though the penalty is for contempt of a judicial order, the detention here contemplated is to be in the civil prison.

Clause 491A.—We have transferred this provision to what we consider a more appropriate position in the Code.

Clause 483.—We have amalgamated sub-clauses (*1*) and (*3*) for conformity with clause 477 as amended.

There is at present a conflict on the question whether the terms of the existing sections 483 and 484, read with section 648, do [*Ram Pertab Jhowar* v. *Madho Rai* (1902), 7 Cal. W. N. 216] or do not [*Krishnasami* v. *Engel* (1884), I. L. R. 8 Mad. 20] authorize the Court to attach property beyond jurisdiction. We think that the difficulty does not arise under our redraft of sub-clause (*1*), but, for greater clearness, we have expanded the *explanation* so as to give effect expressly to the Calcutta practice.

Clause 488.—The proviso which was intended to give effect to a ruling [*Ram Chand* v. *Pitam Mal* (1888), I. L. R. 10 All. 506] has been omitted because, in the case of attachments governed by clause 274, the order ceases to operate by the efflux of a specific period.

Clause 490.—We have introduced a reference to the subsistence of the attachment for the sake of conformity with clause 275 as proposed to be amended.

Clause 490A.—The exemption of growing crops from attachment before judgment would serve little purpose if the same crops are liable to attachment as soon as they are cut or gathered.

Clause 491.—It has been brought to our notice that the existing proviso is inadequate inasmuch as suits for compensation have been removed from the cognizance of Courts of Small Causes. In these circumstances, we have added a proviso fixing a pecuniary limit in the case of Courts incompetent to try such suits.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

Clause 492.—The expression "wrongfully", which savours of a tortious act, cannot be properly applied to a judicial sale, and we have accordingly proposed to substitute the word "improperly". The addition of the words "until the suit is disposed of or until the further order of the Court" is intended to give effect to two decisions on the subject [*Shaikh Moheeooddeen* v. *Shaikh Ahmed Hossein* (1870), 14 W. R. 384; *Gossain Money Puree* v. *Guru Pershad Singh* (1884), I. L. R. 11 Cal. 146].

Clause 493.—In sub-clause (1), for the words "a breach" and "other injury" or "injury," wherever they occur, we have substituted the words "any breach" and "tortious act", respectively, to supersede an Allahabad decision [*Darab Kuar* v. *Gomti Kuar* (1900), I. L. R. 22 All. 449], which has been criticized as of doubtful authority [compare, *Earl of Mexborough* v. *Bower* (1843), 7 Beav. 127; *Hervey* v. *Smith* (1855), 1 K. & J. 389].

We have remodelled sub-clause (3) to give effect to a Bombay decision [*The Advocate General of Bombay* v. *Gangji Akhai* (1894), I. L. R. 19 Bom. 152, at p. 155]; but, as in other cases, we would limit the penalty to detention in the civil prison.

Clause 498.—The benefit of the provisions of this clause should plainly be claimable in the case of attachment before judgment.

Clause 499.—To obviate difficulties arising in practice we propose to authorize the Court to inventory the property.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Clause 503.—In sub-clause (2), paragraph (*e*), we have substituted the expression "officer of the Court appointed to be receiver of estates" for the words "official receiver" which have been misunderstood as covering any official who happens, for the purposes of a particular suit or attachment, to be appointed to be the receiver of specific property.

Sub-clause (3) of the Bill as originally drafted has been omitted because the underlying case-law [*Sidheswari Dabi* v. *Abhoyeswari Dabi* (1888), I. L. R. 15 Cal. 818; *Chandidat Jha* v. *Padmanand Singh Bahadur* (1895), I. L. R. 22 Cal. 459] appears to us to be too stringent for incorporation in the Code.

In sub-clauses (4) and (5) we propose to authorize a summary method of recovery by attachment of the property of the receiver, though we feel ourselves unable to extend this remedy to a surety also, because moneys paid over to a receiver are not in the hands of a private person but *in custodia legis* [compare, *Orr* v. *Muthia Chetti* (1893), I. L. R. 17 Mad 501; *Muthia Chetti* v. *Orr* (1895-1897), I. L R. 20 Mad. 224], whereas the determination of a surety's liability is a proper subject for a suit.

Clause 504.—Sub-clause (2) was originally drafted to give effect to a practice in many Courts of notifying to the Collector the appointment of a receiver of property paying revenue to the Government. While admitting the convenience of such a practice, we do not think it necessary to render it compulsory in all cases. We have accordingly omitted the sub-clause.

Clause 505.—Sub-clause (3) is intended to remove the ambiguity of the existing proviso and to supersede a decision from Allahabad [*Amar Nath* v. *Raj Nath* (1896), I. L. R. 18 All. 453] while giving effect to a ruling from Calcutta [*Birajan Kooer* v. *Ram Churn Lall Mahata* (1881), I. L. R. 7 Cal. 719].

PART VI.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

We have prefixed sub-titles to portions of this Chapter for facility of reference.

Clause 506.—We consider the provisions of this Chapter to be equally applicable to suits and other proceedings.

In sub-clause (2) we have omitted the word "particular" because a general reference relating to "all matters" in dispute is contemplated by Forms Nos. 170 and 171 of the Third Schedule.

We have added sub-clause (3) to give effect to the principle enunciated by Their Lordships of the Privy Council [*Pestonjee Nussurwanjee* v. *Manockjee* (1868), 12 Moo. I. A. 112, at page 130] that an agreement to refer to arbitration cannot be revoked by any party without good cause and that a mere arbitrary revocation will not be permitted by the Court.

Clause 507.—Sub-clause (2) of the original Bill has been omitted in view of the terms of clause 510 as redrafted.

Clauses 508 and 509.—The word "making" has been substituted for the word "delivery" in view of a decision of the High Court at Madras [*Arumugam Chetti* v. *Arunachalam Chetti* (1898), I. L. R. 22 Mad. 22]. A similar amendment will be found in clause 514.

Clause 510.—We have amalgamated clause 507, sub-clause (2), clause 510 and clause 511 on the analogy of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 (IX of 1899), section 8, and

have provided that the powers of the Court shall not be exercised until the parties have failed to act within a reasonable period. This principle, however, cannot be applied to the misconduct of an arbitrator in its entirety; and we have accordingly provided in sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*b*), sub-head (*iv*), for the case not of misconduct but of removal by the Court; and we have inserted clause 512A, on the analogy of section 16 of the enactment already quoted, to enable the Court to remove an arbitrator or an umpire for misconduct. We do not think that it is necessary to preserve the power which is given by the concluding passage of the existing section 510 but has no counterpart in the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, to make an order superseding the arbitration in the cases referred to in this provision.

Clause 514.—The recital of causes in the existing section appears to us mere surplusage. We have, moreover, omitted the parentheses inserted in the Bill, because we think that, in the absence of an absolute discretion conferred on the Court, one party or the other is certain to object to the enlargement of the time.

Clause 516.—We think it embarrassing and unnecessary to exact signature from dissentient arbitrators.

In connection with this clause and clause 525 we have proposed, by an amendment of the Fourth Schedule, the substitution of two articles for the existing article 176 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. It has been pointed out to us that this article, in so far as it refers to section 516, is inaccurate because that section does not provide for an application by parties since the award is filed under the orders of the Court [*Maharajah Sir Joy Mungul Singh* v. *Mohun Ram Marwaree* (1869), 12 W.R. 397; *Roberts* v. *Harrison* (1881), I. L. R. 7 Cal. 333]. On the other hand, there is no provision for limitation in the case of an application under section 523. In respect of clause 525, the Bill proposes to exclude all the concurrent remedies which at present exist outside the limits of this Chapter. In these circumstances, hardship may arise if limitation is declared to run from the date of the award. It may happen, for example, that the award provides for the payment of a first instalment after the lapse of one year, or the parties may for years together act upon the terms of the award without infringing them. If, in these cases, the parties are strictly limited to a period of six months commencing to run from the date of the award, the result will be that they will be driven to the trouble and expense of a judicial proceeding long before any necessity for it arises. In fact, it would appear that, more especially in the case of conciliation proceedings, a large number of claims under awards would probably become time-barred before the provisions of the proposed Code are familiar, at any rate, to the lower classes. For these reasons it is proposed to declare in article 176A that limitation shall run from the date on which any right given by the award is infringed by the person against whom it is sought to enforce such award.

Clause 520.—In paragraph (*a*) we propose to obviate the necessity for remitting awards for the elimination of obvious irrelevancy.

Clause 521.—On the analogy of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, section 16, we have provided for the case in which the arbitration or the award has been improperly procured. In view of this addition, paragraph (*b*) of the Bill, as originally drafted, becomes unnecessary.

Clause 523.—There seems no reason to insist, in sub-clause (*3*), upon the issue of a notice where the Court on the materials before it sees reason to dismiss the application without further discussion.

Clause 523A.—The language adapted from the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, section 19, has been slightly modified as being more in harmony with the practice of the Presidency Courts than with the other provisions of this Code.

Clause 525.—From sub-clause (*3*), which we have re-arranged as sub-clause (*4*), the word "otherwise" has been omitted because the filing of an award is not a mode of enforcement

Clause 526A.—We have slightly recast this section to render it clear that an appeal will lie on the ground that there has been no valid submission to arbitration or no valid award. In other respects we propose to affirm the principle embodied in the Bill that the grounds capable of being taken in appeal against proceedings under this Chapter must relate to the failure of the Court to perform a duty imposed upon it or to exercise properly a discretion conferred upon it.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Clause 532.—Sub-clause (*3*) has been modified to meet a representation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the effect that a maximum rate of interest should be fixed in the Code where no rate is specified in the negotiable instrument.

Our attention has been directed to an unreported decision [*per* Amir Ali, J., *Bhugutram* v. *Rajah Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore* (1903)] in which the *explanation*, embodied as

sub-clause (5) in the Bill, is criticized as unintelligible. The *explanation*, which is reproduced *verbatim* from Act X of 1877, was intended to supersede two decisions [*The Chartered Mercantile Bank* v. *Seconde* (1869), 3 B. L. R. (O. C.) 146; *Remfry* v. *Shillingford* (1876), I. L. R. 1 Cal. 130], necessitated, in the opinion of the High Court of Calcutta, by the terms of Act V of 1866, which that enactment repealed. Having regard to the practice of twenty-six years and to the terms of Order XIV of the Rules of the Supreme Court, we are strongly of opinion that there should be no reversion to the narrow scope of Act V of 1866, but that this summary and inexpensive process should be available, notwithstanding that the cause of action involves facts which, if not admitted by the defendant, would have to be proved by the plaintiff. As, however, we agree in thinking the *explanation* not to be readily intelligible without a knowledge of the superseded case-law, we have restated the rule and embodied as illustrations the facts of the decisions which it negatives.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Clause 539.—For the words "public charitable or religious purposes" in sub-clause (*1*) we have substituted the words "public purposes of a charitable or religious nature" to obviate recurrence of the frequent misconception that "public" is merely co-ordinate with "charitable" or "religious."

Sub-clause (*3*) has been added because, though perhaps it is not strictly necessary, may serve to obviate barren discussions on the question whether action under this provision is necessary where a right of suit exists independently of it.

PART VII.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

Clause 540.—In sub-clause (*3*) we propose to supersede, in the sense of two rulings [*Boloram Dey* v. *Ram Chundra Dey* (1895), I. L. R 23 Cal. 279; *Khadem Hossein* v. *Emdad Hossein* (1901), I. L. R. 29 Cal. 758], the decision [*Biswa Nath Chaki* v. *Bani Kanta Dutta* (1896), I. L. R. 23 Cal. 406] to which the Bill originally proposed to give effect.

Clause 540A.—The words "or other proceeding" have been inserted in view of a Calcutta decision [*Hira Lal Ghosh* v. *Chunder Kant Ghosh* (1899), 3 Cal. W. N. 403] with reference to appeals from decrees under section 244.

We apprehend that inconvenience would be occasioned by the double inquiry contemplated by this provision as originally drafted. It appears to us that the reference to the Court which passed the decree is hardly necessary and that it would suffice to declare that the appellant-transferee shall set forth his title for the information of the Appellate Court, to whose satisfaction he shall be bound to prove his title before he can claim to be heard on the merits

Clauses 541 to 543F.—It has been represented to us, more especially from opinions given in the Central Provinces, that the procedure relative to the presentation of the memoranda of appeal and to their amendment and rejection is most inadequately stated in the Code. In fact, it is understood that the existing sections have to be largely supplemented by varying practice borrowed by analogy from the sections relating to plaints in suits. It is proposed, therefore, to adapt these provisions, so far as possible, for the guidance of Courts which are not always in a position to have ready access to law libraries. In making this adaptation, we have decided that the reasons for requiring as many copies of a plaint as there are defendants do not exist in the case of memoranda of appeal; and we accordingly propose not to require copies of the memorandum to be filed until, as provided in the addition to clause 552, sub-clause (*1*), the Court has determined not to dismiss the appeal summarily but to fix a day for the hearing.

Clause 542.—The general opinion appears to be that the case-law which it was sought to embody in clause 541, sub-clause (*4*), paragraph (*b*), of the Bill is too stringently expressed. In our opinion, the appellant should always be at liberty to raise questions of law arising upon the record, inasmuch as there can be no waiver in this respect. On the other hand, we are clearly of opinion that objections of fact not taken or taken and waived in the Lower Court should not be taken without the leave of the Appellate Court. Otherwise, it appears to us, the hearing will necessarily be prolonged by the necessity for remands upon questions of fact by which unscrupulous litigants attempt to surprise the adverse party in appeal and with reference to which protracted and expensive remands would become necessary.

Clause 545.—We have recast this provision to give effect to a ruling [*Pasupati Nath Bose* v. *Nanda Lal Bose* (1901), I. L. R. 28 Cal. 734] according to which not merely an incidental decree under appeal under section 244 but also the substantive decree under execution may be stayed under this provision. We think, moreover, that, following the principle of the decision [*Multanchand Shivram* v. *Khan Saheb Kharsedji Nasarvanji* (1891), I. L. R. 15 Bom. 536] underlying the amendments proposed in the original Bill, the Court should have the fullest discretion in the matter of stay, provided that no final order is made without notice to the decree-holder. We accordingly propose to give the Court a discretion to dispense with deposit of the decretal amount or security for the due performance of the decree or final order. We have further amplified the clause to render it clear that, where the Court considers immediate stay of execution to be necessary, it may make an *ex parte* order to the effect which will, however, be liable to be discharged after hearing the parties.

Clause 546.—Sub-clause (*1*) has been transferred to clause 238A and sub-clause (*3*) has been inserted after clause 327, as more appropriate positions in the Code.

Clause 547.—We have transferred this provision to Chapter XXVIII, to which the subject seems more appropriately to belong.

Clause 549.—Sub-clause (*3*), as originally drafted, was intended to embody and settle a considerable amount of case-law which has been the subject of much discussion and conflict. There seems, however, to be a feeling that it proceeds too far in the direction of instructions to the Courts, and that questions of this description should be left to be settled by the practice of the principal tribunals concerned. In these circumstances, we have proposed to omit the provision altogether.

Clause 550.—We think that this provision would more appropriately follow clause 552. It does not appear to us to be necessary that notice should be sent whenever a memorandum of appeal is registered as provided by clause 548. In our opinion it would suffice that such notice should be sent if the Appellate Court does not dismiss the appeal summarily under clause 551.

Clause 551.—We are of opinion that, before summarily dismissing an appeal without notice to the respondent, the Court should be expressly empowered to send for the record in accordance with the practice prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 421, sub-section (*2*).

Clause 552.—In sub-clause (*1*) we have provided that the appellant shall, within such time as the Court may direct, furnish as many copies on plain paper of the memorandum of appeal as there are respondents. This provision will harmonize the procedure with that prescribed in the case of plaints except that it will not be necessary to provide the copies until it is certain that process will issue to the respondent.

Clause 555.—It has been represented to us that sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*c*), of the Bill was too widely expressed for the circumstances of litigation in Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Courts upon whose procedure the provision was originally modelled. It is accordingly proposed to limit the provision by declaring that the list shall contain only so many appeals as are set down for hearing within a specified period, and that it shall apply only to cases in which all the parties appearing are represented by pleader.

Sub-clause (*3*), which was intended to give effect to a Bombay decision [*Rustomji Burjorji* v. *Kessowji* (1884), I. L. R. 8 Bom. 287] has been omitted in view of opinions expressed to the effect that guidance on this point is not required by the Courts.

Clause 556.—We have relaxed the stringency of sub-clause (*1*) because it has been represented to us that, where parties are detained by some interruption of communication like a flood, the Court might reasonably adjourn the hearing without putting the appellant to the trouble and expense of a separate proceeding under clause 558.

Clauses 558 to 560.—The amendments, which are self-explanatory, are intended to meet difficulties disclosed by practice.

Clause 561.—The insertion of the provisions contained in sub-clause (*4*) have rendered it essential, by re-modelling sub-clause (*2*), to render objections liable to the court-fee payable on a memorandum of appeal.

Sub-clause (*3*) has been modified to provide for the case of matters in controversy between parties arrayed on the same side.

Sub-clause (*4*) has been omitted because we propose, as explained under Chapter XLVI, to abolish the right to object *in formâ pauperis*.

Clause 562.—Exception has been taken to the expression "grounds other than the merits" which, in paragraph (*a*) as provisionally drafted, it was proposed to substitute for the words "preliminary point" on the authority of certain cases [*Sheoambar Singh* v. *Lallu Singh*, referred to in *Sohawan* v. *Babu Nand* (1886), I. L. R. 9 All. 26, *note* at p. 32; *Muhammad Allahdad Khan* v. *Muhammad Ismail Khan* (1888), I. L. R. 10 All. 289; *Ramachandra Joishi* v. *Hasi Kassim* (1892), I. L. R. 16 Mad. 207; *Kanakammal* v. *Rangachariar* (1896), I. L. R. 20 Mad. 25]. It may often happen [*Habib Baksh* v. *Baldeo Prasad* (1901), I. L. R. 23 All. 167] that a remand is necessary in a case in which

there has been a decision upon a part of the merits, but the point determined does not, in the opinion of the Appellate Court, amount to a complete and effectual adjudication on the whole matter in controversy. It has been reported to us that the practice in various Provinces differs on the question whether evidence recorded in the proceedings leading up to the decree set aside under section 562 is in itself available as evidence during the retrial or whether it can only be made admissible, in the case of witnesses attending at the hearing, by examining them upon their previous depositions as statements recorded in a different proceeding. We are of opinion that, subject to all just exceptions, such depositions should, of their own force, be available as evidence.

Clause 565.—The scope of this clause is limited to cases in which the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine the suit. We are of opinion that, in such cases, the Appellate Court should have the power of requiring the Court of first instance, which has had the advantage of seeing and hearing the witnesses, to record its finding upon an issue which it has erroneously left undetermined.

Clause 571.—We have recast sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) with a view to leaving all questions of language to the operation of clause 645 and harmonizing the provisions with the procedure introduced in clause 198.

From sub-clause (*4*) we have omitted paragraph (*a*), which required a concise statement of the case, because we think that this can be sufficiently gathered from the judgment leading up to the decree appealed from.

The two provisos of this sub-clause were intended, in the interests of public time and economy, to prevent the writing of formal judgments, which really amount to repetition of the decision affirmed, on the principle now accepted in criminal cases [*Rash Behari Das* v. *Balgopal Singh* (1893), I. L. R. 21 Cal. 92; *Queen-Empress* v. *Warubai* (1895), I. L R. 20 Bom. 540; *see* also *Queen-Empress* v. *Nannhu* (1895), I. L R. 17 All. 241; *Queen-Empress* v. *Pandeh Bhat* (1897), I. L. R. 19 All. 506]. It was accordingly proposed to supersede a decision to the effect that a formal judgment must be recorded in dismissing a civil appeal summarily under section 551 [*Rami Deka* v. *Brojo Nath Saikia* (1897), I. L. R. 25 Cal. 97] and that reasons must be given [*Sohawan* v. *Babu Nand* (1886), I. L. R. 9 All. 26; *Haimabati Dasi* v. *Govinda Chandra* alias *Sham Ghosh* (1898), 2 Cal. W. N. 695], even though the Appellate Court generally agrees in the judgment of first instance [*Khettur Mohun Gossain* v. *Bhyrub Chunder Sheet* (1865), 3 W. R. 126; *Bhagbut Khan* v. *Puddo Bewa* (1865), 3 W. R. 192; *Korban Ali* v. *Ashan Ali* alias *Lott Ali* (1865), 4 W. R. 4; *Sitarama Sastrulu* v. *Suryanarayana Sastrulu* (1898), I. L. R 22 Mad. 12]. There appears, however, to be a strong feeling that, even in the case of summary dismissal, a record of reasons affords a necessary safeguard against hasty or negligent methods of disposal. In these circumstances, both the provisos have been omitted.

Clause 575.—We have harmonized the language of sub-clause (*4*) in view of the alteration introduced into sub clause (*2*).

Clause 578A.—This provision, which reproduced the language of the Suits Valuation Act, 1887 (VII of 1887), section 11, has been criticized as needlessly elaborate; and it has been pointed out more especially that paragraph (*b*) of sub-clause (*1*), as originally drafted, is unnecessary because, as a matter of practice, over-valuation or under-valuation of a suit or appeal can in no way affect the disposal of the suit or appeal on the merits. We have accordingly omitted this paragraph and proposed a consequential redraft in a simplified form of the whole provision.

Sub-clause (*4*) we propose to omit; and its substance will be found reproduced in an addition to clause 622.

Clause 579.—The proviso to sub-clause (*1*), as originally drafted, proposed to relieve Judges dissenting from the decision of the duty of signing the decree. We see no necessity for providing for this matter.

Clause 579A.—We have added sub-clause (*4*) to give effect to the existing practice according to which the decree of the Appellate Court is deemed for all purposes relating to execution to be the decree of the Court of first instance.

Clause 579B.—We have recast this provision to render it clear that not merely the powers of amendment but also the appellate remedies given by clause 206A are to apply to decrees of the Appellate Court.

The proviso in the Bill, as originally drafted, proposed to make a sacrifice of strictly logical principle for the convenience of suitors by obviating the necessity for elaborate and expensive references to the High Court or to the District Judge where the decree sought to be amended has been simply affirmed on appeal. In view of the opposition disclosed in the opinions of authorities consulted, we feel constrained to revert to the principle underlying the existing case-law, that the decree of the Court of first instance is superseded by the appellate decree, which alone is capable of amendment and can, therefore, be amended only by the Court passing it.

Clause 582A.—We have omitted this provision, the substance of which it is proposed to reproduce in clause 543A and in Chapter XLVII.

Clause 583.—In sub-clause (*1*) the expression "suit contemplated by Chapter XIX", now XX, has been criticized as too general. We think that it will be more in accordance with the usages of statutory draftsmanship to limit the provision to suits "a right to which is expressly given or order expressly saved" by the provisions referred to.

We have slightly altered the language of sub-clause (*2*) in order to avoid a possible misconception in connection with its application to second appeals by virtue of the operation of clause 587. It might be gathered that, where an appellate decree is reversed in second appeal, the application for execution would have to be made to the Court of intermediate appeal.

In regard to sub-clause (*4*), we think that the powers here given should not be exercised by the Court of its own motion but should be limited to cases in which the party desiring restitution applies for it.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Clause 584.—In sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*c*), the words "or enactment for the time being in force" were inserted to prevent recurrence of the misconception that, on the *ejusdem generis* principle, "law" is limited to "written law" of the same nature as the Code. We have omitted the words in two places because we consider the meaning of "law" to be sufficiently explicit.

In sub-clause (*2*) we have, with respect to suits of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, restored the existing minimum valuation of five hundred rupees now prescribed by section 586. On the other hand, we propose to take the subject-matter of the appeal, and not that of the original suit, to be, as is partly the case with appeals to His Majesty in Council, the test of appealability.

With regard to other suits, we are of opinion that the imposition of a hard and fast money limit would be productive of hardship. For the purposes of court-fees, land is valued at a specially low figure; and many suits, such as those for declarations, are assessed a fixed duty of ten rupees, although, in such cases, a second appeal ought not to be excluded. We accordingly propose to allow a second appeal in all cases, not of a nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, in which the value or subject-matter of the original suit exceeds one hundred rupees or the decree appealed from involves a claim to, or question respecting, property exceeding such value. Below this limit, we would authorize the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council for the sake of preventing avoidable divergences of practice, to bar the right of second appeal in any class of cases in which they are of opinion that the decree of the Court of first appeal ought to be final. As, however, such action would have the effect of barring rights actually existing, we think that the Local Government should be bound to publish a draft of its proposed notification for previous criticism.

We have omitted the provisions of the Bill relating to security for second appeals in the case of concurrent decrees. A respondent decree-holder is at liberty, under clause 545, to execute his decree notwithstanding the preferment of an appeal; and, if the appellant desires a stay of such execution, the same provision already authorizes the taking of security. To compel the Courts to take security in every second appeal might, we think, debar the poorer classes of litigants from their remedy even where the illegality is patent on the face of the decree.

Clause 585.—We think that the proviso to clause 585, as originally drafted, should be enacted as a substantive proposition.

Clause 587.—We recognize the necessity for careful scrutiny of second appeals before their admission. It would, however, be a waste of labour to take action under clause 551 if the appeal, on the face of it, cannot be summarily dismissed. We would leave it to the High Courts to determine whether notice should or should not be issued to the respondent without a preliminary hearing of the appellant.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

Clause 588.—On the representation of the various Chartered High Courts, we have considerably shortened the list of appealable orders.

Sub-heads (*1*) to (*5*), (*9*), (*10*), (*13*), (*14*), (*22*) and (*26*) of the original Bill have been altogether omitted.

So much of sub-heads (*6*) and (*11*), now re-numbered (*1*) and (*5*), as relate to return for purposes of amendment does not appear to us to be required. In fact, we have altogether struck out of sub-head (*11*) so much as related to rejection or return of a written statement, in regard to which we think that proceedings should not be delayed by a separate appeal.

Sub-head (*7*), now re-numbered (*2*), we have amplified by a reference to clause 99, which seems to us to stand, for the present purpose, on the same footing as clause 103.

Sub-head (*8*), now re-numbered (*3*), should, like sub-head (*7*), now re-numbered (*2*), be limited to cases open to appeal.

With reference to sub-head (*15*), now re-numbered (*6*), we see no reason why a right of appeal should be given against the sale of property attached entirely for purposes of a coercive process to enforce attendance.

Sub-head (*19*), as amplified by us in the present sub-head (*10*), will supersede a decision [*Rahima* v. *Nepal Rai* (1892), I. L. R. 14 All. 520] according to which an order under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), section 7, postponing the day appointed for payment is at present a decree open to first and second appeal. In our opinion, the order of the Court of first appeal should be final and conclusive whether the order which it is sought to impeach extends or refuses to extend the time for the payment of mortgage-money.

With regard to sub-head (*24*), now re-numbered (*14*), we think that any order under section 372, whether it does or does not disallow an objection, should be open to one appeal only.

Sub-head (*16*), as newly inserted by us, is necessary because, in clause 440, we have proposed to supersede a Calcutta ruling [*Beni Ram Bhutt* v. *Ram Lal Dhukri* (1886), I. L. R. 13 Cal. 189] according to which a suit instituted by an unrepresented minor must, if the fact of minority does not appear on the face of the plaint but is discovered after inquiry, be dismissed by a decree open to first and second appeal. Our suggestion is to extend to such cases the procedure of taking the plaint off the list of pending cases ; but, if a right of appeal is not given, hardship might arise where the fact of minority is discovered after the period of limitation has expired.

Sub-head (*26*) has been omitted by us on the ground that an application to institute or continue a suit as a pauper is a matter of grace with respect to which the Court's discretion should be final.

By an addition to sub-head (*29*), now re-numbered (*19*), we propose, in cases other than those tried by a Court of Small Causes, to allow a single appeal against orders regarding compensation for improper arrest or attachment prior to judgment. We see, however, no reason why an order discharging a surety under clause 480 or directing a deposit of money or other property under clause 502 should be liable to be impeached by appeal.

Our suggested sub-head (*22*) will supersede decisions [*Gulab Rai* v. *Mangli Lal* (1884), I. L. R. 7 All. 42 ; *Gunga Dass Dey* v. *Ramjoy Dey* (1885), I. L. R. 12 Cal. 30] declaring a decision rejecting an appeal as time-barred to be a decree. We think that in this instance, as also in the case of rejection of appeal under clause 543A or clause 549, one appeal furnishes an adequate remedy.

Sub-head (*23*), as proposed by us, seeks to place orders returning a memorandum of appeal under clause 543F upon the same footing as corresponding orders returning a plaint under sub-head (*1*).

We have declared the operation of sub-clause (*2*) to be "subject to the provisions of Chapter XLVII" because, without this qualification, the expression "final and conclusive", as now defined in clause 2, paragraph (*j*), will preclude right of appeal to the Privy Council.

Clause 589.—We have omitted the proviso because we propose to exclude the existing sub-head (*17*) of clause 588, relating to insolvency matters, from the Bill.

Clause 591.—We think that the "errors, difficulties or irregularities" here referred to should be limited to those affecting the decision of the case "on the merits" [*Chintamony Dassi* v. *Raghoonath Sahoo* (1895), I. L. R. 22 Cal. 981]. The words "from which no separate appeal lies under this Code" were imported into the Bill to supersede the very numerous rulings to the effect that there is no law in India compelling a party to resort to a right of appeal from an interlocutory order under the penalty of forfeiting the power to impugn such order in appeal from the final decree. Having abandoned this principle in clause 540, sub-clause (*3*), in the case of preliminary and final decrees, we do not feel justified in insisting upon it in the case of orders appealable under clause 588. It may be added that, in view of the removal of most of the interlocutory orders at present included in section 588, the retention of these words is not a matter of great importance.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

Clause 592.—We do not think that the exceptional liberty of moving a Court *in formâ pauperis* should extend to objections to appeals.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF APPEALS TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

Clause 596.—From sub-clause (*2*) we have omitted the words "each final and conclusive" in view of the definition proposed in clause 2, paragraph (*j*).

Clause 608.—From sub-clause (*1*) we have omitted the words "admitting the appeal" inasmuch as they create a difficulty of interpretation for the removal of which a decision [*Dame Janbai* v. *Sale Mahomed* (1894), I. L. R. 19 Bom. 10] was required.

Clause 610.—We have redrafted sub-clause (*3*) to supersede a ruling from Madras [*Arunachellam* v. *Arunachellam* (1891), I. L. R. 15 Mad. 203; see, also *Surjoo Das* v. *Balmakund Das* (1895), I. L. R. 23 Cal. 212].

Clause 611.—Our redraft of the opening portion of this provision covers the substance of clause 2, sub-clause (*1*), paragraph (*f*), sub-head (*xii*) [compare, *In the Matter of the Petition of Kally Soondery Dabia* (1881), I. L. R. 6 Cal. 594] standing in the Bill as originally drafted.

Clause 615.—This provision, which has been reproduced at the various revisions of the Code from the Privy Council Appeals Act, 1874 (IV of 1874), section 24, has long had reference to an entirely obsolete procedure. Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section IV, has disappeared from the statute book by the passing of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903). In these circumstances, we propose the omission of clause 615.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

OF REFERENCES TO THE HIGH COURT.

Clause 619.—At the suggestion of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces we have relaxed the existing language of the Code, which, if strictly interpreted, requires a hearing of the parties even though they have not appeared.

Clauses 646A and 646B.—We have transferred these provisions from the existing Chapter XLIX in which they appear to us to be misplaced.

CHAPTER XLIX.

OF REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

Clause 622.—Paragraph (*a*) of sub-clause (*1*) has been redrafted in accordance with the principles adopted with reference to clauses 578 and 578A.

In paragraph (*c*), the language, which has been criticized as cumbrous, has been slightly modified.

Sub-clause (*2*), as added by us, reproduces the substance of sub-clause (*4*), which we propose to omit from clause 578A.

The Bill as originally drafted proposed, by an entry in the Second Schedule, to render the provisions of this Chapter applicable to Provincial Courts of Small Causes. The opinions of authorities consulted appear to be in favour of adhering to the wider provisions of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), section 25. We have accordingly expunged the entry from the Schedule.

PART IX.

CHAPTER L.

OF REVIEW.

Clause 623.—Sub-clauses (*3*) and (*4*) aim at providing for a procedure in two cases with respect to which the existing Code is silent [compare *Bharat Chandra Masumdar* v. *Ramgunga Sen* (1866), B. L. R. (F. B.) 362; *Thacoor Prosad* v. *Baluck Ram* (1882), 12 C. L. R. 64].

Clause 624.—We have placed arithmetical on the same footing as clerical errors, and have somewhat shortened sub-clause (*2*) for the purpose of closer conformity with clause 623.

Clause 625.—At present, it is not necessary that an application for review should be accompanied by a copy of the judgment, decree or order sought to be reviewed [*Wajid Ali Shah* v. *Nawal Kishore* (1893), I. L. R. 17 All 213]. This position is inconvenient in so far as the Court cannot summarily decide whether the application is time-barred and the applicant is not entitled to exclude from the period of limitation the time occupied in obtaining a copy. We propose, therefore, to assimilate the procedure to that prescribed by clause 541 in the case of appeals.

PART X.

CHAPTER LI.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

Clause 638.—The omission of a reference to section 185A in the present Code seems to be due to inadvertence. We have added references to the proviso to clause 220,

sub-clause (2), and to clause 571, which are not in accordance with the rules and the practice of the High Court of Calcutta.

PART XI.

CHAPTER LII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clause 645.—Doubts have been entertained on the question whether the existing provisions of the Code, which authorize the Local Government to declare what shall be the language of the Court, also authorize it to declare in what character that language shall be written. We are of opinion that, if the Local Government is to determine the language to be employed, it should also be empowered to decide which character is likely to be most convenient.

In sub-clause (*3*) we have sought to deal broadly with the general question of the use of English in place of any other language of the Court. In our opinion, there is no objection to the use of English as the medium of any written proceeding of the Court or of the parties other than the recording of evidence, provided that reasonable facilities for obtaining translations into the language of the Court are afforded to the parties or pleaders not acquainted with English.

Clause 649.—Clause 653 has been transferred to follow clause 337 in Chapter XX as a more appropriate position in the Code. In these circumstances, we have inserted, in clause 649, a reference to the provisions of Chapter XX relating to detention in the civil prison.

The *explanation* to clause 649, having already been reproduced as clause 222C, has here been omitted.

Clause 649A.—We have throughout accepted the principle that acts committed in the course of civil proceedings should not render any person liable to confinement in the criminal prison without the benefit of an independent trial before a Magistrate. In the absence of special provision, however, default in paying a fine imposed by a Civil Court will, by the operation of the General Clauses Act, 1897, section 25, entail imprisonment in accordance with the Indian Penal Code, sections 63 and 70, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. The view which commends itself to us is that the defaulter should be detained in the civil prison, as nearly as may be, in the same manner and for the like period as if he were detained in execution of a decree. If the fine is imposed for an act in the nature of a contempt, no question of process-fees or diet-money should ordinarily arise; but, where the Court acts at the instance of a private party and the fine is virtually a step in civil litigation, the Judge should, we think, have the power to treat the matter not merely as if the order were a decree but also as if the party were a decree-holder liable to deposit the necessary amount. In such cases, the general provisions relative to release should apply with this important exception, that the prisoner should not be entitled to escape punishment by having recourse to the insolvency provisions.

In examining the provisions of the Bill our attention has been directed to a number of clauses in which power is given to the Court to fix a period or to give or allow time for the performance of any act by a party. On the strength of the facts underlying reported decisions, the clauses have been expanded to render it clear, in some cases, that the period or time may be extended and, in others, that this power of extension may be exercised even though the original period or time has expired. We are of opinion that uniformity in this matter is of the utmost importance because it may not impossibly be argued that the express conferment of these powers in certain cases negatives them by necessary implication in others. It may be contended, for example, that there is no power of extension where a period has been fixed under clauses 93 (*2*), 95, 110 (*2*), 116 (*1*), 263 (*7*), 370, proviso, 380 (*1*) and 605 (*1*). It has been suggested to us that this difficulty could be removed by enacting, in the Miscellaneous Chapter, an express provision to the effect that, "where, by any provision of this Code, a power is given to the Court to fix any period or to give or allow time for the performance of any act by any party to a suit or other proceeding, the Court may, from time to time, extend such period or time, even though the original period or time has expired." If a provision to this effect were enacted, the whole of clauses 54AA and 543C, and so much of clauses 54B, 113, 541 (*2*), proviso, 543BB, proviso, 549 (*3*) and 625A, proviso, as purports to confer a power of extension would be superfluous. On the other hand, it has been represented that, for the

purpo ses of actual practice, it is inconvenient to have to refer to the Miscellaneo Chapter for provisions which, by reason of their generality, are apt to be overlooked. Should this view be adopted, it would become necessary, at the risk of some repetition, to render each provision complete in itself. We think that the choice between these alternatives might conveniently be considered by the authorities consulted when the Bill i rep ublished for further criticism.

THE SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

At the request of the Government of Bombay, we have substituted a revised schedule in view of the amendments suggested in clauses 4, 6 and 7.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

We have omitted the reference to Chapter XLVIA, now re-numbered XLIX, for reasons indicated under clause 622.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Some degree of re-arrangement has been necessitated by the redistribution of Chapter XIX, now re-numbered XX.

Form No. 134.—This certificate, which is no longer required under the precept system, has been omitted with clause 224

Form No. 144.—This form will no longer be required as the procedure under clause 278, as revised by us, is assimilated to that in suits.

Form No. 151.—In consequence of the amendments introduced into clause 316, the holder of the certificate, who is entitled to the order of the Court under clause 318, will no longer be necessarily the actual purchaser.

Form No. 155.—We have adapted this form for use under clause 379A.

Form No. 158.—The amendments imported into clause 477 render it necessary to harmonize this form with Form No. 154 and to specify the amount upon payment of which the defendant may escape arrest.

Form No. 173.—A "demand of judgment" has been added, on the analogy of the forms for plaints, in view of clause 541A, paragraph (*f*).

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

The Court-fees Act, 1870.—The enlarged provisions of clause 111 relating to set-off and counter-claim render it expedient to place written statements raising such pleas on the same footing as plaints for the purposes of court-fees leviable under Schedule I, article 1.

Orders rejecting plaints will, in future, be decrees under clause 2, paragraph (*g*), sub-head (*i*), of the Bill In these circumstances, the reference in Schedule II, article 11, to an "order rejecting a plaint" is no longer accurate.

Schedule II, article 18, contains an obsolete reference to section 326 of Act VIII of 1859, which has to be read, in view of the interpretation-clause in section 3 of the Code, as relating to section 523. It seems desirable to place applications under clauses 523 and 525 on the same footing in regard to court-fees. This involves a consequential amendment of article 19.

The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.—We have expunged clause 372A from the Bill and incorporated its substance in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 5. In these circumstances, we consider it expedient to supplement section 5 and add corresponding

articles after article 175C, fixing at six months the period of limitation for the applications in question. The only point requiring separate notice is that article 175D will supersede a Calcutta decision [*Lalji Sakai* v. *Walker* (1902), 6 Cal. W. N. lx] in which the period was held to be three years under article 178.

With reference to section 12, we have, in accordance with existing practice, provided that the applicant shall not be entitled to the benefit of any period during which the preparation of a copy has been stopped owing to his default in paying the costs or fees.

In proposing an additional section 16A, we have acted on the view that the purpose of clause 424 is to give notice and to facilitate compromise but not to shorten the period of limitation. Where, for example, the period of limitation is only thirty days, the deduction of two months on account of notice negatives the right of suit; and the matter generally assumes importance from the consideration that the Bill extends the necessity for notice to cases in which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer is made a defendant under clause 32

Article 12AA, which we propose to insert in the Second Schedule, is a necessary corollary of our proposals under clauses 278 and 335A Their Lordships of the Privy Council have gone very far in applying the principle [*Malkarjun bin Shidramappa Pasare* v *Narhari bin Shivappa* (1900), L R. 27 I A. 216], in which we would concur, that, where property has been sold by a Court having jurisdiction, the sale should not be treated as a nullity for the purpose of depriving the purchaser of the security afforded to his title by the restriction of the period of limitation from twelve years to one for the institution of suits by adverse claimants. We felt ourselves unable to retain clause 283 which purported to debar a third person from enforcing his claim if, having notice, he failed to have recourse to the remedy provided by clause 278. Where, however, such a claimant is dispossessed by the purchaser, we think that he has notice of a judicial act creating an adverse title in favour of a person who cannot be treated as a mere trespasser.

Articles 163 and 164 have been expanded to cover the decree-holder and judgment-debtor who, for the purposes of execution-proceedings, have been placed by clauses 248F and 248J on the same footing as a plaintiff and defendant respectively.

The proposed article 164A, as inserted in the original Bill, purported to fix the period of limitation at thirty days from the date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment It has been pointed out that the process in question may relate to matters not involving a breach of the agreement or adjustment between the parties. We propose, therefore, that limitation should run from the execution of process for enforcing the decree in contravention of such agreement or adjustment.

As we have noted under clause 290, we propose to declare that, where a sale is held in contravention of the explicit provisions intended to give publicity to the proposed auction, such sale shall, upon application of the decree-holder or judgment-debtor, be set aside. On the facts assumed, the only point of time, of which the applicant has cognizance, is the date on which the period specified in sub-clause (*1*) expires. We propose, therefore, to make this date the starting point of the period of thirty days' limitation which governs similar applications.

The amendments in articles 166 and 172 follow the revised wording of clauses 311 and 313, respectively

We have inserted article 172A as a necessary consequence of the addition of *explanation IV* to clause 244. In the absence of such a provision the period would, under article 178, amount to three years [compare, *Bhubon Mohun Pal* v. *Nunda Lal Dey* (1899), I. L. R. 26 Cal. 324], which, in the circumstances, appears to us excessive.

The amendment of article 176 and the insertion of article 176A have been explained under clause 516.

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 We propose to add references to clause 29 in sections 89 and 90. The sections, as thus altered, will supersede a Calcutta decision [*Kedar Nath Raut* v. *Kali Churn Ram* (1898), I. L. R. 25 Cal. 703, overruling *Ashruf Ali Chowdhry* v *Net Lal Sahu* (1896), I. L. R. 23 Cal 682] in the sense of rulings from Allahabad [*Raja Ram Singhji* v. *Chunni Lal* (1897), I. L. R. 19 All. 205 : *Harjas Rai* v. *Rameshar* (1898), I. L. R. 20 All. 354], Bombay [*Krishnaji* v *Mahadev Vinayak* (1900), I. L. R. 25 Bom. 104] and Madras [*Tirumal Rao* v. *Syed Dastaghiri Miyah* (1898), I L. R. 22 Mad. 286 : *Mallikarjunadu Setti* v. *Lingamurti Pantulu* (1902), I. L. R. 25 Mad. 244].

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	21st December, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	21st January, 1902.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd January, 1902.
Calcutta Gazette	25th December, 1901.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	28th December, 1901.
Punjab Government Gazette	2nd January, 1902.
Burma Gazette	11th January, 1902.
Central Provinces Gazette	4th January, 1902.
Assam Gazette	4th January, 1902.
Coorg District Gazette	1st February, 1902.
Sind Official Gazette	16th February, 1902.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Bombay	Marathi	11th October, 1902.
	Gujarati	15th October, 1902.
	Kanarese	18th October, 1902.
Bengal	Bengali	19th August, 1902.
	Hindi	26th August, 1902.
	Uriya	10th July, 1902.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Urdu	5th July, 1902.
Sindh	Sindhi	28th August, 1902.

4. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished and sent to the Local Governments for consideration.

T. RALEIGH.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

L. P. PUGH.

BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.

G. C. WHITWORTH. *(See my Note.)*

R. F. RAMPINI. *(See my Note.)*

G. FOWER.

SRI RAM. *(See my Note.)*

The 12th March, 1903

Note.

I have signed the Report, accepting it as a correct record of the changes made by the Select Committee. I am, however, not wholly satisfied with the result of our labours and desire to indicate certain points at which the Bill as amended will not, in my opinion, make satisfactory law.

Before passing to specific points I would offer three remarks upon the general character of the proposed legislation. First, I think that too little regard has been paid to settled law and the necessary inconvenience of changes; secondly, that clearness of expression has been too far sacrificed to the object—impossible of complete attainment—of absolute precision of language; and, thirdly, that the system of cross-references from one section to another and of express warnings that one provision is not to be taken as overriding another, has been carried too far. The effect of the last two characteristics is to render particular sections of the Code not readily intelligible in themselves. And there is danger of this further effect, that those who have to administer the law will learn to look always for a precise direction in words instead of imbibing the general intention of the Act and using their own common sense in applying it.

A single clause of the Bill will suffice to illustrate all the three points mentioned above. Clause 13 is a re-statement of the law of *res judicata* in a new form, and a form, to my mind, less scientific and less convenient than that of the present Code The new clause is difficult reading, and when the force of the words is realized, the reader has to turn to several other clauses of the Bill to gather the whole intention of the statement. The warning that a matter is not to be held the less "finally decided" because a clerical or arithmetical error remained to be corrected in the judgment is an apt illustration of my third objection. No doubt some additions to the section as it stands in the Code had become necessary; but these could, I think, have been more conveniently made without departing from the general form of the section.

Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Though I think that many very desirable changes have been made in this Chapter, there are certain factors which I cannot but regard with much concern There are principally :—

(1) concurrent execution, and

(2) execution by one Court under the direction of another.

The practice of allowing two or more Courts to proceed at the same time with the execution of a decree is almost unknown in this country, nor was there, judging by the reports received, any demand for it. The present proposed enactment seems to have had its origin in the case of *Saroda Prosaud* v. *Lutchmeeput* (10 B. L. R. 214); but it is worthy of note that in that case Sir R. Palmer argued that such concurrent execution as was then allowed was not authorized by the Code, and that the proceedings were irregular. And the instances in which the ruling in this case has been followed are very few. Further, the restrictions and precautions mentioned in that judgment as appropriate are, I think more stringent than those made in the present Bill.

There are two other objections which apply both to concurrent execution and to execution by one Court under the control of another. These are that it may be an undue hardship on the judgment-debtor to have to defend his property at the same time in places possibly as far distant as Madras and the Panjab; and that it will usually involve him in extra expense in having to provide pleaders in different places at the same time.

These conditions will be in great contrast with the present practice, under which there is only one Court at one time carrying out the execution of a decree.

And to the provision allowing one Court to maintain control over the execution while other Courts under its precepts carry out the execution, there is the further grave objection that it will lead to conflict between the Courts. It will not always be easy to decide whether a particular question should be determined by the Court receiving a precept or should be referred by it to the Court which passed the decree, and differences of opinion are sure to arise.

Again, neither as to concurrent execution nor as to execution by precept can any sound analogy be taken, I think, from English practice. For in England distances are short, the language is one only, and the lowest Courts are of comparatively high calibre, and therefore less liable to be jealous one of another.

While fully concurring in the view that it is expedient to make special provisions for the maintenance of agriculturists upon their land from season to season, I think clause 269B goes too far in permitting the Collector, or any subordinate of his deputed by him, to determine what proportion of the crop it may be necessary to exempt from attachment.

In the present Code, as also in the Bill as referred to the Committee, there is a marked distinction between the procedure to be adopted (1) in the case of claims to, and objections to attachment of, attached property (section 278), and (2) in the case of obstruction by a claimant in good faith, other than the judgment-debtor (section 331). The two provisions fall under different sub-heads "*F.—Of attachment of property*" and "*H.—Of Resistance to execution.*" But this distinction has been in one essential effaced, and I think a sound principle departed from, by now applying part of the procedure of section 331 of

the Code to that of section 278, and permitting a mere "claimant" to property attached to have his "claim" registered as a suit. Not only is the claim registered as a suit (without regular institution by plaint), but the claimant may, under clause 278 as now amended be put into the favourable position of defendant in stead of having to prove his title and the Court may find it a very difficult task to determine whether the decree-holder or the claimant should be made plaintiff; for they are both of them claimants asking for action to be taken by the Court, and their two claims may quite conceivably be *primâ facie* on a par. Under the present law there is no such anomaly or difficulty, a claim being allowed to be registered as a suit only when it is proposed in execution proceedings to take property away from a person claiming in good faith to be in possession of it.

Chapter XXXIV.—Suits by or against Firms, &c.—I should have preferred to limit the application of this Chapter to the Presidency-towns and Karachi and Rangoon, or to such places as the Local Governments might by notification apply it.

Chapter XXXIX.—Reference to Arbitration.—I regret that some provision has not been made to enable a Court to some extent to control extravagance on the part of an arbitrator. Such power is retained to the arbitrator under the English law and also under the Indian Arbitration Act. But the Committee appear to think that if allowed under the Code it would destroy the finality, and therefore also the utility, of arbitration. I do not share that opinion. I do not think Courts would be inclined to interfere unnecessarily with the discretion of an arbitrator. I only wish to enable them to restrain outrageous or clearly inequitable decisions. Many instances of such decisions—decisions which, under the present law, Courts are obliged to accept without question, contrary to their own sense of justice—have been put before us in the reports upon the Bill. It should, I think, be considered that, as a Court is made use of to give effect to arbitration, so it should be allowed some discretion, however limited, and not be treated as a mere registering machine.

Chapter XLIV.—Of Appeals from Appellate Decrees.—I think the Code ought itself to determine, as in the past it always has determined, when a second appeal should be allowed; and should not, as now proposed in clause 584 (*3*), ever leave such a question to be settled by the executive.

I am of opinion also that the nature of a suit and not its money value should be the test applied.

Further, I think regard should be had to the character of the decision in first appeal, and a second appeal be allowed (even on a question of fact alone) when that decision is a reversal of the first decree. Much may be said for restricting appeals generally, but when one appeal has been allowed and the two Courts have come to different conclusions, there is, I think, good ground for permitting resort to a third Court.

G. C. WHITWORTH.

The 12th March, 1903.

Note.

I have signed the above report, subject to the following observations in regard to certain salient points in the Bill to which I feel bound to take exception.

(1) There is in the Bill no definition of the expression "rule of law," which occurs in clauses 2 (*g*), 4A, 11, 14 (*1*) (*b*), 14 (*1*) (*e*), 54 (*2*) (*c*), 193A, 543A (*2*) (*c*) and 592. I consider that there ought to be a definition of this phrase, which is a novel one, and which appears to me to be vague and indefinite. It has been suggested that the Courts will readily understand it as including (*a*) enactments of the Legislature, (*b*) rules framed under enactments, (*c*) rules established by decisions of the Courts, and (*d*) rules of custom; and that it would be difficult and dangerous to draw up an exhaustive definition of the expression. It seems to me, however, that the Courts will not readily apprehend what is meant by "rule of law." It should be remembered that the Courts of this country are presided over by Judges, many of whom are inexperienced and without any high legal training. Some of the Courts are even presided over by executive officers who have little legal knowledge and who have had no legal training at all. Hence, I feel certain that this expression will give rise to misapprehension and to diverse interpretations, varying according to the ideas and qualifications of individual officers. The omission to define "rule of law", therefore, seems to me to be a serious defect in the Bill. Their Lordships of the Privy Council in a recent case (*Gokul Mandar* v. *Padmanand Singh*, I. L. R., 29 Cal., 707) have said: "The essence of a Code is to be exhaustive on the matters in respect of which it declares the law," and on this principle the omission is not one which should be allowed to remain. It may be difficult to frame an appropriate definition of the phrase; but, if it is introduced into the Code of Civil Procedure, some attempt should be made at least to explain it. We should not leave the Courts without some guidance on the point or throw on them the burden of a duty which the Legislature should itself discharge. If it be dangerous to define it exhaustively, the usual legislative device of describing it as "including" what it is considered to mean, may be adopted; so that nothing will be excluded which, it may afterwards be seen, properly comes within the expression.

(2) I regret that I cannot approve of the changes proposed to be introduced into Chapter V, "Of the frame of the suit". Hitherto the principle underlying this Chapter

of the Code has been that there shall be one suit and one trial in respect of one cause of action, and that, except in special specified cases, in which it may be convenient and proper to unite the trial of claims founded on several causes of action, the joinder in one suit of claims founded on several distinct causes of action shall not be allowed. In pursuance of this principle, sections 44 and 45 of the present Code enumerate the cases in which several causes of action may be joined in one suit, and sections 45, 46 and 47 prescribe when even in these cases separate trials may be ordered, and the procedure by which an order to this effect may be obtained. All this is now practically changed. According to clause 44 of the Bill (1) any number of plaintiffs may in one suit unite their claims against apparently any number of defendants in respect of several properties, provided they base their claims to relief (which need not be joint but may be several claims) on a common ground, and (2) any number of plaintiffs may unite in one suit several causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly, whether they base their claims to relief on a common ground or not. An illustration is appended to clause 44, sub-clause (1), with the object of overruling two decisions of the High Court of Allahabad (*Rahim Bakhsh* v. *Amiran Bibi*, I. L. R. 18 All. 219 and *Salima Bibi* v. *Sheikh Muhammad*, I. L. R. 18 All. 131) in which suits in which two distinct causes of action were united were held to be bad for misjoinder. The next clause 46 gives the Court power either on its own motion or on the application of the defendant at or before the settlement of the issues, or if the parties agree at any subsequent stage of the suit, to order separate trials; but no principle is laid down, as in the present Code, by which a Court is to be guided in passing such an order. Clause 47, however, follows the lines of section 44 of the present Code, and prohibits the joinder of all except specified claims with a claim for the recovery of immoveable property.

Now, these changes do not seem to me to be judicious. They tend, in my opinion, to encourage, rather than to discourage, the joinder of causes of action, and they will have the effect, I fear, of making the trial of civil suits even more complicated and protracted than they are at present. The result of all practical judicial experience would seem to me to be that the simpler a case is made, the narrower the issue, the smaller the quantity of evidence that has to be adduced in it, he easier it is to decide it correctly; while the more complicated it is made, the more numerous the issues that necessarily arise in it, the greater the mass of evidence that has to be considered, the more difficult it is to dispose of it, and the greater the danger of deciding it wrongly. This principle has been recognized by the framers of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, who have provided in section 233 of that Code that there shall be a separate trial for each offence an accused may have committed, subject to the exception (see section 234) that he may be tried at one trial for three offences of the same kind, if committed within the space of one year. I accordingly very much deprecate the departure from this principle in the present Bill. Under the clauses as they are now framed even more disconnected causes of action than those referred to in the new illustration might be united in one suit. Thus, several reversioners might in one suit sue the persons in possession of different portions of the estate of a deceased Hindu, which were alienated by his widow at different times for different reasons. The joinder of such distinct causes of action in one suit would make the proper decision of it most difficult, and there would be no real saving of expense to the parties, which is presumably what is aimed at by the amendments. I further deprecate the omission from clause 46 of any allusion to the principle which should guide Courts in ordering separate trials and of the procedure prescribed by sections 46 and 47 of the Code for an application to confine the suit to such of the causes of action as may be conveniently tried in it, and for the disposal of such an application.

(3) I do not consider that the way in which the provisions of section 111 of the present Code have been extended in the revised Bill is desirable. It may be admitted that the provisions of the present section are too narrow. They provide (1) that any set-off claimed by a defendant must be for an ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, and (2) that in the claim of the defendant against the plaintiff both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit. The provisions of the section have, however, been widened by case law so as to include cross demands arising out of the same transaction or when they are so connected in their nature and circumstances as to make it inequitable that the plaintiff should recover and the defendant be driven to a cross suit [see *Bhagbat Panda* v. *Bamdeb Panda*, I. L. R. 11 Cal. 557]. But the provisions of clause 111 of the Bill go far beyond this. They make a most startling change in the law. They allow of *any claim* which can conveniently be disposed of in the suit being raised as a set-off or counter-claim, so that a claim of any kind, however unconnected with the plaintiff's claim, whether for an ascertained or an unascertained sum of money of any amount, and whether arising within or without the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which the plaintiff's suit is brought, may be raised as a set-off or counter-claim. Thus, in a suit on an ordinary bond, there may be a claim by way of set-off for the recovery of immoveable property, or a claim founded on some unsettled account, or in a suit to prove or disprove a right of occupancy, there may be a counter-claim for Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful confinement, or for the possession of immoveable property. Then, the clause goes on to prescribe a most elaborate procedure for the disposal of the suit, when the set-off or counter-claim is alleged to have arisen

beyond the limits of the Court's jurisdiction, from which it will be seen that such set-off or counter-claim may have arisen even in a different province from that in which the plaintiff's cause of action has accrued, provided both provinces are within the jurisdiction of the same High Court. Even if the suit is stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or abated, the set-off or counter-claim may be proceeded with. Under the proposed system a plaintiff suing in Puri in Orissa on a bond for Rs. 500 may be met with a counter-claim for Rs. 10,000 for damages for assault alleged to have been committed in the district of Sibsagar in Assam. The case will have then to be reported to the High Court and to be transferred for trial to the district of Sibsagar, and even if the plaintiff prefers in these circumstances to withdraw his suit on the bond, the case against him may go on, and he may be obliged to journey to Sibsagar to meet it. It appears to me that the provisions of clause *111* of the present Bill go far beyond the exigencies of litigation at the present time in this country. No demand has been made, and no case established, for such an extension of the provisions of the present section as now interpreted by the Courts. It may be that the provisions of this clause of the Bill are in accordance with the English law on the subject, but the legal systems and the means of communication in the two countries are different, while England is not covered with the same elaborate net work of Courts as India is; so that what may be convenient and appropriate there may be very much the reverse in this country. The proposed system will, I feel sure, tend to encourage the raising of false and vexatious counter-claims, intended to complicate and protract perfectly simple and honest suits, and will be used, I fear, in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice. The provision that a Court may refuse leave to the defendant to avail himself of any set-off or counter-claim which cannot be conveniently disposed of in the pending suit will not afford any effective remedy for this evil; for it will always be a matter of difficulty to decide what is and what is not convenient. What may appear convenient to one Court may not be considered convenient by another. As a matter of fact, it would seem to me that it will always be inconvenient to try any counter-claim in a suit, unless the two claims can be decided on the same evidence. But, in any case, the degree of inconvenience will be a variable quantity, depending upon the number of issues which will have to be decided in the suit and counter-claim, and the quantity of evidence that will have to be recorded to enable them to be decided The procedure which it is proposed to prescribe for the trial of suits in which counter-claims which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit was instituted are raised, will be another cause of delay and inconvenience. Correspondence will have to pass between the Court in which the suit has been instituted and the Court to which the case is referred. The District Court and the High Court will certainly be asked, and may desire, before passing an order referring the case for trial to a competent Court, to hear the parties or their pleaders, and the question of the convenience of trying the counter-claim will doubtless be raised and re-argued before them. I foresee a still further way in which the terms of the proposed clause 111 will be abused and that is that when a plaintiff institutes a suit triable under a summary procedure, *e g.*, when he institutes a claim in a Small Cause Court or one of a Small Cause Court nature in a regular Court, the defendant will be certain to raise a plea of set-off or counter-claim, which is beyond the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, or which is of a nature triable only under the regular procedure. The case may then have to be referred to the District Court, which will have to transfer it to a regular Court, or to a Court which will try it as a regular suit, and so the summary suit will be converted into a regular suit and the defendant will gain a right of appeal, and perhaps of second appeal to which he would not be otherwise entitled For these reasons, I consider that the proposed scheme permitting the raising in a suit of *any claim* by way of set-off or counter-claim without any restriction, except that of convenience, which depends entirely on the exercise of the Court's discretion, cannot work well, but must inevitably cause delay, complication and difficulty in the trial of suits

(4) I strongly disapprove of the change which it is proposed to make in the law by clause 206A. by sub-clause (*4*) of which clause an appeal is given against any appealable decree amended under this clause. The corresponding section (206) of the present Code provides for no such appeal. It is a section intended to allow of the amendment merely of an accidental variance between the decree and the judgment and of the correction of any clerical or arithmetical mistake in the decree. It is not intended to allow of the amendment of a mistake in the decree on any material point, for which remedies are to be found in the sections relating to appeals and reviews. Hence, it has been held that an amendment of a decree under this section can be made at any time; and it has been further decided that no appeal lies from an amendment under this section for two reasons, *viz.*, (*1*) that the order amending the decree is not a decree, and (2) that the decree which has been amended is not a new decree, but is substantially the same decree, the amendment being on an unimportant point. Now, it is proposed to alter all this. By sub-clause (*3*) of clause 206A, it is expressly laid down that a decree may be amended at any time, and that no period of limitation will apply thereto, and sub-clause (*4*) provides that an appeal shall lie in respect of so much of any appealable decree as is amended under this section and that the date of the amendment shall be the date of the decree There are two provisos to the clause, which preclude the amendment of a decree against which an appeal has been preferred or of a decree which has been executed. But, in the former case, the decree of the Appellate Court may be amended. These provisions will make, in my opinion, a most ill-advised and disastrous

change in the law. The result will be the introduction of a double system of review, one under the provisions of the chapter relating to reviews, and one under clause 206A, which will be the more popular, as it will be subject to absolutely no limitation as regards time. There will in future be no finality about decrees. Decrees which have not been executed may be amended, if clause 206A of the Bill becomes law, long after—it may be 50 or 100 years after—they have been passed, and when all the parties to it are dead. If the decree is then amended in any particular, however insignificant, an appeal will lie, and as time will run from the date of the amendment, there may be endless appeals from the decree, one from the original decree before it is amended, and then as many more as there are amendments of it. What is worse is that there may be a fresh starting point for execution [see *Kali Prasanno Basu Rai* v. *Lal Mohan Guha Rai*, I. L. R. 25 Cal. 258.] Furthermore, there is no restriction, as in the case of reviews, as to the Judge to whom application must be made; so that decrees may be amended under clause 206A, not only by the Judges who passed them, but by their successors, and by the successors of their successors. In my opinion no such change in the law is required. There has been no complaint made against, and no inconvenience shown to result from, the provisions of section 206 of the present Code. The amendment is said to be necessary to meet a case of hardship, similar to that reported in *Narayanasami* v. *Natesa*, I. L. R., 16 Mad. 424. In this case there had been an error in the plaint in the description of the boundaries of the plot of land, which was the subject of the suit. Naturally, a similar error occurred in the decree. The Court of First Instance corrected the error under the provisions of section 206, which it should not have done, for the plaintiff's remedy was by review. Mr. Justice Parker set aside the Lower Court's order on revision, in which he was technically right, but in a Letters Patent appeal his order was reversed, and that of the Court of First Instance was restored, as being right on the merits, though wrong in form. But this case, to my mind, affords no argument for making any change in the law. The plaintiff, who was entirely to blame for the mistake which occurred, had a sufficient remedy, if he had chosen to have recourse to it. He invited the Court of First Instance to exercise its powers under the wrong section, and hence the resulting appeals. If such a case occurs again, the plaintiff has only to ask for a review of judgment, and he will get it and there will probably be no appeals. The amendment which the Select Committee have made in the section will afford him no relief, for an error in the decree which arises from a mistake in the plaint cannot be held to be at variance with the judgment, or a verbal or arithmetical error or an accidental defect in the decree not affecting a material part of it, such as can properly be corrected or remedied under the terms of clause 206A.

Another case has been mentioned as one likely to occur in the Central Provinces. A plaintiff, it is said, may sue for possession of a field, described in the survey proceedings as $\frac{100A}{3}$. He may get a decree, and by an accidental error in drawing up the formal decree, the field is described as $\frac{100}{3}$, which, as a matter of fact, is not the subject of the dispute in the suit but is the field of a third person. In these circumstances, it is said, the defendant, knowing that the decree which has been given against him is ostensibly for a field not his, will be justified in refraining from appealing, and when the plaintiff discovers the accidental omission of the letter A in the decree, and has this error corrected, it will only be fair to give the defendant an opportunity of appealing against the decree on the merits. My reply is that this appears to me to be an illustration of the way in which, if sub-clauses (*3*) and (*4*) of clause 206A become law, the clause will be abused. It seems to me that in the case described above, the defendant can have been under no misapprehension as to the field for which the Court intended to give the plaintiff a decree. He must have well known that what the plaintiff sued for was the field $\frac{100A}{3}$, which was in his (the defendant's) possession and not field $\frac{100}{3}$, which was in the possession of somebody else. In the case put the mistake occurred only in the decree, and the defendant must, therefore, have fully understood that the field to which the decree really related was his field, No. $\frac{100A}{3}$, though the letter A may have been omitted. If he wished to dispute the correctness of this decree, he should have appealed at once, and was not justified in abstaining from appealing merely owing to a clerical mistake for which, as both parties' pleaders have now to sign the decree as an admission of its correctness, [clause 205, sub-clause (*3*)], his pleader would be as much to blame as the plaintiff's pleader. If he did not choose to appeal within the time allowed him by law for doing so, he should not be permitted to do so afterwards, when the merely accidental mistake not affecting the decree in any material point is corrected. For these reasons I consider that the giving of a right of appeal against the amended decree is unnecessary and will have a disastrous result, as it will destroy the finality of decrees, and allow of their being altered at any future time and that without the restriction of the conditions now imposed by the law on the preferring of appeals and applications for review, and will further give a fresh starting point for their execution.

What is aimed at in the amendments introduced in this clause is no doubt the enlargement of the right of review. It may be that the right of review, and in particular the period allowed for an application of this nature, is too limited. But, if so, the remedy lies in an enlargement of the right of review, and the prescription of a longer period of

limitation for such applications and not in the introduction of two concurrent procedures for reviewing decrees.

(5) I very strongly object to the system of executing decrees by *precepts*, which it is proposed to introduce by clauses 223, 223A, 223B, 244A and 238B of the Bill. Under the present system a decree-holder wishing to have his decree executed, applies to the Court which passed the decree, and such Court may either execute it itself or may transfer it for execution to another Court, and it adopts this latter course only when the judgment-debtor resides, carries on business or works for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, has not sufficient property within the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree to satisfy it, or the decree directs the sale of property situate beyond these limits. When a decree is once transferred for execution to another Court, that Court has practically seizin of the execution proceeding and carries it on until execution is obtained, or the property of the judgment-debtor within its jurisdiction is exhausted. The process may then be repeated, and the decree transferred for execution to another Court. Concurrent execution is practically unknown. There is no provision in the Code expressly authorizing it: the spirit of section 223 (*b*) is against it; and though there is an old decision of the Privy Council [*Saroda Prasad Mullick* v. *Luchmeeput Singh*, 14 Moo. I. A. 529] which seems to hold that concurrent execution is permissible, yet it is pointed out that it might be right to refuse it and that, if allowed, it would "be in many cases, proper to impose terms on the decree-holders that they should not proceed to sale under all the attachments at once." It is now proposed to make radical changes on all these points. A decree-holder, when he wishes to have his decree executed, is to apply to the Court which passed the decree, and that Court is not only to execute the decree itself, but may at the same time issue precepts to any other Court or Courts, whether situated in the same or in another province, or in other provinces, directing the simultaneous execution of the decree by the arrest of the judgment-debtor, or the attachment and sale of his property or in any other mode in which a decree may be enforced. The conduct of the execution is to remain in the hands of the Court which passed the decree, and it may from time to time give such directions as it thinks fit, for the execution of the decree to the Court to which the precept is issued, which is not at liberty to entertain any objection regarding (*a*) the legality or propriety of the precept or of any directions given for its execution or (*b*) the right of the person shown in the precept as the decree-holder to execute the decree. If any such objection is raised before it, unless it considers it to be groundless and vexatious, it shall stay execution and refer the matter for decision to the Court which passed the decree. It has, however, jurisdiction to entertain objections of any other nature. This scheme is understood to have been devised for the purpose of facilitating the execution of decrees; but it would appear to me that this advantage, if gained, which I consider it is unlikely that it will be, will be more than counterbalanced by the probable ruin of many honest and solvent judgment-debtors, who under it will be completely crushed. Under this system execution may proceed simultaneously against a judgment-debtor in several districts and even in several provinces; his property may be attached and sold in several places without any restriction or safe-guard that not more than what is necessary to satisfy the decree against him will be dealt with. It is said in the report of the Select Committee that "excessive realization, which the" (*i.e.*, the present) "system was primarily intended to prevent can be quite as effectively obviated by reserving the power of ordering attachment and sale, as we suggest, to the Court which passed the decree, and which will not issue a precept for either of these purposes, unless looking to the amount of assets obtained from all sources, it considers such action to be necessary." In another passage it is added: "The mechanical guarantee which we propose against excessive realization is that the Court which passed the decree and is responsible for its execution must, in each case, separately decide whether property which has been attached ought also to be sold to make up any deficiency still outstanding." But there are no clauses in the Bill embodying these principles. There is no clause instructing the Court to which application for the issue of a precept is made that it should use its discretion in granting or refusing simultaneous execution, or that it should not proceed to sell the judgment-debtor's property, unless it considers that such action is necessary. The provision that a Court must record its reasons before issuing precepts to two or more Courts would seem to be no effective safe guard, for a Court, provided it records its reasons, may issue any precepts it thinks fit No form of precept is prescribed, so that a Court issuing a precept might, provided it records its reasons, in one precept, order both the attachment and sale of a judgment-debtor's property, and there is the greatest danger of its being deceived as to the necessity for the issue of precepts for simultaneous execution, seeing that these precepts are apparently to be issued *ex parte*. If execution is taken out against the judgment-debtor within a year of the passing of the decree against him, no notice will ordinarily be given him of the application for execution, and the proceedings preliminary to the issue of precepts may be entirely *ex parte*. Even if execution is taken out more than a year after the passing of the decree, execution may, for reasons to be recorded, be taken out without notice [clause 248 (*a*)]: but even if notice of the execution be given to the judgment-debtor, the precept may apparently be issued without notice. It is true that from the service of notices of attachment and proclamations of the sale of the property, the judgment-debtor may come to learn of the issue of the precepts; but if they are enforced simultaneously as

they may be, and as it is apparently intended that, if considered necessary by the Court, they should be, how is he to be in attendance in the different places (it may be in the different provinces) where precepts are being executed, at one and the same time? It has been said he may apply for adjournments, and they will be easily obtained. But they may not be granted, and, in any case, while he is applying for an adjournment in one place, his property may be being sold in another. The proposed new clauses, moreover, provide no means of redress, if more property is sold than is necessary to satisfy the decree, and even if the Courts in the exercise of their inherent powers make over to him the surplus proceeds of the sales, they cannot give him back his property itself, if sold to *bonâ fide* purchasers other than the decree-holder. Further, whether or not his property is unnecessarily sold off, he may have to make long journeys between distant places and provinces. He may have to apply first to the Courts to which the precepts are issued for the stay of execution and then to proceed to the Court which issued the precepts to press his objections to the legality and propriety of the precepts or of the directions given for their enforcement or as to the right of the decree-holder to execute the decree. Then, he may have to go back to the Court to which the precepts are issued to press his other objections to their enforcement. Similarly, the decree-holder, too, may have to journey backwards and forwards between the Courts to oppose stay of execution and to refute the objections raised by the judgment-debtor. The system will, therefore, probably not afford such a speedy means of execution, as it is anticipated it will. In the Select Committee's Report it is explained that a Court to which a precept is issued need not execute it itself, but may, under clause 25 of the Bill, transfer it to another Court for execution. This is somewhat inconsistent with the principle that the Court which passed the decree is to retain control of the execution, and that the Court to which the precept is issued is to enforce it itself under the directions of the Court which passed the decree. This would also seem to be reverting to the present system of transferring decrees for execution. Thirdly, it would seem to be creating an additional cause of expense and delay to the parties, for it introduces a third Court to which they may have to have recourse in following the course of the execution. Another objection to the scheme, at least from the judgment-debtor's point of view, is that it increases the facilities for his arrest. It is true that section 245B of the Code, which was introduced by the Debtors Act, VI of 1888, and which gives a Court a discretionary power, instead of at once ordering the issue of a warrant of arrest to call upon a judgment-debtor to show cause why he should not be arrested, is still retained in the Bill, and it may be that it is intended that the clause relating to the issue of precepts for the arrest of a judgment-debtor should be read subject to the provisions of this section. But this is nowhere clearly laid down. Then, at present a warrant can only be issued for the arrest of a judgment-debtor, if he resides, carries on business, or works for gain within the jurisdiction of the Court by which the warrant is executed. In future, precepts may be issued for his arrest anywhere, and the Court to which they are issued cannot in any way question the legality or propriety of their issue.

Other objections to the scheme are that (*1*) under the present system, certain papers must accompany the order transferring a decree for execution, so that the Court executing a decree can judge whether it is doing right or wrong, and this provision is now abrogated; (*2*) there is no clause allowing a precept once issued to be withdrawn; (*3*) under the proposed system a Court of the lowest grade may issue a precept to one of the highest grade and that Court must proceed to enforce it, either itself or by a Court subordinate to it, however it may disapprove of it, and though it may have power to cancel it in appeal; and (4) under the proposed system appeals may very much increase. Every order passed on an objection preferred to a Court issuing a precept will be an order under clause 244, and, therefore, subject to both a first and a second appeal. Similarly, every order passed on an objection preferred to a Court to which a precept is issued will be an order under clause 244, and, consequently, subject to two appeals. If execution is carried on concurrently in different provinces, there may be several second appeals relating to the same execution being simultaneously prosecuted in several High Courts. Even if a decree is not concurrently executed in more places than one, still the opportunities for preferring first and second appeals will be greater under the proposed system than under the present one, and this cannot fail both to retard execution and to increase the expenses of the parties.

I feel certain that such a system will be fraught with difficulties and troubles from which the present system is free. The present system is somewhat cumbrous, but this drawback was remedied in the Bill of last year by a clause [clause 228, sub-clause (*4*)] providing that a Court to which a decree has been transferred for execution may, after executing it as far as it can, transfer it directly to a third Court, within the jurisdiction of which the judgment-debtor may have property, without referring it back to the Court, which passed it, which causes delay. There has been no demand for such a one-sided system as it is now proposed to introduce. It may be just to attach at once all the property of a judgment-debtor, wherever it may be; but to permit the simultaneous sale of his property in more places than one without instructing the Courts as to when this may, and as to when this should not, be done, and so to incur the danger of realising much more than is necessary to satisfy the decree is a system for which it appears to me there is no justification. Further, I feel sure that the system will not work well, and that, instead of facilitating, it will tend rather to retard the execution of decrees.

The journeying backwards and forwards from one Court, and it may be from one province, to another, in order to attach and sell the property of the judgment-debtor and to meet his objections, the practical suspension of business in the Court to which the precept is issued during the interval that must necessarily elapse between its asking for, and its receiving, instructions from, the Court which passed the decree, and the impossibility of the Court which issued the precept giving instructions immediately to the Court to which the precept is issued without hearing the parties, and the more numerous appeals and second appeals that will be possible, will certainly protract the proceedings. Under the present system the Court to which a decree is transferred for execution, once seized of the case, can proceed expeditiously, for its powers in execution are the same as those of the Court which passed the decree. But I believe that execution under the precept system will proceed far more slowly than formerly. If a precept is issued for the attachment of property, the Court to which the precept is issued can only attach and should await further instructions. If a precept is then issued for the sale of the property, it proceeds to sell and must forward the proceeds to the Court which passed the decree. If, however, nothing is realized by the sale, it must await further instructions again. It can do nothing itself. On the other hand, under the present system, if there are surplus sale proceeds of property of the judgment-debtor realised in another execution in the Court to which the decree is transferred, such Court can at once give the decree-holder rateable distribution of these sale proceeds without the instructions of the Court which passed the decree. This cannot be done in future, and the new system, if it comes into force will, I am sure, involve so much correspondence and communication between Courts, so many journeyings backwards and forwards of both decree-holder and judgment-debtor, with all the attendant expenses and the instructing and feeing of pleaders in all the different Courts, that the position of both the decree-holder and judgment-debtor will be much worse than under the present system, which, if slow, can in this respect be improved, and is at all events sure and fair to both parties.

(6) In the Bill as originally framed it was proposed to enact in clause 257A that agreements relating to the satisfaction of a judgment debt should be illegal, unless made with the sanction of the Court which passed the decree. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was explained that it was considered advisable to supersede the interpretation sometimes put upon the word "void," which occurs in the corresponding section of the present Code, as meaning that unsanctioned agreements are not in their nature illegal, but only incapable of being enforced by way of execution. Now, it is proposed to enact in the Bill exactly the contrary of what, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, was then considered advisable, and to preclude only a Court executing a decree from recognizing or giving effect to unsanctioned agreements for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt,—in other words, to allow of such agreements being proved in all proceedings other than execution cases. The idea underlying the provisions of the present law on this point is that once a Court has passed a decree, the parties should not be allowed to alter it or satisfy it by a payment in excess of the amount decreed without the sanction of the Court. The object of this provision is to protect the judgment-debtor from any undue pressure or unfairness on the part of the decree-holder. With this laudable object section 257 was framed as it is at present in the Code, and the provisions of the Bill of last year were intended to prevent attempts to evade the section so as to defeat the policy of the Legislature. Now, it is proposed to depart from this wise policy and to encourage evasions of the law which cannot fail to be detrimental to the interests of judgment-debtors as a body. The terms of sub-clause (*1*) of clause 257A would seem to me to be entirely inconsistent with the policy of the Legislature embodied in the other sub-clauses of the clause. The logical conclusion of the new policy would appear to be to allow even the Court executing a decree to recognize such agreements,—in short, entirely to abrogate clause 257A.

(7) A very great alteration is proposed to be made, in section 278, which prescribes the procedure for the investigation of claims to attached property. The present procedure is that when any claim is made to property which has been attached in execution of a decree, the claim is summarily enquired into. The claim is either allowed or disallowed, and the execution proceeds. The person against whom the order in the claim case is made is at liberty to institute a suit within a year to establish his right to the property he lays claim to, but subject to the result of this suit, the order in the summary claim case is final (section 283). This procedure works well. Any claim preferred under this section is promptly enquired into and disposed of. In most cases no subsequent regular suit is brought, but in any case the execution is proceeded with and there is no necessity to keep it pending until the termination of the suit. It is proposed in future to radically change this procedure. In future, there will be no summary enquiry at all. Whenever a claim to attached property or an objection to its attachment is made, the Court is to register the claim or objection as a suit and to proceed to try it, as if a suit for the property had been instituted, and every order under this section is to have the same force, and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal and otherwise, as a decree. Section 283, which makes the summary order final and provides for its propriety being called in question only in a suit, is to be omitted. The advantage of this plan, it is said, is that it does away with the present dual procedure of a summary enquiry and a sub-

sequent suit, and settles all questions relating to the attached property once and for all. But the present system, I venture to say, has hitherto worked well, and has tended to the expeditious disposal of execution proceedings. The advantage to be gained by the abolition of the dual system, will, in my opinion, be more than counterbalanced by the great delay in the disposal of execution cases that must inevitably result. Every order under the new clause is to be a decree and consequently to be subject to a double appeal Hence any execution case in which a claim to attached property is preferred must, in future, remain pending for years; for the execution cannot be proceeded with pending the double appeal. In my opinion, however, there is no necessity for the introduction of any such system. The great majority of claimants at present remain satisfied with the result of the summary enquiry. The proportion of regular suits brought subsequently is very small, and the proportion of cases in which the decisions in the summary enquiries are set aside, still less. If enquiry were made and statistics collected on this point, I am sure it would be clearly established that there is not the slightest necessity for disturbing the present system or for changing it for one which must inevitably cause the greatest delay in the disposal of all execution cases in which claims are preferred. Further, no reason whatever is assigned for remitting the Court-fee duty now leviable in all regular suits brought to establish a claimant's rights to attached property.

A still further change is proposed to be made in the present section. Hitherto, the operation of the section has been confined to claims to attached property. In future, the procedure prescribed by the section is to be applicable to any property which has not been attached, but which is declared by a decree to be liable to be sold in satisfaction thereof, in other words, to mortgage-decrees. In the Bill, as it was at first drafted, the provisions of the clause were still more objectionable. They explicitly provided for the attachment of property forming the subject of mortgage-decrees, an antiquated and obsolete practice discouraged by the framers of the Transfer of Property Act (*vide* section 99 of that Act), and absolutely forbidden by the Bombay High Court. The words "including a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage", which at first appeared in the clause have now been omitted, but other words have been inserted which give any person claiming an interest in property, the subject of a mortgage-decree, the right of coming forward and raising a claim or objection under the section. So, in future, any stranger to a mortgage suit who is absolutely unaffected by the decree may prefer a claim or object to the sale about to take place, and his claim is to be tried as a suit subject to the payment of no *ad valorem* Court-fee duty. This procedure seems to me to be most undesirable. It is contrary to the policy of the Transfer of Property Act, by section 85 of which it is provided that all parties having an interest in the property comprised in a mortgage must be joined as parties to any suit relating to it. If such persons are not made parties to the suit, they are unaffected by the decree or by any subsequent proceeding in execution until their possession in the property, if they are in possession of it, is attempted to be disturbed. There is, therefore, no necessity for their coming forward until an attempt to take possession of the property is made, and the provisions of sections 328 to 335 of the Code, relating to "resistance to execution" afford them ample opportunities of their having their rights enquired into, and of their obtaining redress, if necessary, at this stage of the execution. These are the sections, it has been pointed out in the leading case of *Deefholts* v. *Peters* (I. L. R. 14 Cal. 631), of which they should avail themselves, and they are not entitled to come forward at any earlier stage. This exposition of the law has been accepted all over India (*vide Himatram* v. *Khushal Jethiram Gujar*, I. L. R. 18 Bom. 98; *Sanwal Das* v. *Bismillah Begam*, I. L. R. 19 All. 480; and *Krishnan* v. *Chadayan Kutti*, I. L. R. 17 Mad. 17). But it is said that it is an advantage that persons having claims to property declared liable to sale, should be able to come forward and raise their objections at an earlier stage than they can at present. But what advantage is it that people should be able to come forward and litigate before their rights are affected? The position of parties to a decree in which property has been declared liable to be sold would seem to be analogous to that under the Bengal Tenancy Act of a landlord and the tenant of a tenure or holding. In the former case there is an express contract—in the latter, a statutory provision—that the property shall be liable for the debt or rent. But by section 170 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which is one of the most recent important Acts of the Legislature, the provisions of sections 278 to 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure do not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for rent. Any person having a claim to such a tenure or holding must consequently wait till the purchaser attempts to take possession before he can prefer any objection. Then, why should the same rule not prevail, as hitherto, in the case of property declared by a decree to be liable to sale? Further, I would point out that there is a reason why there should be a difference in the procedure with regard to the preferring of claims to property attached in execution of money decrees and to property declared by a decree to be liable to sale. In the case of the attachment of property in execution of a money-decree, there is no property definitely pledged as security for the debt. The decree-holder has to find out where the judgment-debtor's property is, as best he can. It is to the interest of the judgment-debtor to conceal his property from the decree-holder; so the decree-holder in attaching property may easily make mistakes and attach the wrong property. The owner of property so attached should therefore have a prompt remedy against the mistakes, or, it may be, the fraud, of the decree-

holder. There is not the same danger of mistake or of fraud in the case of property declared in a decree liable to be sold. In such a case the decree-holder and judgment-debtor have entered into a solemn contract—most probably many years previously—that a certain definite property shall be pledged as security for the debt. There is very little danger in this case of the decree-holder proceeding against the wrong property. There may be fraud. The decree-holder and judgment-debtor may be in collusion and the decree may be altogether fraudulent. But this affects no one until the possession of the occupier of the property is disturbed. Then, in the case of property declared by the decree to be liable to be sold also, no reason has been assigned why an order which is to have the effect of a decree in a suit should be obtained without the payment of the Court-fee, which would have to be paid if such a suit was brought under the present law.

The proposed new clause has the further disadvantage of dealing in one place with two perfectly distinct subjects, hitherto dealt with in two distinct parts of the Code, *viz.*, attachment and sale.

(8) The provisions of clause 268AA are novel and introduce into this country for the first time the English practice as regards the garnishment of debts. I am of opinion that this practice should be introduced gradually and at first only experimentally and tentatively and that it is inexpedient to make the procedure for the attachment of debts by garnishee orders applicable to rents and profits derivable from agricultural land or to any unascertained sum of money. It appears to me to be manifestly inadvisable to apply this procedure to the rents due to a large zemindar, who may have thousands of tenants owing rent to him, or to the debts due to a banking or commercial firm, which may have running and unsettled accounts with a large number of constituents. To apply the garnishment procedure to such debts when a decree is obtained for any sum, however small, against a landlord, landholder, banking firm or merchant, would seem to me to render the proceedings in execution of such decrees most complicated and protracted. In rent suits, that is, in ostensibly simple suits for arrears of rent, it is usual to raise the most difficult questions of title, of the right to enhance and so forth, while in the case of the garnishment of debts due to a commercial firm it may be necessary to enter into debits and credits extending over a long series of years. If the garnishee clauses of the Bill are made applicable to such debts, all these questions may be raised and may have to be decided, and all these accounts may have to be examined in the course of execution proceedings (see clause 268C.) For these reasons, I proposed to insert words in clause 268AA, rendering the garnishment procedure inapplicable to such debts. This view did not, however, commend itself to the Select Committee, who have instead introduced into the Bill a new clause 268EE, providing that where the property to be attached consists of rents of agricultural land or profits payable in respect of such land or of any other debts, each of which cannot be conveniently garnished under section 268AA, the Court may in its discretion and upon the application of the decree-holder, make a charging order, declaring the right of the judgment-debtor to realize such rents, profits or debts to be attached for the satisfaction of the decree and in such case to appoint a receiver for their realization in the manner prescribed by Chapter XXXVIII. This would seem to me to be only substituting one complicated and unsuitable procedure for another and providing for the appointment of receivers in a class of cases in which the present Code does not provide for their appointment. The provisions of clause 268AA will be very indefinite and uncertain in their operation. It will never be possible to be certain what debts may be garnished and what debts it may be considered inconvenient to garnish. The procedure laid down in clause 268C will in future have the effect of converting execution cases in which the garnishment of rents and profits derivable from agricultural land or of any unascertained sum of money is sought, into complicated regular suits, and the provisions of clause 268EE, under which receivers may be appointed in such cases, will have the effect of protracting them for years.

(9) It is proposed to make great changes in the provisions of sections 310A and 311. The former section was introduced into the Code in 1894 with the object of extending to the owners of property sold in execution of decrees of all kinds the privilege conferred on the owners of tenures or holdings sold in execution of rent decrees by section 174 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, by which they are permitted within 30 days of the sale to have the sale set aside on payment to the purchaser of a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the purchase-money and to the decree-holder of the decretal amount. This was considered a great boon at the time, and though the Courts have in some cases widened the provisions of the section so as to extend the benefit of it to mortgagees, no general demand for any further extension of it so as to increase the facilities for setting aside sales has been made by the public or the legal profession. During the progress of the Bill through the Select Committee a proposal was received from the Bombay Government for a radical alteration in the terms of the section with the view of remedying the abuse of the sale provisions of the Code prevalent in the Bombay Presidency, which results in property being there sold at Civil Court sales for grossly inadequate prices. The proposals of the Bombay Government have been accepted, and the Bill has now been drafted so as to give any person either owning such property or holding an interest therein a right to set aside the sale on payment of 5 per cent. to the purchaser and to the decree-holder, not as hitherto, of the decretal amount, but of the purchase-money, and a provision has been added that a property, the sale of which has been set

aside under this clause, shall not be liable to be sold again in execution of the same decree. With the object of obviating, as far as possible, the danger of collusion between the purchaser and the judgment-debtor, the decree-holder is in future to be at liberty to bid for the property even without leave of the Court. Words have further been inserted in the clause so as to make the operation of the section clearly applicable to sales held in execution of mortgage-decrees, and expressly to overrule the terms of section 89 of the Transfer of Property Act. In making these alterations the interests of the decree-holder have been entirely disregarded and another clause to his prejudice has been added by which when the property is sold in lots, the judgment-debtor can have the sale of any particular lot set aside and can leave the decree-holder the owner of any other lot he pleases. The judgment-debtor will, of course, in future set aside the sale of only the valuable lots and leave the decree-holder in possession of any bad bargain he may have made, or of any lot he may have purchased in consideration of its being valuable only owing to its contiguity to another lot, of the ownership of which he may be deprived. In clause 311, which is a section allowing a judgment-debtor to set aside a sale on the ground of any material irregularity in publishing or conducting it, which he can prove to have caused him substantial injury, words have been inserted by which a sale may in future be set aside merely on the ground of gross inadequacy of price without proof of any irregularity from which it can have resulted. This is to entirely change the scope of the section and to introduce into it a new ground for setting aside a sale of an entirely different nature from that of the other grounds specified in the section. It is unnecessary for me to discuss these provisions at length. It is sufficient for me to say that in my opinion they are the result of a mistaken policy and that they will not achieve the object which is aimed at. They may be useful in mitigating the hardships of Court sales in the case of some individual debtors, but they will, in the long run, injure judgment-debtors as a class, and lower generally the prices for which properties will be sold by the Courts. It should be remembered that properties sold at Court sales are never, and can never be, sold for their full value. This is the case in all forced sales and in all sales in which there is a risk of a subsequent litigation, *e.g.*, as in the case of sales by a Hindu widow. It is notorious, in Bengal at least, that a person purchasing from a Hindu widow cannot safely pay the full value of the property he buys. At Court sales, the property must always sell for much less than its full value, because the purchaser knows that he buys a litigation. The more the facilities for setting aside Court sales are increased, the greater the speculation the purchaser embarks on, and the less he can afford to pay for the property. There appear to me to be four means by which the average rate at which properties are sold at Court sales can be raised. They are, first, by giving ample notice of the sale, so as to attract numerous bidders; 2nd, by giving full information about the property to be sold to intending purchasers; 3rd, by employing, to conduct the sale, a responsible and trustworthy officer of the Court, who will not collude with either party; and, 4th, by giving the purchaser a good title and a certainty that a sale once held will not be readily disturbed. In these circumstances, the purchaser can afford to give a good price for the property, and, if there are numerous bidders, the property must realize a fairly adequate price. But the greater the uncertainty that attaches to a sale, the greater the doubt the purchaser feels as to his being left in possession of his bargain, and the greater the risk of his being involved in subsequent litigation, the less he will bid and the less he will pay. For these reasons, I feel confident that the changes it is proposed with the most laudable motives to introduce into sections 310A and 311 will not have the desired effect, and, while affording means of alleviating cases of individual hardship, will be injurious to judgment-debtors as a body, and will increase rather than lessen the inadequacy of prices realized for properties at Court sales.

(10) It appears to me that clauses 366 and 368 are not complete and that in the former clause provision should be made for the case when the sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff dies and the right to sue does not survive, and in the latter clause for the case when a sole defendant or sole surviving defendant dies, and the right to sue does not survive, which cases are nowhere provided for. In either case the Court should have power to declare by order that the suit has abated. Of the former case, an illustration is given in illustration (*a*) to clause 361, but this does not seem to me to be sufficient. There being no such provision, the Court can either do nothing or must pass an order under a section not properly applicable. The matter is of importance as affecting the right of appeal. An appeal now lies from an order declaring that a suit has abated. If no order, or an order under a clause not properly applicable, or an erroneous order is passed, the representative of the deceased plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, may find obstacles in the way of his preferring an appeal.

(11) I am opposed to sub-clause (*5*) and the illustrations which the Select Committee propose to add to clause 532 of the Bill. Chapter XLI, in which this clause occurs, relates to the summary procedure on negotiable instruments, and embodies the provisions of Act V of 1866, relating to the "summary procedure on Bills of Exchange". In two cases under that Act, (*Chartered Mercantile Bank* v. *Seconde*, 3 B. L. R., O. C., 146, and *Remfry* v. *Shillingford*, I. L. R. 1 Cal. 130) it was held that the Act must be strictly construed and care should be taken not to admit a suit under the summary procedure, unless it is clearly within the Act. In the two cases above cited leave to admit suits

under the summary procedure was refused, because in them it was necessary for the plaintiffs to adduce evidence before establishing their right to sue. In the latter case, Phear, *J.*, said: "I think the Act was only intended to apply to those cases in which the Bill itself, together with mere lapse of time, is sufficient to establish for the plaintiff a *primâ facie* right to recover." The "Explanation" to section 532, may be read as meaning that it was intended to extend the operation of the section, but this would appear to be an erroneous interpretation of its meaning. The fact is Mr. Justice Phear in the passage from the judgment above cited defined the application of the Act too narrowly. The verified statements made in a plaint in a suit under Act V of 1866 were always regarded as evidence, and the Explanation added to section 532 of Act X of 1877 probably only meant to negative Mr. Justice Phear's too narrow view of the scope of the Act. The Select Committee have, however, by the sub-clause (*5*) they propose to add to clause 532 adopted the, in my opinion, erroneous reading of the meaning of the Explanation; while the illustrations they have appended to the clause give the facts of the cases of the *Chartered Mercantile Bank* v. *Seconde* and *Remfry* v. *Shillingford*, but lay down the law in exactly a contrary way to the manner in which these cases were decided. This sub-clause (*5*) and these illustrations very much widen the scope of the section and make the summary procedure applicable to a perfectly different class of cases from that to which Act V of 1866 was held, and was intended, to apply, *viz.*, to cases in which the plaintiff has to produce evidence in order to establish his right to sue. It seems to me that this is wrong. The summary procedure of Chapter XLI should, in my opinion, not be applicable to such cases. Just as, when a defendant obtains leave to defend, the suit ceases to be a summary one, and has to be tried as a regular suit under Chapter VI, so when a plaintiff has to produce evidence to establish his right to a decree, the suit should be tried as a regular one under Chapter VI (formerly Chapter V of the Code). It the summary procedure is made applicable to such cases, then there is little or no difference between them and regular suits. The Indian Bills of Exchange Act of 1866 was founded on the provisions of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, and there is, therefore, no reason why the provisions of Chapter XXXIX of the Code (now Chapter XLI of the Bill) which was intended to extend to this country the procedure in force in England under which decrees are summarily obtained, formerly under that Act and now under the Judicature Acts, should be widened so as to apply to a perfectly different class of cases, which cannot properly be tried summarily. I accordingly disapprove of the addition of sub-clause (*5*), and of the illustrations to clause 532, and consider that the proper way to amend the present section is by omitting the Explanation and restoring the law to what it was under Act V of 1866.

(12) In clause 540 of the Bill of last year it was provided that where an appeal lies under this section against a decree which is preliminary to a final decree, such preliminary decree shall not be set aside or altered in appeal unless the appeal is preferred against it, and no plea which has been or might have been taken in such an appeal shall be heard in an appeal preferred against the final decree. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was explained that it was proposed in the interests of despatch and finality to supersede a ruling of the High Court of Calcutta to the effect that omission to appeal against a preliminary decree will not preclude objections to it being urged in an appeal against the final decree. The Select Committee have accepted in clause 2 of the Bill the distinction drawn between a preliminary and a final decree, which was intended to lead up to clause 540 of the Bill of last year; but they have reversed the declared policy of the Government of India and have proposed by sub-clause (*3*) of clause 540 of the Bill to enact that when an appeal lies from a decree which by this Code is preliminary to a final decree, any party to a suit adversely affected by such preliminary decree may at his option either prefer a separate appeal against it or await the passing of the final decree and then prefer a single appeal against both decrees together. I consider this a most unfortunate alteration. Preliminary decrees are principally passed in partition suits, suits for accounts and suits for the dissolution and winding up of partnerships. They generally settle questions as to the shares of the parties and of their liability to render accounts. It is to the interests of all parties that appeals against decrees of this nature should be settled at once before the partitions are actually made or the accounts gone into. If any party adversely affected by such a decree is to be allowed to await the result of the final decree before appealing against the preliminary decree, he may upset the whole partition and the settlement of accounts which may have been going on for years, and render useless all the expense incurred, which might have been saved, if he had only appealed at once. It has been said, and no doubt it is sometimes true, that a party, while dissatisfied with the preliminary decree, may, on the whole, find it to his interest to accept the final decree, and so he should not be compelled to appeal against the preliminary decree, or that he may only find on the passing of the final decree that it is necessary for him to appeal against the preliminary decree and hence he should not be barred from so appealing. To this it may be replied that this view of the case has regard only to the interest of individuals, while in partition suits and suits for accounts the parties are generally numerous, and that in the interest of all the parties it is better that any one dissatisfied with the preliminary decree should be bound to appeal at once. In short, the balance of convenience is in favour of the clause as drafted in the Bill of last year. It would also seem as if a party who cannot see clearly that it is to his interest to appeal when a preliminary decree is passed against

him cannot have much reason to be dissatisfied with it, and so should not be allowed to await the passing of the final decree before appealing.

Another objection to sub-clause (3) of clause 540, would appear to be that, while the Select Committee in their report observe that they only "propose to supersede in the sense of two rulings (*Balaram Dey* v. *Ram Chandra Dey*, I. L. R. 23 Cal. 279, and *Khadim Hossein* v. *Imdad Hossein*, I. L. R. 29 Cal. 758) the decision (*Biswa Nath Chaki* v. *Bani Kanta Datta*, I. L. R. 23 Cal. 406) to which the Bill proposed to give effect," they would seem to have done more than this. In *Biswa Nath Chaki* v. *Bani Kanta Datta* it was laid down that "any person entitled to an appeal against an order to take an account, who did not do so, but who allowed an account to be taken, and then on an appeal against the final decree succeeded in his objection to that order, would certainly suffer in costs in consequence of his having without objection allowed the subsequent proceedings to take place." This rule was approved of in the judgment of the majority of the Judges who decided *Khadim Hossein* v. *Imdad Hossein*. But, as the Select Committee by sub-clause (3) of clause 540 now propose to expressly confer on an appellant who is aggrieved by a preliminary decree the right to await the passing of the final decree before appealing, it is difficult to see how an Appellate Court will in future be justified in refusing him his costs, simply because he has exercised a right which the law gives him.

(13) I do not approve of the changes proposed to be made in the provisions of section 561 of the Code. By sub-clause (4) now added to clause 561 of the Bill, when an appeal is stayed, discontinued or dismissed, any objection filed by the respondent may nevertheless be proceeded with, and by sub-clause (5) this objection may be continued not only against the appellant, but against any co-respondent or even any party to the suit not a party to the appeal. It has been said that this will have the effect of discouraging appeals, and that a would-be appellant will in future think twice before instituting an appeal, which may have the effect of giving his adversary an opportunity of raising an objection against him, which may be proceeded with, if the appeal is withdrawn. I cannot, however, see the propriety of allowing a respondent who did not choose to appeal, to raise and prosecute an objection after his period for appealing has expired; and even if it may be just that he be allowed to press his objections against the person who brought him into Court, what equitable or reasonable ground is there for his being allowed to prosecute his objection against a mere co-respondent or against a party to the suit who is no party to the appeal?

(14) In section 575 of the present Code it is enacted that in the case of a difference of opinion on a point of law between Judges hearing an appeal, the appeal may be referred to one or more of the other Judges of the same Court, and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority (if any) of all the Judges who heard the appeal, including those who first heard it. Under the provisions of this section it has been the practice of the High Court of Calcutta, when a difference of opinion on a point of law arose between Judges hearing a second appeal, for these Judges to submit the case to the Chief Justice with their opinions in writing and the Chief Justice then refers the case to a third Judge who sits alone and disposes of the appeal. Occasionally, but only rarely, the third Judge sits with the two Judges who have differed and the case is re-argued and disposed of in accordance with the views of the majority. This practice has worked well. As a general rule, it is useless to compel Judges who have heard the case and fully made up their minds on the point of law on which they have differed to sit again with the third Judge and listen again to all the arguments they have heard before and considered. It is only in the rare cases, when they consider it possible for them to change their views, that there is anything to be gained by their sitting with the third Judge. But the Select Committee have altered the section so as to preclude the third Judge from sitting alone and hearing the appeal by himself in any case, and they propose in all cases to compel the Judges who have differed to sit with the third Judge and re-hear the appeal. This proposed provision is perhaps intended to discourage differences of opinion on a point of law, which, however, should, in my opinion, be rather encouraged. In any case it seems to me that in the great majority of cases this re-hearing of the case by the Judges who have differed will be nothing but a mere waste of time. The Judges who have differed will differ again and will not change their views. This plan will further involve the practical inconvenience of breaking up two Benches and perhaps leaving the colleague of the third Judge called in to sit with the differing Judges with nothing to do. The plan would not cause so much inconvenience, if it applied only to second appeals. But the provisions of clause 575 are applicable to first appeals as well. Hence, if, in the hearing of a first appeal in which there is frequently a large mass of evidence to be considered, and the reading of which may extend over many days, there is a difference of opinion on a point of law between the two Judges of the Bench, the whole appeal has to be re-heard by them and the third Judge, and even though the two Judges who differ may agree as to the facts, the evidence will all have to be read over and considered again. This will certainly be a most irksome task for the Judges and will cause a needless waste of public time. I am, therefore, of opinion that the clause should be drafted so as to allow of the present practice of the High Court of Calcutta above alluded to being followed, and of its being left optional to the Judges who differ either to sit with the third Judge and re-hear the appeal, or to leave him to sit and decide the appeal alone, as they may in the circumstances of the case deem advisable.

(15) One of the principal objects with which the present Bill was framed was to curtail the right of second appeal so as to lessen the evils which now follow from the protracted system of civil appeals which prevails in this country. Indeed, a Bill was at first introduced into Council specially for this purpose, but, when it was determined to revise the whole Code of Civil Procedure, this special Bill became merged in the present one. In the Bill as introduced into Council it was proposed to allow no second appeal in cases of a Small Cause Court nature, unless the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeded one thousand rupees, and in other suits, unless the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeded one hundred rupees. Further, it was proposed in the case of concurrent decrees to bar an appeal, unless the appellant gave security for costs, and, when the decree was for the payment of money, for the decretal amount also. All these provisions have now disappeared from the Bill. Clause 584 allows a second appeal in cases of a Small Cause Court nature, unless the amount or value of the subject-matter of such appeal is less than five hundred rupees, while with regard to other suits power is given to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare by notification that an appeal will not lie, if the subject-matter of either the original suit or of the appeal does not exceed one hundred rupees. The provision as to the giving of security in the case of concurrent decrees has been entirely omitted. Clause 584, as it now stands, is very different from what it was last year, and it will not in my opinion, have the effect of curtailing the right of second appeal to any appreciable extent. Under the provisions of section 586 of the Code, which has now disappeared from the Bill, there is no second appeal in cases of a Small Cause Court nature, when the value of the suit does not exceed five hundred rupees. There would seem to me to be no good reason why, as provided in the Bill of last year, this provision should not be extended so as to bar second appeals in such cases when the value of the suit does not exceed one thousand rupees. The restriction of the right of appeal in cases of a Small Cause Court nature is not an innovation. Cases of the class that come before Small Cause Courts are of a simple nature, in which legal questions of any intricacy do not, or should not, arise. At present in such cases there is in Presidency-towns no first appeal, far less a second appeal, and the Presidency Small Cause Courts can dispose of cases up to a pecuniary limit of Rs. 2,000. In the Mofussil the ordinary limit of the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts in respect of the value of the cause of action is Rs. 500, but this limit can be raised to Rs. 1,000 (see section 15 (*3*) Act IX of 1887) and this special jurisdiction is exercised in Bengal by at least one Mofussil Small Cause Court. In these circumstances, it seems to me that there will be no hardship or danger in making the decision of the First Appellate Court final in all such cases not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. Moreover, from statistics prepared by the Calcutta High Court, it appears that the number of cases in Bengal that will be affected by this provision will be very small. In suits not of a Small Cause Court nature, there can be no doubt that the right of second appeal is abused. I have had second appeals before me in which the value of the subject-matter was a very minute strip of land valued at two annas, and second appeals in which the value of the subject-matter is less than ten rupees are common. The proposal of the Select Committtee to give local Governments the power of declaring by notification that second appeals shall not lie in such cases, when the value of the subject-matter of either the original suit or of the appeal is less than Rs. 100, does not commend itself to me. This is throwing on the local Governments a duty which should be discharged by the Legislature, and which the Local Governments from their want of acquaintance with the circumstances of litigation in the provinces they administer or for other reasons may be reluctant to perform. Further, it will in any case introduce into the different provinces of the empire a diversity in respect of the right of second appeal which will inevitably give rise to dissatisfaction.

(16) I do not think that the provisions of clause 585 of the Bill are either necessary or advisable. This clause permits a second Appellate Court, if the evidence on the record is sufficient to enable it to dispose of the appeal, to determine any issue of fact necessary for the proper adjudication of the case, but omitted to be determined by either of the Lower Courts. The language of the clause is doubtless permissive; but I fear they may be read, and endeavours will be made to have them read, as *directory*. In my opinion, it is inexpedient for the second Appellate Court to have this power. Such a Court is not a Court of fact, and it should not determine any issue of fact. To do so is to assume a jurisdiction which does not belong to it, to cause delay and expense involved in the translating and printing of the evidence, to deprive the parties of the finding on the facts of the Court which heard and saw the witnesses, and to preclude their appealing against such a finding. I deprecate this clause most strongly, as it appears to me to be likely to encourage the endeavour which is always being made, and which, though constantly defeated, is ever renewed, to convert the second Appellate Court into a Court of fact, and so to set aside the finality which the law desires to attach to the findings of fact of the first Appellate Court. In support of this endeavour the terms of clause 565 will doubtless in future be relied on. In Act X of 1877 the provisions of section 565 were to the effect that where the evidence on the record is sufficient to enable the Court to pronounce judgment, the Court *shall* determine the case. In Act XIV of 1882 the word "may" was deliberately substituted in section 565 for "shall." Now, in clause 565 of the Bill, the terms of the section, as enacted in Act X of 1877, have been reproduced, and the word "shall" has been restored. This will certainly be cited in all applications under clause 585 for a finding of fact by the second

Appellate Court, and may lead to a misapprehension as to the entirely permissive nature of the terms of the clause.

R. F. RAMPINI.

March 12th, 1903.

Note.

I sign this Report subject to the following remarks.

I regret to say that I am unable to agree with the majority of my Hon'ble Colleagues on some of the provisions of the Bill which is now going to be presented to the Council. As the proposal is to republish the Bill for public criticism, I consider it proper to draw attention to some of the important points on which my views differ from those of the majority of the members of the Select Committee.

Clause 111.—This clause contains provisions for introducing in this country, for the first time, the practice of allowing a defendant to plead any claim by way of counter-claim against the plaintiff's suit. These provisions are substantially taken from the Rules of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England. There are two points, with regard to them, which require consideration.

The first is the advisability of the introduction of the aforesaid practice in this country. There is a great danger of its being resorted to by the defendant to cause vexation and harrassment to the plaintiff and to prolong the litigation by throwing obstacles in the way of bringing the action to a speedy termination.

The next point deserving consideration in connection with this matter is, whether some restrictions should not be placed on defendant's right to plead a counter-claim. The only restriction which the Bill provides is the test whether the counter-claim can conveniently be disposed of in the suit. The decision of the question of convenience will depend solely on the individual opinion of the presiding officer of the Court before whom a counter-claim is set up. What may be considered as convenient by one officer may be thought otherwise by another. It is therefore desirable that some limitation should be placed on the right of the defendant to plead a counter-claim. Instead of giving him an unlimited scope to plead any claim, he should be restricted to set up only a claim for money, or a claim which can adequately be relieved by compensation in money, or which arises out of the same transaction or series of transactions on which the plaintiff's suit is founded, or which is so connected in its nature and circumstances with the plaintiff's suit, that, for the ends of justice, the two should be tried together, and the defendant ought not to be compelled to bring a separate suit for the enforcement of his claim.

Clause 189.—An alteration of an important character is proposed to be introduced by this clause in the mode of recording evidence in appealable cases. Except where any local or special law provides otherwise, the existing Code lays down the rule that in all such cases the whole of the evidence given by a witness should be recorded. Section 182 enacts that in all such cases the evidence shall be taken down in the form of a narrative and when completed, shall be read over to the witness. Clause 182 of the Bill makes an addition to the present law by enjoining that the evidence so recorded should be signed by the witness. Clause 189 of the Bill introduces a new provision that in all appealable cases or class of cases with respect to which the Court or the Judge has been specially empowered by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the High Court, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of witnesses at length, but only a memorandum of the substance of their depositions is to be made. In support of this alteration it is urged that "a record *in extenso* of every incidental statement of the witnesses serves no useful purpose and that a note taken by a Judge of experience would be sufficient for the Appellate Court and would conduce to promptitude and efficiency at trials." This innovation of the law is suggested on the analogy of sections 260 and 355 of the Criminal Procedure Code and of section 148 (*f*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

In *some* instances it is possible that the record of evidence might have gone to an inordinate length, but they are very rare and not of frequent occurrence. The power given to the Courts by the law to disallow irrelevant questions, if exercised by them properly, is an efficient safeguard against any abuse of the rules of the existing law, and no strong case has been made out for the introduction of the new provision. The Allahabad and Madras High Courts are not in favour of the proposed alteration. Other judicial officers have also expressed an adverse opinion on this point. An Appellate Court cannot be in a position to decide satisfactorily the question of credibility of a witness unless the full record of everything said by him be available to it. In order to enable an Appellate Court to decide a question of fact properly, it is decidedly advantageous that the whole of the evidence given by witnesses should be before it.

Clause 253.—There is one point with respect to this clause which deserves notice. Of course it is not intended by this clause to place a surety in a worse position with respect to right of appeal than the judgment-debtor. But it does not lay down in specific terms that a surety will have rights of appeal to the same extent as the judgment-debtor has. It is therefore submitted that it should be provided in clear and unambiguous words that a surety against whom execution of a decree or order is sought should have the

same right of appeal as the judgment-debtor, so that there may be no room for any doubt on this point.

Clause 310A.—The existing law enables a judgment-debtor to redeem his immoveable property sold in execution of a decree by depositing in Court the amount of the decretal money specified in the sale proclamation and 5 per cent. of the purchase-money. A material alteration on this subject is now proposed by sub-clause (*1*) (*ii*) of this clause. By depositing in Court an amount equal to the sale-price instead of the decretal money, a judgment-debtor would be able to redeem the property. The proposed relaxation of the existing law, as embodied in the above-mentioned sub-clause, is open to some serious objections. In a case where the amount of the decree for which the property is sold is less than the purchase-money, it does not appear proper that the judgment-debtor should be required to deposit the whole of the purchase-money in order to get his property redeemed. Moreover, a dishonest judgment-debtor will try to take advantage of this alteration by getting the property sold at a small price and have it redeemed by the payment of that sum; and as sub-clause (*4*) protects the property, so redeemed, from further liability to attachment and sale in execution of the same decree, the judgment-debtor will be enabled to retain the property and defeat the just claims of the judgment-creditor. In cases of sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for enforcement of mortgage, a judgment-creditor's interest is more likely to be jeopardized, specially when the judgment-debtor has got no other property from which the decree can be satisfied.

Clause 311.—Material irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale when resulting in a substantial injury to a judgment-debtor has been considered a sufficient ground for setting aside a sale of immoveable property held in execution of a decree, ever since the introduction of the first Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859) in this country. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, makes a totally new departure in this respect by providing that a sale may be set aside on the ground of gross inadequacy of price alone. The original Bill had adopted the interpretation of the existing law by Their Lordships of the Privy Council that mere inadequacy of price, unless established as the direct result of the material irregularity, cannot be held to be a sufficient ground for setting aside a sale. In the majority of cases it is almost impossible to prove by direct evidence that the inadequacy of the price is the result of the material irregularity. The only modification, therefore, required of the existing law in this respect is, that if a material irregularity has been committed and the property has been sold at a grossly inadequate price, the Court may presume that the price was inadequate by reason of the irregularity. The proposed amendment of the law goes to the other extreme, and I am afraid it may open the door to the practice of fraud on the decree-holders. In connection with this clause as well as the preceding one, it may be observed that the aim of the law of Civil Procedure should be to provide for greater facilities for creditors in getting their just demands satisfied as speedily as the circumstances of the case would allow. Any provisions which may be conducive to placing into a judgment-debtor's hands means of delaying the recovery of the just demands of a decree-holder should be avoided. The greater there are the facilities for getting a sale set aside, the less there will be attraction for would-be purchasers to come forward to bid at auction-sales in execution of decrees, or to offer an adequate price for the property to be sold. Measures of this nature cannot be expected to encourage the flow of capital in this country; on the contrary, they are in the end likely to react to the detriment of the persons who are in need of borrowing money. Uncertainties in the speedy recovery of the debt to be advanced are sure to tend to the contraction of the credit of the borrowing classes, with the attendant consequences of a demand for a higher rate of interest and the depreciation in value of their property. Therefore, instead of making any material alteration in the existing law by way of providing additional facilities for getting a sale set aside, the adoption of more effective precautionary measures in publishing and conducting the sale with the view of avoiding the property being sold at an under-value would be the more desirable course. This object may be attained by framing necessary rules for the publication, fixing of an upset price, conduct, and confirmation of sale. Such rules may be embodied in the Code itself, or the more preferable course of empowering the High Courts to frame them with the concurrence of the Local Government may be adopted.

Clause 584.—The original Bill provided that no second appeal shall lie in any suit not of the nature cognizable by the Court of Small Causes, unless the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees. In the Bill as now presented by the Select Committee, that provision has been modified to this extent, that Local Governments are empowered to declare, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council by notification, that in any suits or class of suits not of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, when the value does not exceed Rs. 100 a second appeal should not lie. Thus the curtailment of the right of second appeal in suits of the class mentioned above, will in future be entirely in the power of the Executive Government, which it can exercise at any time after going through the formalities prescribed by sub-clauses (*3*) and (*4*). It is submitted that, so long as the Government does not or cannot improve the constitution of the intermediate Appellate Courts and the *personnel* of the presiding officers of those tribunals, there ought not to be any material curtailment of the right of second appeal. The proposed alteration is

open to serious objections. In the first place, suits instituted in this country, though small in value, do often relate to landed property or interests therein; and, considering the great importance which the people attach to such property, any curtailment in the right of second appeal is not desirable. In suits relating to land—and it must be noted that I do not include in this category suits for the enforcement of hypothecation or mortgage-contracts—the application of the pecuniary test is most fallacious and misleading. Many such suits are really incapable of being valued in money, and their valuation according to the artificial standard and rules laid down in the Court-fees and Suits Valuation Acts cannot serve as a true criterion of their real value. There are other suits too which, though not relating to landed property, are nevertheless of great importance and which do not admit of being valued in money. There are other classes of cases which involve directly and indirectly interests which are considerably higher in value than the artificial valuation which a suitor is bound to put upon them for fiscal and jurisdiction purposes. The taking away of the right of second appeal in such cases will entail a great hardship on a litigant. He is the best judge as to whether he should or should not carry it in second appeal to the High Court. Such suits, therefore, should be exempted by express legislation from the operation of this clause, and it should not be left to the Executive Government to include or exclude them, in or from, the notifiation which it may issue on the subject.

Fourth Schedule, Article 173A.—There is another point on which I consider that no case for any alteration in the law has been made out. It is limiting to ninety days the period within which a purchaser of immoveable property at an auction-sale in execution of decree must apply for a certificate under clause 316 of the Code; the period being computed from the day on which the sale becomes absolute under clause 312. The consequence of this alteration would be that, though an appeal may be pending from the order confirming the sale, the purchaser will nevertheless be bound to apply for the grant of a certificate. It will not always be the case that the Court will keep the application for certificate pending for an indefinite period till the decision of the appeal. In cases of sale of property of considerable value, the purchaser would have to pay a large sum for Stamp; and, if the decision of the Appellate Court be against him, he will lose the value of the Stamp. In order to avoid such consequences either provision should be made in the Stamp Act for the refund of the value of Stamp of a sale-certificate which may become void on the sale being set aside by the Appellate Court, or the limitation of the period of ninety days should not be prescribed. The purchaser is the best judge to decide whether he should apply for the certificate as soon as the sale becomes absolute under clause 312, or if an appeal is preferred after the decision of the appeal. Sub-clause (2) of clause 316 provides that the title to the property sold shall vest in the purchaser from the date of the certificate and not from before. Every purchaser, therefore, in order to acquire title in the property sold to him is bound to take out the certificate. It should be left to his discretion as to where he should apply for the certificate.

There are some minor points in the Bill on which I would have liked to make some observation, but I refrain at present to say anything regarding them.

SRI RAM.

The 12th March, 1903.

APPENDIX.

From Mr. Abdul Rahman, dated 17th December, 1901 [Paper No. 1].

From Government, Bengal, No. 2054-J., dated 13th March, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 867—690, dated 12th July, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1294, dated 17th July, 1902 [Paper No. 4].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6785, dated 28th July, 1902, and enclosures [Paper No. 5].

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 704-N, dated 14th August, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].

From Government, United Provinces, No. 702, dated 11th August, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 39-L. & L.—3794-J., dated 21st August, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 1370-Z., dated 26th August, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 318, dated 27th August, 1902 [Paper No. 10].

From Government, Bengal, No. 3867-J., dated 22nd August, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Government, Bombay, No. 5300, dated 21st August, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government, Madras, No. 1255, dated 19th August, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Government, Burma, No 1084-L-1., dated 28th August, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

Endorsement by Government of India, Home Department, No. 722, dated 11th September, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

From Government, Punjab, No. 1435-S., dated 22nd August, 1902, and enclosures; from ditto, No. 1802-S., dated 16th September, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].

From District Judge, Sitapur, No. 870, dated 18th September, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].

From Government, United Provinces, No. 834A., dated 23rd September, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].

From ditto, No. 848, dated 29th September, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

Endorsement by Home Department, No. 1533, dated 15th October, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].

From T. Ramaswami Iyengar, Esq., Retired Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, dated 28th October, 1902 [Paper No. 21].

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Yorke, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 28th October, 1902 [Paper No. 22].

From Mr. G. K. Harkare, Muddebihal, District Bijapur, Southern Maratha Country, Bombay Presidency, dated 17th October, 1902 [Paper No. 23].

From Mr. Kedarnath, Vakil, Agra, dated 27th October, 1902 [Paper No. 24].

From Government, Bengal, No. 4134-J., dated 1st November, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 25].

From Mr. Madhoban Das, Vakil, Agra, dated 28th October, 1902 [Paper No. 26].

From Mr. Nathu Ram, Srigobindpur, District Gurdaspur, dated 11th November, 1902 [Paper No. 27].

From Government, Madras, No. 1827, dated 1st December, 1902 [Paper No. 28].

Office Memorandum by Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 118, dated 26th November, 1902, and enclosure [Papers No. 29].

From Mr. V. Anantasadasiva Iyer, Pleader, Madura, dated 6th December, 1902 [Paper No. 30].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3312, dated 12th December, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 31].

From Government, Bengal, No. 5471-J., dated 17th December, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 32].

From H. David, Esq., Subordinate Judge, Allahabad, dated 19th December, 1902 [Paper No. 33].

From Government, Bombay, No 8118, dated 22nd December, 1902, and enclosures [Papers No. 34].

From Government, Madras, No. 36, dated 16th January, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 35].

From Munshi Fateh Chand, Pleader, Jhelum, dated 10th February, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 36].

From Government, Madras, No. 171, dated 9th February, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 37].

From Government, Burma, No. 628—L.-6 Judicial, dated 17th February, 1903, and enclosure [Papers No. 38].

From Government, Bengal, No. 1350-J., dated 28th February, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 39].

No. II.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 190 .

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The Code of Civil Procedures, 190 .

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Chapter I.—Section 2.)

[The portions printed in heavy italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 ; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of ———, 190 .

(3) This section and sections 578A ***and 653B*** extend to the whole of British India. The other sections extend to the whole of British India, ***except the*** Scheduled Districts ***other than Sindh.***

Definitions.

2. In this Code, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) ***"agricultural produce" means growing crops and such crops after they have been reaped or gathered, so long as they are deposited on the land on which they have grown, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, or in a fodder-stack, whether in the fields or within a homestead:***

(b) "agriculturist" means a person who ***ordinarily,*** by himself or by members of his family or by his servants, earns his livelihood, wholly or principally, by agriculture, or ordinarily engages personally in agricultural labour; and an agriculturist who, without any intention of changing his status as such, temporarily ceases ***so*** to earn his livelihood by agriculture or to engage personally in agricultural labour, or who is prevented from so earning his livelihood or engaging in agriculture by age or bodily infirmity or by necessary absence in Government service, does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this definition, "agriculture" includes market-gardening:

(c) expressions referring to "appearing" ***do*** not, except in the case of an application for adjournment which, if made by a party in person, would be granted by the Court, include the mere attendance of a pleader where such pleader, by reason of want of instructions, is unable to proceed with the case:

(d) "cause of action" means ***all the facts*** which it would be necessary for ***a party to allege,*** and, ***if not admitted,*** to prove, in order to support ***his*** claim to a decree or ***to an*** order ***capable of execution***; but it does not include the evidence necessary for proving such facts, and it does ***not*** depend upon the nature of the relief sought:

(e) "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" means,— [Act I, 1899, s 2 (8).]

(i) in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the ***United*** Provinces of ***Agra and*** Oudh—the Board of Revenue;

(ii) in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sindh and the limits of the ***Presidency***-town—a Commissioner;

(iii) in Sindh—the Commissioner;

(iv) in the Punjab and Burma—the Financial Commissioner; and

(v) elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf:

(f) "Collector" includes every officer performing the duties of a Collector of land-revenue:

(g) "decree" means the formal expression of an adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Civil Court where such adjudication, so far as regards the Court expressing it, decides the suit or appeal or other proceeding terminable in such an adjudication under this Code or any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force.

It includes ***a preliminary decree and the formal expression of—***

(i) ***a decision under section 31 or 54*** rejecting a plaint;

(ii) ***a decision*** determining any question referred to in section 244, but not specified in section 588 ***and not being such a decision as is mentioned in sub-clause (v);***

but it does not include ***the formal expression of—***

(iii) ***a decision*** under section 97, 98, 99A, 102 or 556, dismissing a suit or appeal;

(iv) a decision of an interlocutory character not turning on the merits or affecting the result of a suit ***or other proceeding*** as a whole;

(v) ***a decision*** under section 366, clause (a), ***declaring that*** a sut ***has*** abated

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Chapter I.—Section 2.)

(*vi*) ***a decision*** **under section 373 allowing a plaintiff to withdraw from a suit or to abandon part of his claim with liberty to bring a fresh suit;**

(*vii*) *a decision* granting or refusing an application under Chapter L for a review;

(*viii*) *a decision* granting or refusing a certificate of leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council;

(*ix*) *a decision* under section 592 rejecting or refusing leave to prefer an appeal as a pauper;

(*x*) *a decision* dismissing ana pplication for the removal of a trustee;

(*xi*) *a decision from which an appeal lies under* section 588:

(*h*) "decree-holder" means any person in whose favour a decree or any order capable of execution has been made:

(*i*) "district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction (hereinafter called a "District Court"), and includes the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court:

(j) the expression "final and conclusive", used in relation to a decree or order, means that such decree or order shall not be liable to appeal or revision under this Code;

(*k*) "foreign Court" means a Court situate beyond the limits of British India not having authority in British India nor established by the Governor General in Council:

(*l*) "foreign judgment" **includes** the **decree or order** of a foreign Court:

(*m*) "Government Pleader" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader:

(*n*) the expression "growing crops" includes crops of all sorts attached to the soil, and leaves, flowers and fruits upon, and juice in, trees and shrubs:

(*o*) "Judge" means the presiding officer of a Civil Court:

(*p*) "judgment" means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order:

(*q*) "judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree or ***any*** order **capable of execution** has been made:

11, exp.] (*r*) **the expression** "mesne profits" of property means those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, therefrom **during the period of his wrongful possession,** together with interest on such profits:

(*s*) "moveable property" includes growing crops:

(*t*) "order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree:

(*u*) "pleader" means **any** person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court:

(*v*) "public officer" means a person falling under any of the following descriptions, namely:—

(i) every Judge;

(ii) every **member of the Indian Civil Service;**

(iii) every commissioned **or gazetted** officer of His Majesty's military or naval forces **or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service** while serving under **the** Government;

(iv) every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

(v) every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

(vi) every officer of **the** Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

(vii) every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of **the** Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of **the** Government, or to execute any revenue-process, or to investigate, or to report on, any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of **the** Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of **the** Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of **the** Government; **and**

(viii) every officer in the service or pay of **the** Government, or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty:

(*w*) "sign", *with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions,* does not include a signature by initials:

(*x*) "stock" includes shares, securities and dividends thereon:

(y) "suit" means a proceeding in a Civil Court commenced by a plaint; and

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Chapter I.—Sections 3-4AA, 6, 8.,)

[XI. XLV, 1860, s. 10.] ***(s) "woman" means a female human being of any age.***

3. For the purposes of this Code, ***the District Court is subordinate to the High Court, and*** every ***Civil*** Court of a grade inferior to that of a District Court, and every Court of Small Causes, is subordinate to the High Court and the District Court.

Subordination of Courts.

4. (1) ***In the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any special or local law now in force or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by or under any other law for the time being in force:***

Savings.

Provided that the procedure in cases tried by any Court in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred by or under any of the enactments specified in the first schedule, and in appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein, shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Code, save in so far as those provisions are inconsistent with the specific provisions of any of the enactments as aforesaid.

(2) ***In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the proposition contained in sub-section (1), nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any remedy which a landholder or landlord may have under any law for the time being in force for the recovery of rent of agricultural land from the produce of such land.***

4A. Where, under any ***law for the time being in force*** concurrent civil jurisdiction is given, the Local Government may declare which ***(if any)*** of the officers ***exercising such jurisdiction*** shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be the District Court.

Power of Local Government to declare who shall be District Court.

4AA. Where any Revenue Courts are governed by the provisions of this Code in those matters of procedure upon which any special enactment applicable to them is silent, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any portions of those provisions shall not apply to those Courts, or shall only apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government, with the sanction aforesaid, may prescribe.

Power to modify the Code in its application to Revenue Courts.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "Revenue Court" means a Court having jurisdiction under any local law to entertain suits ***or other proceedings*** relating to the rent, revenue or profits of land used for agricultural purposes, but does not include a Civil Court having original jurisdiction under this Code to try such suits ***or proceedings*** as being suits ***or proceedings*** of a civil nature of which its cognizance is not barred by any enactment or rule of law for the time being in force

6 Save in so far as is otherwise provided by sections ***15, 211, 223A, 257A, 578A*** and 583, sub-section (5), nothing in this Code shall be deemed to operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits ***or other proceedings*** of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction.

Court not to exceed pecuniary jurisdiction except in certain cases.

8. (1) Save as provided by sections 25, 86, 223, 223A, 223B, 223C, 224, sub-section (2), 386, 653A and 653B, and Chapter XLI, and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, this Code shall not apply to any suit or ***other*** proceeding in a Presidency Court of Small Causes.

Application of Code to Small Cause Courts.

[Amended by XV of 1882, s. 3, and VII of 1888, ss. 4, 5.]

V of 1882.

(2) The Chapters and sections specified in the second schedule, and no others, shall apply to every suit or ***other*** proceeding in a Provincial Court of Small Causes ***or in any other Court exercising the powers of a Provincial Court of Small Causes.***

[5.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter II.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and Res Judicata.—Sections 10-13.)

PART II.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

10. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any ***suit or other*** proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts.

Courts to try all civil suits and proceedings unless specially barred.

11. Subject to the provisions herein contained, the Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits **and other proceedings** of a civil nature, excepting suits **and proceedings** of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment **or rule of law** for the time being in force.

Explanation I.—**For the purposes of this section, a** suit **or other proceeding** in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit **or proceeding** of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, cognizance is barred by an enactment which provides a special procedure for enforcing any obligation created by such enactment but not by an enactment which merely provides a concurrent remedy.

Stay of suit where matter in issue in previous suit.

12. **Save** where a suit has been stayed under **the provisions of** section 20, the Court shall ***stay*** any suit **or other proceeding** in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit **or other proceeding** between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior, **co-ordinate** or inferior, in British India having jurisdiction to grant ***the*** relief ***sought,*** or in any Court beyond the limits of British India established by the Governor General in Council and having like jurisdiction, or before His Majesty in Council:

Provided that the pendency of a suit **or other proceeding** in a foreign Court **shall** not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit **or other proceeding** founded on the same cause of action:

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed to dispense with the necessity for instituting any suit or other proceeding within the period prescribed by the law of limitation for the time being in force.

Res judicata.

13. The adjudication by a finding of fact or of law or of both, expressed in a final and subsisting judgment, order or decree of a competent Court, against which no appeal is pending, shall as a plea be a bar and as evidence be conclusive in any suit or other proceeding to be subsequently decided, subject to the following conditions, namely:— [13 and Expl. (IV).]

I.—The matter directly and substantially in issue in the suit or other proceeding must have been directly and substantially in issue in the previously decided suit or other proceeding. [13.]

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,— [Expl. I.]

(a) any matter which was alleged by one party and denied or admitted, expressly or by necessary implication, by the other in the previously decided suit or other proceeding, shall be deemed to have been directly and substantially in issue therein: and

(b) any matter which might and ought to have formed a ground of attack or defence in the previously decided suit or other proceeding and which was omitted to be alleged shall be deemed to have been in issue as aforesaid and to have been adversely decided against the party who omitted to allege it. [Expl. II.]

II. The parties in the suit or other proceeding must be— [13.]

(a) parties to the previously decided suit or other proceeding, or persons claiming under any such parties by a title arising subsequently to the commencement of such suit or proceeding, or

(b) persons who were represented in the previously decided suit or other proceeding by any of the parties therein either— [Expl. V.]

(i) by virtue of any law for the time being in force, or

(ii) by virtue of permission given by the Court under section 30.

III.—The parties as aforesaid must have litigated under the same title in the previously decided suit or other proceeding, but it is immaterial whether such parties or any of them

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter II.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and Res Judicata.—Section 14B. Chapter III.—Of the Court of Institution.—Sections 15, 16.)

were ranged on the same side or on opposite sides.

[13.] ***IV.—The judgment, order or decree in the previously decided suit or other proceeding must have been delivered, made or passed by a Court of exclusive or of concurrent jurisdiction upon a matter falling within such jurisdiction, and, where the jurisdiction is concurrent, the Court which adjudicated on the previously decided suit or other proceeding must have been such a Court as would have been competent to adjudicate upon the suit or other proceeding.***

xpl. .] ***Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition, Courts of Small Causes and Criminal Courts shall be deemed not to be Courts of exclusive jurisdiction.***

V. The matter must have been heard and finally decided and the decision must have been necessary to the determination of the previously decided suit or other proceeding and not capable of being altered by the Court which gave it otherwise than on review or under sections 202, 206A and 210, and, where the parties were ranged on the same side, it must have adjudicated upon a matter of conflicting interest then in controversy between them.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

(a) any matter of the nature referred to in condition I shall be deemed to have been heard and finally decided, notwithstanding that the suit or other proceeding was disposed of—

(i) ex parte, or

(ii) by procedure under section 158, or

(iii) on a compromise or award, or

(iv) by oath tendered under section 8 of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873; and

(b) any relief claimed but not expressly granted in the judgment, order or decree shall be deemed to have been refused.

[Amended by VI of 1888, s. 5.]

14. **(1)** No foreign judgment shall operate as a bar to a suit in British India,—

When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

(a) if it has not been given on the merits of the case; or

(b) if it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or of any **enactment or rule** of law **for the time being** in force in British India; or

(c) if it is, in the opinion of the Court before which it is produced, contrary to natural justice; or

(d) if it ***is proved to have*** been obtained by fraud; or

(e) if it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any **enactment or rule** of law for **the time being** in force in British India.

(2) Where a suit is instituted in British India on the judgment of any foreign Court in Asia or Africa, except a Court of Record established by Letters Patent or a Supreme Consular Court established by an Order of **His** Majesty **or any of His Majesty's predecessors** in Council, the Court in which the suit is instituted shall not be precluded from inquiring into the merits of the case in which the judgment was **delivered.**

14B. Where a foreign judgment is pleaded in bar or tendered in evidence, the Court, on the production of such judgment duly authenticated, shall presume that it was delivered by a Court competent to deliver it, unless the contrary appears on the record.

Presumption in case of foreign judgments.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE COURT OF INSTITUTION.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it; **and jurisdiction shall not be deemed to be ousted, either in the suit or in any proceeding taken in continuation thereof, *merely—***

Court in which suit to be instituted.

(a) because a plaintiff has overestimated his claim, or

(b) because the value of the *subject matter* has increased *subsequently to the institution of the suit, or*

(c) because mesne profits claimed in a suit for recovery of possession, when ascertained and added to the value of the suit, exceed the pecuniary limits of the Court's jurisdiction.

16. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations ***imposed upon its jurisdiction*** by or **under** any **enactment for the time being in force, every suit—**

Suit to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

(a) for the recovery of immoveable property,

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter III.—Of the Court of Institution.—Sections 19, 16A, 18, 17.)

(*b*) for the partition of immoveable property,

(*c*) for foreclosure, sale or redemption in the case of a mortgage of ***or charge upon*** immoveable property,

(*d*) for the determination of any other right to, or interest in, immoveable property, ***or***

(*e*) for compensation for wrong to immoveable property,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate:

Provided that a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property held by or on behalf of the defendant may, where the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "property" means property situate in British India.

Suit for immoveable property situate within jurisdictions of different Courts or in different districts.

19. (*1*) Where a suit is to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate:

Provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim is cognizable by such Court.

(*2*) Where the immoveable property is situate within the limits of different districts, such suit as aforesaid may be instituted in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate.

Provision where local limits of jurisdiction of Courts are uncertain.

16A. (*1*) Where it is uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two or more Courts any immoveable property is situate, any one of those Courts may, if satisfied that there is ground for uncertainty, record or cause to be recorded a statement to that effect and thereupon proceed to entertain and dispose of any suit relating to that property, and its decree in the suit shall have the same effect as if the property were situate within the local limits of its jurisdiction:

Provided that the suit is one with respect to which the Court is ***otherwise*** competent, as regards both the subject-matter and the value of the suit, to exercise jurisdiction.

(*2*) Where a statement has not been recorded as aforesaid and an objection is taken before an Appellate or Revisional Court that a decree or order in a suit relating to such property was made by a Court not having jurisdiction where the property is situate, the Appellate or Revisional Court shall not allow the objection ***unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance at or before the hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement and*** if, in its opinion,—

(*a*) there was, at the time of the institution of the suit, reasonable ground for uncertainty as to the Court having jurisdiction with respect thereto; ***and***

(*b*) ***no miscarriage of justice has resulted.***

Suit for compensation for wrong to person or moveables.

18. Where a suit is for compensation for wrong done to the person or to moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the suit may be instituted, at the option of the plaintiff, in either of the said Courts.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, residing in Delhi, beats B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

(*b*) A, residing in Delhi, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Delhi.

(*c*) A, travelling on the line of a Railway Company, whose principal office is at Howrah, is upset and injured at Allahabad by negligence imputable to the Company. He may sue the Company either at Howrah or at Allahabad.

Suit to be instituted where defendant resides or cause of action arises.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 7. *cf.* 51 & 52 Vict., c. 43, s. 74.]

17. Subject to the ***provisions of sections 16 to 18,*** every suit shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(*a*) the defendant, or each of the defendants, where there are more than one, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain; or

(*b*) any of the defendants, where there are more than one at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business or personally works for gain, provided that in such case either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, ***do not object to*** such institution; or

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter III.—Of the Court of Institution.— Sections 20 24, 24A.)

(*c*) the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises.

(*2*) ***Every objection as to jurisdiction arising under sub-section (1) shall be taken at or before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, and the Court shall adjudicate upon it before proceeding to try the suit.***

(*3*) ***Any objection not taken in accordance with sub-clause (1) shall be deemed to have been waived.***

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section, where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, a corporation or company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Explanation III.—Where the cause of action has arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court, this section shall not be deemed to be inapplicable merely because the defendant is a foreigner not resident within the territories to which this Code applies.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A, and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has arisen, or in Delhi, where B carries on business.

(*b*) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta and C at Delhi. A, B and C being together at Benares, B and C make a joint promissory-note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benares, where the cause of action arose. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Delhi, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot be maintained without the leave of the Court.

(c) A, a subject of the Native State of Sangli and resident therein, borrows money from B within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Belgaum. After A's decease, B sues, in that Court, for recovery of the money from A's legal representatives, being also subjects of the Native State and resident therein. The Subordinate Judge may entertain the suit, as the cause of action arose within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

20. (*1*) ***Where a suit may be instituted in any one of two or more Courts and is instituted in one of such Courts, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties, may, at or before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, apply to the Court where the suit is instituted to stay proceedings.***

Stay of proceedings.

(*2*) ***Where the Court to which the application is made, after hearing such of the parties as desire to be heard, is satisfied that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted or proceeded with in some Court other than the Court where it is pending, it may stay proceedings accordingly.***

24. (*1*) Where a suit may be instituted in any one of two or more Courts ***and is instituted in one of such Courts*** and—

Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted, are subordinate to different High Courts.

(*a*) such Courts are subordinate to different High Courts, ***or***

(b) one or more of such Courts is or are a High Court or High Courts and the other or others is or are not subordinate to such High Court or High Courts,

any defendant may, ***at or before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, and*** after giving notice in writing to the other parties, apply to the High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court in which the suit is brought is situate.

(2) Where the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, such applications, together with the objections (if any) filed by the other parties, shall be submitted ***to the High Court*** through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate; ***and*** the High Court shall, after considering the objections (if any) of the other parties, ***decide*** in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed, ***and such decision shall be binding on the*** parties.

24A. Where an order is made—

Return of plaint in cases under sections 20 and 24.

[Cf. 20 and (4).

(1) under section 20 staying a suit, or

(2) under section 24 deciding that a suit shall proceed in a Court other than the Court in which it is instituted,

the Court ***in which the suit is pending*** shall, ***on the application of*** the plaintiff,

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter III.—Of the Court of Institutions.—Section 25.—Chapter IV.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.—Sections 26, 27.)

return the plaint with an endorsement thereon of the order ***and, if*** the proper ***court-***fee has been levied on the institution of the suit and the plaintiff re-institutes the suit by ***presenting the plaint so returned*** in another Court, the plaint shall not be chargeable with any ***further*** court-fee.

25. (*1*) On the application of any of the parties and after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion without giving such notice, ***the High Court or the District Court may at any stage***—

Transfer ***and withdrawal.***

(*a*) transfer ***any suit or other proceeding pending before it*** for trial or disposal to any Court subordinate ***to it and*** competent, as regards both the subject-matter and the value of such suit or proceeding, to try or dispose of the same, or

(*b*) withdraw any suit or other proceeding pending in ***any*** Court of first instance or of appeal subordinate to it, and—

(*i*) try or dispose of ***the same;*** or

(*ii*) transfer ***the same*** for trial or disposal to any subordinate ***and competent Court as described in clause (a):*** or

(*iii*) retransfer the same for trial or disposal to the Court from which it was withdrawn.

(*2*) ***Where the High Court or District Court transfers or withdraws a suit or other proceeding under sub-section (1), the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be, may direct that such suit or proceeding shall be retried or that the trial shall proceed from the point at which the suit or proceeding was transferred or withdrawn.***

(*3*) For the purposes of this section, the Courts of Additional and Assistant Judges shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

(*4*) The Court trying any suit **or other proceeding *transferred or*** withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

26. (*1*) All persons may be joined **in one suit** as plaintiffs in whom any right to relief **in respect of or arising out of the same transaction or series of transactions** is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, **where, if such persons brought separate suits, any common question of law or fact would arise:** [*Cf.* O. xvi, r. 1.]

Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.

Provided that, if, upon the application of any defendant, it appears that such joinder may embarrass or delay the *trial* of the suit, the Court may order separate *trials* or make such other order as may be expedient.

(*2*) Judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs **so joined** as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to, without any amendment.

Illustrations.

(*a*) **A, a shareholder in a company, sues B, C and D, the directors, to recover damages for loss alleged to have been sustained by him personally through having been fraudulently induced *by a declaration* by them of an illegal dividend to purchase shares. He cannot join in the same suit a claim on behalf of himself and all other shareholders for *repayment* of the dividend, because the rights to the reliefs claimed in a personal and in a representative capacity have not arisen out of the same transaction or series of transactions.**

(*b*) **A publishes a series of books under the title of the "Aligarh and Agra Publications" so as to induce the belief that the books are publications of corporations at Aligarh and Agra, or either of them. The corporations may join as plaintiffs in a suit to restrain A from using the title because the publication and the belief induced are common questions of fact arising out of the same series of transactions.**

(*c*) **In a suit instituted by A, B and C jointly for an injunction *against* D, E and F it is alleged that all three defendants, as officers of several associations of workmen, conspired to prevent all persons, not belonging to the associations, from obtaining employment in place of the *members of the associations*. To constitute the overt acts alleged to have been committed in furtherance of the conspiracy, it is averred that D, E and F caused A, B and C to be molested, that E used threatening language to A, and that F assaulted C. It is proved that D was no party to the conspiracy. As the claim arises out of the same series of transactions, and involves the common question of fact and law whether the overt acts were committed in furtherance of the conspiracy, A, B and C may join in the suit, notwithstanding that an injunction is granted against E and F only.**

27. Where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff, or where it is doubtful whether it has been instituted in the name of the right plaintiff, the Court may at any stage of the suit, ***subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 22,*** if satisfied that the suit was so commenced through a mistake **made in good** faith and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, order any other person or persons, [Amended by VII of 1888, s. 8.]

Power to substitute or add plaintiff.

XV of 1877.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter IV.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.—Sections 28-34.)

with his or their consent, to be substituted or added as plaintiff or plaintiffs upon such terms as the Court thinks just.

[Cf. O. xvi, r. 4.]

Who may be joined as defendants.

28. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief ***in respect of the same matter*** is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative; and judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

Illustration.

A purchases a plot of land from B and obtains possession of it. C dispossesses A from the land, and claims it by right of prior purchase from B. A sues C for possession with an alternative claim for refund of the purchase-money against B. The suit is maintainable.

Joinder of parties liable on same contract.

29. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundis and promissory-notes.

Suit or defence by one ***person*** on behalf of all having same interest.

30. ***(1)*** Where there are numerous ***persons*** capable of being ascertained, and having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such ***persons,*** with the express permission of the Court given before the commencement of the suit or at any time afterwards, may sue or be sued, or may defend, in such suit, on behalf of all ***persons*** so interested; but the Court shall in such case give notice of the institution of the suit to all such ***persons*** either by personal service or, where from the number of ***persons*** or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable, by public advertisement, as the Court in each case may direct; and the Court shall direct by whom the costs of and incident to such notice shall be paid.

[32 (3).]

(2) Any person on whose behalf a suit is instituted or defended under sub-section (1) may apply to the Court to be made a party to the suit.

Effect of misjoinder or non-joinder of parties.

31. (*1*) ***Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), no plaint shall be rejected or*** suit ***dismissed*** by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of ***any*** party, and the Court may in every suit deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it.

(2) Where the plaintiff, by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of any party, has no right to sue and, after a reasonable opportunity to remedy the defect has been given him by the Court, has failed to do so, the plaint may be rejected or the suit dismissed.

Striking out and adding parties.

32. ***(1)*** The Court may,—

(a) at or before the first hearing, or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, upon the application of either party and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that the name of any party improperly joined, whether as plaintiff or as defendant, be struck out; and

(b) at any time, ***subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 22,*** either upon or without such application and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that any plaintiff be made a defendant or that any defendant be made a plaintiff, and that the name of any person who ought to have been joined, whether as plaintiff or defendant, or whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, be added.

XV of 1877.

(2) No person shall, without his consent, be added as a plaintiff.

(3) Every party whose name is added under this section as a defendant ***except where his name is so added on his own application*** shall be served with a summons in manner hereinafter prescribed.

(4) The Court may give the conduct of the suit to such plaintiff as it deems proper.

(5) The Court ***may add as a party to a suit any person who appears to it to be a necessary party, although, as against such person, no relief can be granted in view of*** the law of limitation for the time being in force.

(6) Where a person found by the Court to be a necessary party does not consent to be added as a plaintiff, the Court shall add him as a defendant.

Where defendant added, plaint to be amended.

33. Where a defendant is added, the plaint shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be amended in such manner as may be necessary, and amended copies of the summons and of the plaint shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be served on the new defendant and the original defendants.

Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder ***of parties.***

34. All objections ***on the ground of non-joinder or misjoinder*** of parties shall be taken before the first hearing or, where issues are

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter IV.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.—Sections 35-41.)

settled, *at* or before *such* settlement, unless the ground of objection has subsequently arisen; and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

35. (*1*) Where there are **two or** more plaintiffs, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding under this Code: and in like manner, where there are **two or** more defendants, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any such proceeding.

Appearance of one of several plaintiffs or defendants for others.

(*2*) **Every** authority **given under sub-section** (*1*) shall be in writing signed by the party giving it, and shall be filed in Court.

36. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, required or authorized by law to be made or done by a party to a suit or ***other proceeding*** in such Court, may, except where otherwise expressly provided by **or under** any **enactment or rule** for the time being in force, be made or done by the party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Appearance in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.

Provided that any such appearance shall, if the Court so directs, be made by the party in person.

37. (*1*) The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are—

Who are recognized agents.

(*a*) persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties;

(*b*) mukhtárs duly certificated under any law for the time being in force and holding powers-of-attorney authorizing them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by mukhtárs;

(*c*) persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

(*2*) Nothing in **sub-section** (*1*) **shall be deemed to** apply to the territories for the time being administered, respectively, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ***or to Oudh;*** but in those territories ***and in Oudh*** the recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made and done, shall be such persons as the Local Government may, by notification in the **local** official Gazette, declare in this behalf.

38. (*1*) Processes served on the recognized agent of a party to a suit or ***other proceeding*** shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be as effectual as if the same had been served on the party in person.

Service of process on recognized agent.

(*2*) The provisions of this Code for the service of process on a party to a suit shall **be deemed to** apply to the service of process on his recognized agent.

39. (*1*) The appointment of a pleader to make or do any **such** appearance, application or act as aforesaid for **any party** shall be in writing, **and shall be signed by such party or by his recognized agent or by some other person duly authorized by power-of-attorney to act in this behalf.**

Appointment of pleader.

[Amended by VII of 1895, s. 1, and VI of 1900, s. 47.]

(*2*) **Every** such appointment, ***when accepted by the pleader,*** shall be filed in Court, **and,** when so filed, shall be considered to be in force until revoked ***or resigned,*** **by** leave of the Court, by a writing signed by the client ***or the pleader, as the case may be,*** and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies or **until** the **suit or *other proceeding is*** ended so far as regards the client.

(*3*) No advocate of any High Court established **under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861**, or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, **or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma**, ***or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, or of the Sadr Court of Sindh,*** shall be required to present any document empowering him to act.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

40. **Any** process relating to a suit **or other proceeding** served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, shall, whether the same **is** for the personal appearance of the party or not, be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents, and **shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit or other proceeding as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person.**

Service of process on pleader.

41. (*1*) Besides the recognized agents described in section 37, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of process,

Appointment of agent to accept service of process.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter V.—Of the Frame of the Suit.—Sections 42-44, 46-47.)

(2) Such appointment may be special or general and shall be made by an instrument in writing signed by the principal, and such instrument, or, if the appointment is general, a duly attested copy thereof, shall be filed in Court.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

42. Every suit shall, as far as practicable, be so framed as to afford ground for a final decision upon the subjects in dispute, and so to prevent further litigation concerning them.

Suit how to be framed.

43. (1) Every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled, **at the time of the institution of the suit**, to make in respect of the cause of action, **or, in the case of successive causes of action, in respect of such causes *of action;*** and, where a plaintiff omits to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquishes, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished.

Suit to include whole claim.

(2) A person entitled to more than one remedy in respect of the same cause of action may sue for all or any of his remedies; but, if he omits, except with the leave of the Court **applied for before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement,** to sue for any of such remedies, he shall not afterwards sue for the remedy so omitted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, ***a claim founded on*** an obligation and ***on*** a collateral security for its performance ***shall be deemed to be a claim founded on*** one cause of action:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to *preclude* a mortgagee, *who sues* for a decree to be passed in the terms of section 88 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, *from obtaining* relief under section 90 of the said Act, *although a claim to such relief has not been included in his suit.*

IV of 1882.

Illustration.

A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200. The rent for the whole of the years ***1900, 1901*** and ***1902*** is due and unpaid. A sues B ***in 1903*** only for the rent due for ***1901.*** A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent due for ***1900 or 1902.***

44. (1) Where two or more plaintiffs base their claims to relief in respect of several properties on a common ground, such claims may be united in the same suit.

[Cf. 31 (2).]

Joinder of claims when permissible.

Illustration.

A succeeds to B's estate by inheritance and assigns a portion thereof to C. D is in possession of the estate and disputes A's right of succession to it. A and C may jointly sue D for recovery of possession of the portions of the estate to which they are entitled as their claims in respect to them are based on a common ground.

(2) *A* plaintiff may unite in the same suit ***claims founded on*** several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly; and any plaintiffs having ***claims founded on such*** causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant, or the same defendants jointly, may unite such ***claims*** in the same suit.

[45.]

(3) Where ***claims founded on several*** causes of action are united **in the same suit,** the jurisdiction of the Court as regards the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters at the date of **the institution** of the suit.

46. (1) ***The Court may, at or before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, at or before such settlement or, if the parties agree, at any subsequent stage of the suit, order separate trials of claims founded on several causes of action and united in one suit, or order any such claims to be excluded from the suit, and may direct the plaint to be amended accordingly.***

[47.]

Confinement of suit.

(2) Every amendment made under this section shall be ***signed or initialled*** by the Judge.

47. (1) No ***claim*** shall, **except by leave of the Court applied for before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement,** be joined with a ***claim*** for the recovery of immoveable property, or ***for*** a declaration of title to immoveable property, except—

[44.]

Joinder of claims in certain cases.

(a) claims for mesne profits or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed, **or for damages in respect of waste *or any other wrongful act* committed by any person in unlawful possession thereof;**

(b) **claims for** damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof is held;

(c) claims by a mortgagee to enforce any of his remedies under the mortgage;

(d) and

claims relating to moveable property, provided that the cause of action is the same.

V M

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter V.—Of the Frame of the Suit.—Section 47A. Chapter VI.—Of the Institution of Suit.—Sections 48, 50—52.)

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to prevent a plaintiff from asking, in a suit for foreclosure or redemption, for an order against the defendant for delivery of the possession of the mortgaged property.

(3) No claim by or against an executor, administrator or heir, as such, shall be joined with claims by or against him personally, unless the last-mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor, administrator or heir, or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents.

[cf. s. 34.]

Time for taking objection as to misjoinder of claims.

47A. All objections for misjoinder of claims founded on several causes of action shall be taken at or before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

48. Every suit shall be instituted by **the** presentation **of** a plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, **and the person presenting the plaint shall, at *or before* the time of presentation, *endorse or cause to be* endorsed thereon his name, description and place of residence.**

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

50. (1) The plaint **shall** contain the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;

(b) the name, description and place of residence of the plaintiff;

(c) the name, description and place of residence of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(d) *where the plaintiff or the defendant is a* minor, a statement *to that effect;*

(e) a plain and concise statement, **in numbered paragraphs,** of the ***facts*** constituting the cause of action, and ***of the place*** where and ***the time*** when it arose;

(f) a ***prayer for*** the relief which the plaintiff claims;

(g) where the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, ***a statement of*** the amount so allowed or relinquished; and

(h) *a statement of* the value of the subject-matter of the suit, *where necessary,* for the purposes of jurisdiction and of court-fees.

(2) **Where** the plaintiff seeks the recovery of money, the plaint **shall** state the precise amount so far as the case admits:

Provided that, where the plaintiff sues for mesne profits ***or for damages*** **or** for **an** amount which will be found due to **him** on taking unsettled accounts between him and the defendant, the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for.

[207.]

(3) Where the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, *the plaint shall contain a description of such property sufficient to identify the same and, in case* such property is identified by boundaries or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the plaint shall specify such boundaries or numbers.

(4) **Where** the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint **shall** show not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter, but that he has taken the steps ***(if any)*** necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

(5) The plaint **shall** show that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

(6) **Where** the ***suit is instituted after the expiration of*** the period ordinarily ***prescribed*** by ***the*** law ***of limitation*** for ***the time being in force,*** the plaint **shall** show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

Plaints to be signed.

51. The plaint shall be signed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), **or, where there are two or more plaintiffs, by each of the plaintiffs and his pleader (if any):**

Provided that, where a plaintiff is, by reason of absence or for other good cause, unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed by any person duly authorized by him **to sign the plaint or to sue in his** behalf.

Verification of plaints.

52. (1) The plaint shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff **or by one of the plaintiffs** or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case.

(2) The person verifying shall specify, by reference to the numbered paragraphs of the plaint, what he verifies of his own knowledge and what he verifies upon information received and believed to be true.

(3) The verification shall be signed by the person making it **and shall contain a true specification of the date on which and the place at which it was signed.**

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VI.—Of the Institution of Suits.—Sections 53-54B.)

Amendment of plaint.

53. (1) The plaint may, ***in*** the discretion of the Court,—

(*a*) at any time before judgment, be amended by the Court upon such terms as to the payment of costs as the Court thinks fit;

(*b*) at or before the first hearing, or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, be returned for amendment within a period to be fixed by the Court and upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by such amendment as the Court thinks fit, if—

(i) it is not signed and verified as hereinbefore required, or

(ii) it does not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required or contains particulars other than those so required, or

(iii) it is wrongly framed by reason of non-joinder or misjoinder of parties or ***misjoinder of claims,*** or

(iv) it is not framed in accordance with the provisions of section 42:

Provided that a plaint shall not be amended either by the Court or by the party to whom it is returned for amendment so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of a ***different*** and inconsistent character.

(2) Where a plaint is amended under this section the amendment shall be ***signed or initialled*** by the Judge.

(3) Where the plaint has been returned for amendment and duly amended, the suit shall be deemed to have been instituted on the date when the plaint was first presented.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the official assignee of a deceased insolvent's estate, sues B for Rs. 1,50,000 alleged in the plaint to be unlawfully withheld from the estate in consequence of a payment fraudulently concealed from A's predecessor in office. It is proved that A's predecessor was aware of the payment. A applies to amend his plaint by alleging that, though his predecessor consented to the payment, such consent was illegal, as being a fraud, of a different kind, upon the Court. The amendment cannot be allowed, because to allege fraud of one kind and to substitute fraud of another kind is to convert the suit into one of an inconsistent character.

(*b*) A, having been put in possession of immoveable property in execution of a decree under appeal, sues B for a declaration of title relating to the property. After the presentation of the plaint, the decree is reversed by the Appellate Court on a technical objection with regard to the framing of the suit, and possession of the property affected thereby is restored to B. A applies to amend his plaint by adding a prayer for possession. The amendment may be allowed as not converting the suit into one of an inconsistent character.

Rejection of plaint.

54. ***(1) The plaint may, in the discretion of the Court, at or before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, be rejected if—***

(a) it does not disclose a cause of action, or

(b) it is obviously frivolous or vexatious, or

(c) the plaintiff fails to comply with the provisions of section 58.

(2) The plaint shall, at any stage of the ***hearing,*** be rejected if—

(*a*) the relief sought is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a period to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so; or

(*b*) the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a period to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so; or

(*c*) the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any ***enactment*** or rule of law; or

(*d*) the plaint, having been returned for amendment within a period fixed by the Court, is not amended within such period; or

(e) the provisions of section 58 are not complied with within a period to be fixed by the Court.

Saving of power of Court to prevent abuse of procedure.

54A. Nothing in sections 53 and 54 shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Court at any time to stay or dismiss any suit or other proceeding or to strike out any passage in any plaint, written statement or application, which is shown to the satisfaction of the Court to be frivolous or vexatious, scandalous and impertinent, or in any way an abuse of its procedure.

Extension of time granted under section 53 or 54.

54AA. Any period fixed by the Court under section 53 or ***section*** 54 may from time to time be extended, even though the original period has expired, ***if such extension appears to the Court to be reasonable and proper.*** [New. *Cf.* cl. 52A.]

Validation of certain plaints.

54B. Where a plaint has been presented within the period allowed by the law of limitation for the time being in force, but is written upon paper insufficiently stamped and the insufficiency of the stamp

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VI.—Of the Institution of Suits.—Sections 55—61.)

was caused by mistake on the part of the plaintiff as to the amount of the requisite stamp, the *Court shall, on his application, fix a period within which he shall supply such requisite stamp.*

(2) *Where the plaintiff supplies the requisite stamp within the period fixed under sub-section* (1) or within such further period as may from time to time be allowed by the Court, the plaint shall have the same effect and be as valid as if it had been properly stamped.

(3) *Where the plaintiff fails to supply the requisite stamp as required by sub-section* (2), the plaint shall be rejected.

Procedure on rejecting plaint.

55. **Where** a plaint is rejected, the Judge shall record **or cause to be recorded** an order, ***to be signed by him,*** to that effect with the reasons **therefor.**

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

56. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action

Return of plaint for presentation to proper Court.

57. (1) The plaint shall, **at any stage of the hearing,** be returned to be presented to the proper Court if **the** suit has been instituted in a Court **other than *a*** Court competent to try it.

(2) ***Where*** the plaint ***is returned in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1),*** the Judge shall endorse, **or cause to be endorsed,** thereon the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement***, to be signed by him,*** of the reasons for returning it.

(3) *Where the proper fee has been levied on the institution of the suit and the plaintiff re-institutes the suit by presenting the plaint so returned in another Court, it shall not be chargeable with any further court-fee.*

[58, § 5.]

Register of civil suits.

57B. The Court shall cause particulars ***of every suit*** to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the register of civil suits; and such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaints **are** admitted.

***Lists* of documents and concise statements.**

58. **(1)** The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a ***list*** of the documents (if any) which he has produced along with it; and, if the plaint **is** admitted, **he** shall, **save in so far as is otherwise provided by sub-section (2),** present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants.

(2) The Court **may, if it thinks fit, having regard to** the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or **for** any other sufficient reason, permit **the plaintiff** to present, **in lieu of the copies of the plaint referred to in sub-section (1),** a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made or of the relief or remedy ***prayed for,*** in the suit, **and thereupon the plaintiff** shall present such statements.

(3) **Where** the plaintiff sues, or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued, in a representative capacity, **the concise** statements **(if any) presented under sub-section (2)** shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

(4) The plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, amend such statements so as to make them correspond with the plaint.

(5) The *lists,* copies of plaint or concise statements referred to in this section shall be signed and *certified to be correct by the plaintiff or by his pleader (if any).*

(6) The plaintiff shall, either at the time of the admission of the plaint or within such period as the Court may, by general or special order, fix, or within such further period as it may from time to time allow, furnish the copies of the plaint *or* concise statements hereinbefore referred to and all such information as may **be necessary for the purpose of issuing the summons referred to in section 64.**

Production of document on which plaintiff sues.

59. **(1)** **Where** a plaintiff sues upon a document in his possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint.

(2) **Where the plaintiff relies** on any other documents (whether in his possession or power or not) as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added or annexed to the plaint.

(3) **Where** any such document is not in **the** possession or power **of the plaintiff,** he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

61. **Where a** suit **is** founded upon a negotiable instrument, **and it is** proved that the instrument is lost and an indemnity **is** given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon **the** instrument, the Court may **pass** such decree as it would have **passed** if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented and **had** at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VI.—Of the Institution of Suits.—Sections 62, 63. Chapter VII.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons.—Sections 64, 66, 68-71.)

XVIII of 1891.

62. (1) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, where a document on which the plaintiff sues is an entry in a shop-book or other book in his possession or power, the plaintiff shall produce the book at the time of filing the plaint, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Production of shop-book.

(2) The ***Judge,*** or such officer as ***he*** may appoint in this behalf, shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original and, if found correct, ***certifying it to be so,*** shall return the book to the plaintiff and cause the copy to be filed.

63. A document which ***was not*** produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint ***was*** presented ***and was not*** entered in the list to be added or annexed to the plaint, ***may*** be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit, ***unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded, otherwise directs.***

Admissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of summons.

64. (1) When the plaint has been registered and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed, a summons may be issued to each defendant to appear and answer the claim, on a day **and at an hour** to be therein specified,—

Summons.

(a) in person, or

(b) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or

(c) by a pleader accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions.

(2) Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he **may** appoint **in this behalf,** and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court:

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the defendant has appeared at the presentation of the plaint and admitted the plaintiff's claim.

[65.]

(3) Every such summons shall be accompanied **by** one of the copies or concise statements **referred to** in section 58.

66. (1) Where the Court sees reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified.

Personal appearance of parties.

Where the Court sees reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance.

[67.]

(3) No party shall be ordered to appear in person, **if he is exempted from personal appearance in Court by or under this Code or any other law for the time being in force, or, if not so exempted,** unless he resides—

(a) within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(b) without such limits **but** at a place less than fifty ***miles' distance,*** or,—

(i) where there is railway ***or steamer*** communication ***or other established public conveyance*** for ***any part*** of the distance, ***and***

(ii) the whole journey can be accomplished in eight hours by means of such conveyance and by travelling at the rate of six miles an hour for the remaining part of the distance,

less than two hundred miles distance from the court-house.

68. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit; and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly:

Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.

Provided that, in every suit heard by **a** Court of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

69. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to its current business, the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

70. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce ***all*** documents in his possession or power upon which ***he*** intends to rely in support of his case.

Direction in summons with regard to documents.

71. Where the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, ***all*** witnesses upon whose evidence, ***and all documents upon which,*** he intends to rely in support of his case.

On issue of summons for final disposal, defendant to be directed to produce his witnesses.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VII.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons.—Sections 72-81.)

Service of summons.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 10.]

Delivery or transmission of summons for service.

72. (*1*) Where the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, or has an agent resident within that jurisdiction empowered to accept service of the summons, the summons shall, **unless the Court otherwise directs**, be delivered or sent to the proper officer to be served by him or one of his subordinates.

(**2**) The proper officer may be an officer of a Court other than that in which the suit is instituted, and, where he is such an officer, the summons may, subject to any rules which the High Court may make in this behalf, be sent to him by post or in such other manner as the Court may direct.

Mode of service.

73. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he may appoint in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court

Service on several defendants.

74. **Subject to the provisions of section *469A, sub-section (6)*,** where there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant.

Service to be on defendant in person, where practicable, or on his agent.

75. Service shall be made, **so far as** practicable, on the defendant in person, unless he has an agent empowered to accept service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient.

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

76. In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons is issued, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed to be good service.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the master of a ship **shall be deemed to be** the agent of his owner or charterer.

Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.

77. **Where,** in a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property, service cannot be made on the defendant in person and the defendant has no agent empowered to accept service, **service** may be made on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property.

Service on male member of defendant's family.

78. **Where,** in any suit, the defendant cannot be found and has no agent empowered to accept service, service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant residing with him.

***Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,** a servant **shall** not **be deemed to be** a member of the family.

Interval between service and attendance.

78A. Service shall in **every** case be **made so long** before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned **as** to allow him a reasonable **interval** for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required [167.]

Person served to sign acknowledgment.

79. When the serving-officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons to the defendant personally, or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered, to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons.

80. Where—

Procedure where *signature* is refused *and service* cannot be made on person.

(*a*) the defendant or **his agent or such** other person **as aforesaid** refuses to sign the acknowledgment, **or**

(*b*) the serving-officer, **after using all due and reasonable diligence,** cannot find the defendant, and there is no agent empowered to accept service, nor any other person on whom service can be made,

the serving-officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door **or on some other conspicuous part** of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides ***or carries on business or personally works for gain,*** and **shall** then return the original to the Court from which it **was** issued, with a return endorsed thereon or annexed thereto stating that he has so affixed the copy and the circumstances under which he did so, **and the name and address of the person *(if any)* identifying the house and witnessing the affixure** :

Provided that, where the defendant ***or his agent or such other person as aforesaid*** refuses to sign the acknowledgment, and

(*i*) retains the copy of the summons delivered to him, or

(*ii*) no house in which the defendant ordinarily resides ***or carries on business or personally works for gain*** can be discovered

the Court may direct that the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

81. **Where a** summons has been served under section 79, **the serving-officer shall** endorse or annex, or cause to be endorsed or annexed, on or to the original summons, a return stating the time when,

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VII.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons—Sections 82, 83, 85—87, 89, 90, 90A.)

and the manner in which, the summons was served, **and the name and address of the person *(if any)* identifying the person to be served and witnessing the delivery or tender of the summons.**

[82, §1, amended by VII of 1888, s. 11.]

Examination of serving-officer.

82. Where a summons is returned under section 80, the Court shall, if the return under that section has not been verified by the affidavit of the serving-officer, and may, if it has been so verified, examine the serving-officer on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court, touching his proceedings, and may make such further inquiry into the matter as it thinks fit; and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit.

[82, § 2.]

Substituted service.

83. (*1*) Where ***the summons is returned unserved and*** the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house (if any) in which the defendant is known to have last resided ***or carried on business or personally worked for gain,*** or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

[83.]

(*2*) Service substituted by order of the Court **under this section** shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the defendant personally.

[84.]

(*3*) Where service is substituted by order of the Court **under this section**, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service of summons where defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

85. (*1*). **Where** the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent resident within the local limits of the latter Court empowered to accept service, such Court—

(*a*) shall send the summons, either by one of its officers or by post, to any Court not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be conveniently served, **or,**

(*b*) ***may,*** **in its discretion, upon the application of the plaintiff, deliver it to him *or to such person as may be appointed by him* for presentation in such Court,**

and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

(*2*) The Court to which a summons is sent or **presented under sub-section (*1*)** shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had **itself issued the summons,** and shall then return the summons to the Court from which it **was** originally issued, together with the record (if any) **of its proceedings with regard thereto.**

Service, within presidency-towns and Rangoon, of process issued by Courts outside.

86. (*1*) Where **a summons** issued by any Court established beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon is to be served within any such limits, it shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction **it** is to be served.

(*2*) Such Court of Small Causes shall deal with **the summons** in the same manner as if **it had itself issued it, and** shall then return the **summons** to the Court from which it **was originally** issued.

Service on defendant in prison.

87. **Where** the defendant **is confined in a prison,** the summons shall be delivered ***or sent by post or otherwise*** to the officer in charge of the **prison, *for service on the defendant.***

Service where defendant resides out of British India and has no agent.

89. **Where** the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent in British India empowered to accept service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing and ***sent*** to him by post, if there **is** postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 12.]

Service in foreign territory through British Resident or Court.

90. **Where, in the exercise of any foreign jurisdiction vested in His Majesty or in the Governor General in Council, a Political** Agent **has been** appointed, or a Court **has been** established or continued, **with power to serve a summons issued by a Court under this Code in any foreign** territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such **Political** Agent or Court, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and, if the **Political** Agent or Court returns the summons with an endorsement **signed by *such Political Agent or by the Judge or other officer of the Court*** that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall **be deemed to be** evidence of the service.

Service on public officer, railway servant, military officer or soldier.

90A. (*1*) Where the defendant is a public officer **(not belonging to His Majesty's military or naval forces or to His Majesty's Indian Marine Service) or the servant of a railway company or local authority,** the Court may, if it appears to the Court that the summons may be

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VII.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons. - Sections 90AA, 91, 92A., 92B-94.)

most conveniently so served, send ***it for service on the defendant*** to the head of the office in which ***he*** is employed ***together with a copy to be retained by the defendant.***

(*2*) Where the defendant is a commissioned or gazetted officer of His Majesty's military or naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, the Court shall send the summons to be served in such manner and through such person as the Governor General in Council may, by rules made in this behalf after previous publication, direct, ***together with a copy to be retained by the defendant.***

(*3*) Where the defendant belongs otherwise than as a commissioned or gazetted officer to ***His*** Majesty's military or naval forces or to His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, the Court shall send the summons to his commanding officer to be served on him, ***together with a copy to be retained by the defendant.***

Duty of person to whom summons is delivered or sent for service.

90AA. Where a summons is ***delivered or*** sent to any person for service in accordance with the provisions of section ***87 or of section 90A, sub-section (1) or sub-section (3),*** or of any rules made ***under section 90A, sub-section (2),*** such person shall be bound to serve it, if possible, and to return it under his signature, with the written acknowledgment of the defendant, and such signature shall be deemed to be evidence of due service. If from any cause service is impossible, the summons shall be returned to the Court with a full statement of such cause and of the steps taken to procure service, and such statement shall be deemed to be evidence of non-service.

Substitution of letter for summons.

91. (*1*) The Court may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, substitute for a summons a letter signed by the Judge or such officer as he may appoint in this behalf, where the defendant is, in the opinion of the Court, of a rank entitling him to such mark of consideration.

(*2*) A letter substituted under sub-section (*1*) shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in a summons, and, subject to the provisions of sub-section (*3*), shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

[92.] (*3*) A letter so substituted may be sent to the defendant by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; and, where the defendant has an agent empowered to accept service, the letter may be delivered or sent to such agent.

[New.]

Service without the intervention of the Court.

92A. The Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Local Government and with the concurrence of the High Court, may, by rules made in this behalf after previous publication in the Gazette of India and the local official Gazette, direct that in any specified area the summons in all suits or in any classes of suits shall or may be served by the plaintiff without the intervention of the Court, and, in such case, shall regulate the procedure relating to such service.

[New.]

Service by post.

92B. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Local Government and with the concurrence of the High Court, may, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette, direct that, in any specified area, service of the summons, either in all suits or in any classes of suits, shall or may be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Chapter VI of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. VI of 1898.

(*2*) Where a summons is *sent* in a letter in accordance with a notification under sub-section (*1*) and is proved to have been duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served *at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post*; and refusal of the letter by, or on behalf, or with the knowledge, of, the defendant shall have the effect of personal service of the summons on the defendant, *who shall not be permitted to deny* knowledge of its contents.

(*3*) The signature of the defendant *or his agent* taken in the ordinary course of business on the postal receipt shall, on proof of *such signature* by any person *who saw the defendant or his agent sign such receipt or who is* acquainted with *the defendant's or his agent's* signature, be evidence of service, although the postal officer delivering the letter is not examined as a witness.

(*4*) The provisions of section 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall not apply to service by post under this section. X of 1897.

Service of process generally.

Process to be served at expense of party issuing.

93. (*1*) Every process issued under this Code shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be served at the expense of the party on whose behalf it is issued.

(*2*) The court-fee leviable for such service shall be ***paid*** within a time to be fixed by the Court before the process is issued.

Service of notices and orders in writing.

94. All notices and orders **in writing** required by this Code to be given to, or served on, any person shall be served in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VII.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons. —Section 95. Chapter VIII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.—Sections 96-100.)

Postage.

95. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee (if any) for postal registration ***and postal receipt***, shall be paid within a time to be fixed by the Court before the communication is forwarded:

Postage.

Provided that the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may remit such postage, or fee, or both, or may prescribe a scale of court-fees to be levied in lieu thereof.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

96. On the day and at the hour fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the court-house in person or by their respective pleaders, and the suit shall be heard ***at that hour or later in the day according to the convenience of the Court*** unless the hearing is adjourned to a future day and hour fixed by the Court.

Parties to appear on day and at hour fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

97. Where, on the day and at ***or after the*** hour so fixed, it is found, ***when the suit is called on for hearing,*** that the summons has not been served upon the defendant in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay, within the time fixed under section 93 and section 95, the court-fee ***and postal charges (if any) leviable or payable*** for such service, the Court may dismiss the suit:

Dismissal where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fees for service.

Provided that no such order dismissing the suit shall be ***made*** although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if, on the day and at ***or after*** the hour so fixed, he attends in person or, where he is allowed to appear by agent, by agent ***when the suit is called on for hearing.***

98. Where, on the day and at ***or after*** the hour so fixed, neither party appears ***when the suit is called on for hearing,*** the suit shall, unless the Judge, for reasons to be recorded by him or under his personal direction and superintendence, otherwise directs, be dismissed.

Dismissal where neither party appears.

99. Where a suit is dismissed under section 97 or section 98, the plaintiff ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative*** may, subject to the law of limitation for the time being in force, bring a fresh suit; or if, within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for not paying the court-fee ***and postal charges (if any) leviable or payable*** within the time allowed under section 93 or section 95, or for non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the dismissal and appointing a day for proceeding with the suit.

Fresh suit or restoration to file after dismissal under section 97 or 98.

99A. (*1*) Where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant, or to one of several defendants, and returned unserved, the plaintiff fails, for a period of six months from the date of the return made to the Court by the officer ordinarily certifying to the Court returns made by the serving officers, to apply for the issue of a fresh summons and to satisfy the Court that he has used his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant who has not been served, or that such defendant is avoiding service of process, the Court may dismiss the suit as against such defendant.

Dismissal where plaintiff, after summons returned unserved, fails to apply for fresh summons.

(*2*) In such case the plaintiff may, subject to the law of limitation for the time being in force, bring a fresh suit.

100. (*1*) Where, on the day and at ***or after*** the hour fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear ***when the suit is called on for hearing,*** then,—

Procedure where only plaintiff appears.

(*a*) if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed *ex parte*:

(*b*) if it is not proved that the summons was duly served, a second summons shall be issued and served on the defendant at the expense of the plaintiff unless the Court otherwise directs:

(*c*) if it is proved that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day and at the hour fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and shall direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter VIII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.—Sections 101-108.)

(2) **Where** it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not **duly served or was not** served in sufficient time, the Court shall, **if it postpones the hearing,** order **the plaintiff** to pay the costs occasioned by such postponement **and may, if it considers the default to have been wilful, dismiss the suit.**

Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing.

101. **Where** the Court has adjourned the hearing of the suit *ex parte*, and the defendant, at or before such hearing, appears, he may, upon such terms as the Court directs as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day **and at the hour** fixed in **the summons for him to appear and answer**.

Procedure where defendant only appears.

102. **Where, on the day and at *or after* the hour fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer,** the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear ***when the suit is called on for hearing,*** the Court shall dismiss the suit, unless the defendant admits the claim, or part thereof, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission, and, where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.

Decree against plaintiff by default to bar fresh suit.

103. **Where** a suit is wholly or partially dismissed under section 102, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action; but he ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative*** may apply ***to the Court by which the decree was passed or the Court to which the business of such Court has been transferred*** for an order setting aside the dismissal, and, if it **is** proved that ***the plaintiff*** was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall set aside the dismissal, upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section unless the **applicant** has served the **opposite party** with notice in writing of his application.

Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.

104. **Where** a suit **is instituted** against a defendant residing out of British India who has no agent ***in British India*** empowered to accept service, **and,** on the day and **at *or after* the hour fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer,** the defendant does not appear ***when the suit is called on for hearing,*** the plaintiff may apply to the Court or permission to proceed with his suit, and the Court may **order** that the **plaintiff shall** be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Procedure where all of several plaintiffs do not appear.

105. Were there **are two or more** plaintiffs **and, on any such day and hour as aforesaid, *they*** do not ***all*** appear, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, permit the suit to proceed in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, ***or* make** such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where all of several defendants do not appear.

106. **Where** there **are two or** more defendants **and, on any such day and hour as aforesaid, *they*** do not ***all*** appear, the suit shall proceed, and the Court shall, at the time of **delivering** judgment, make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the **defendant or** defendants not appearing.

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shown, of party ordered to appear in person.

107 **Where** a plaintiff or defendant, who has been ordered to appear in person under section 66, does not appear in person or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Setting aside of decrees ex parte.

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

108. (*1*) **Where** a decree is passed ***ex parte*** against a defendant, he, **or if he is dead, his legal representative** may apply to the Court by which the decree was **passed *or the Court to which the business of such Court has been transferred*** for an order setting it aside.

(*2*) **If the applicant** satisfies the Court that the summons was ***not*** duly served, or that he **or his predecessor *in interest,* as the case may be,** was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall ***make*** an order **setting** aside the decree ***only*** **in so far as it affects such *applicant*** **and any co-defendant *or his legal representative* associated with *him* by reason of a joint and indivisible relief *having been granted against them,*** upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit:

Provided that no order shall be made under this sub-section unless **the applicant has** served the ***plaintiff and any such co-defendant or his legal representative*** **with** notice in writing **of his application.**

[109.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter IX.—Of Written Statements, Set-off and Counter-claim.—Sections 110, 116, 113, 111.)

CHAPTER IX.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS, SET-OFF *and counter-claim.*

[*110 and 112.*] Written statement.

110. *(1) Any party* may tender ***a*** written statement ***of his*** case at any time before or at the first hearing ***or, with the leave of the Court, at any later time.***

[*112, first prov.*] *(2)* The Court may at any time, ***on the application of any party or of its own motion,*** require a written statement, or an additional written statement, from any ***party,*** and ***may*** fix a time for tendering the same.

[*114.*] *(3)* Every written statement shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits, and shall not be argumentative; but ***it*** shall ***contain*** a simple ***statement*** of the facts ***or grounds of law*** which the party ***tendering it*** believes to be material and which he either admits or believes ***himself to*** be able to prove ***or establish; and, where such written statement is tendered by the defendant, he shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, endorse thereon or annex thereto a list*** of all ***documents, whether such documents are or not*** in ***his*** possession or power, upon which he intends to rely ***in support of*** his case, ***and the provisions of section 63, so far as they can be made applicable, shall be deemed to apply to such documents as though the defendant were a plaintiff and the written statement were a plaint.***

[*115.*] *(4)* Every ***written*** statement shall be divided into numbered paragraphs, ***each*** containing, as nearly as may be, a separate allegation, ***and*** shall be signed and verified in the manner provided for the signing and verification of plaints.

Amendment and rejection *of* written statement

116. *(1)* Where any written statement—

(a) is not in accordance with the provisions of section 110, or

(b) contains ***any frivolous, vexatious or*** irrelevant matter,

the Court may amend it then and there, or may, by an order to be endorsed thereon ***and signed by the Judge,*** reject it or return it to the party ***tendering it*** for amendment within ***such*** time ***as it may*** fix, ***subject*** to such terms ***with regard*** to costs or otherwise as ***it*** may think fit ***to impose:***

Provided that a written statement shall not be amended, either by the Court or by ***any*** party to whom it is returned for amendment, so as to convert the case of the party tendering it into a case of a different and inconsistent character.

(2) Every amendment of a written statement shall be signed or initialled by the Judge.

(3) Where a written statement has been rejected under this section, the party tendering it shall not tender another written statement, unless ***the Court*** expressly ***requires such statement*** or ***grants leave to tender it.***

Consequences of failure to tender or amend written statement.

113. Where any party fails—

(a) to tender any written statement required by the Court, or [*42.*]

(b) to amend any written statement returned to him for amendment,

within the time fixed by the Court or such further time as the Court may allow, he shall be liable, if a plaintiff, to have his suit dismissed or, if a defendant, to have his defence struck out and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered. [*cf. 136.*]

Set-off and counter-claim.

111. (1) ***Subject to the foregoing provisions,*** the defendant may, by written statement, ***plead, by way of set-off or counter-claim, any claim which can conveniently be disposed of in the suit; and, subject to the law of limitation for the time being in force,*** such ***written statement*** shall have the same effect as a plaint in a cross-suit so as to enable the Court to ***deliver***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter IX.—Of Written Statements, Set-off and Counter-claim.—Section 111. Chapter X.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court.—Sections 117, 118.)

judgment in the same suit both on the original and on the cross claim.

(2) ***Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),*** the Court may, ***of its own motion or*** on the application of the plaintiff ***made at or*** before the first hearing ***or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement,*** refuse ***leave*** to the defendant to avail himself of any set-off ***or counter-claim*** which cannot be conveniently disposed of in the pending suit.

(3) Where the set-off or counter-claim involves matter which is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court but which can be conveniently disposed of in the pending suit, such Court, if it is a Court subordinate to the District Court, shall submit the record with a statement of the circumstances to such District Court.

(4) On the receipt of the record and statement referred to in sub-section (3), the District Court, if it is competent to grant relief in respect of the suit and the set-off or counter-claim, shall either try the suit itself or transfer it for trial to any Court subordinate to it and competent as aforesaid.

(5) Where, on receipt of the record and statement referred to in sub-section (3) or with respect to a suit pending before it, the District Court finds that the set-off or counter-claim involves matter beyond its jurisdiction, it shall, if in its opinion such set off or counter-claim can be conveniently disposed of in the pending suit, submit the record with a report of the circumstances to the High Court to which it is subordinate; and, if the High Court or any Court subordinate to the High Court is competent to grant relief in respect of the whole matter in controversy, the High Court may try the suit or transfer it for trial to such subordinate Court.

(6) Where no Court is competent to grant relief in respect of the whole matter in controversy, the defendant shall be precluded from availing himself of the set-off or counter-claim.

(7) Nothing in sub-sections (3) to (6) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the right of the defendant to abandon any part of his set-off or counter-claim; but, where any such part is so abandoned, the defendant shall be precluded from bringing a suit in respect of the same part or from again pleading it by way of set-off or counter-claim.

(8) Where the defendant has pleaded ***a set-off*** or ***counter***-claim and the suit is stayed, ***withdrawn*** or dismissed ***or abates,*** the set-off ***or counter-claim may*** nevertheless be proceeded with, and, where a set-off ***or counter-claim*** is established, the Court may, if the balance between such set-off ***or counter-claim*** is in favour of the defendant, pass a decree for the defendant for such balance or may otherwise adjudge to the defendant such relief as he may be entitled to on the merits of the case:

Provided that the lien of any pleader in respect of costs payable to him shall not affect the set-off ***or counter-claim.***

(9) Where the proper court-fee has been paid in respect of any set-off or counter-claim, and—

(a) the Court has, under sub-section (2), refused leave to the defendant to avail himself of such set-off or counter-claim, or

(b) the defendant is precluded by sub-section (6) from availing himself thereof,

the defendant, if he institutes a suit in respect of the same claim, shall not be liable to pay any further court-fee on the plaint in such suit.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

117. (1) At the first hearing of the suit the Court shall ascertain from the ***parties or their pleaders*** whether ***they*** admit or den***y*** the allegations of fact made in the plaint ***or*** written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and not expressly or by necessary implication admitted or denied by the party against whom they are made.

Ascertainment as to admission or denial of allegations in plaint and written statements.

(2) Every admission or denial so ascertained shall be recorded or caused to be recorded by the Court, ***and such record shall be signed by the Judge.***

118. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material question relating to the suit by whom such party or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court: and the Court may, if it thinks fit, put in the course of such examination any question suggested by either party.

Oral examination of party, or companion of party or pleader.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter X.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court.—Sections 119, 120. Chapter XI.—Of Discovery and of the Admission, Inspection, Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.—Sections 121-124.)

Substance of examination to be written.

119. The substance of **every** examination **made under section 118** shall be reduced to writing **by, or under the personal direction and superintendence of, the Judge in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVI with respect to the taking down of the evidence of witnesses,** and shall form part of the record of **the suit.**

Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

120. ***(1)*** **Where** the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader, ***or any such person accompanying the pleader as is referred to in section 118,*** refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day ***and hour*** and***, subject to the provisions of section 66, sub-section (3),*** direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

(2) Where, ***on the day and at or after the hour so appointed,*** such party fails without lawful excuse, ***when the suit is called on for hearing,—***

(a) to appear in person, ***or***

(b) to answer any such question as is referred to in sub-section (1),

[*Cf. 136.*] ***he shall be liable, if a plaintiff, to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution and, if a defendant, to have his defence (if any) struck out and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered.***

CHAPTER XI.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

Delivery of interrogatories.

121. Any party may at any time, by leave of the Court, deliver through the Court interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party, or, where there are **two or** more opposite parties, of any one or more of such parties, with a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer:

Provided that no party shall, **except by leave** of the Court, deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same person, and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement and such statement has been received and placed on the record:

Provided also that interrogatories which do not relate to any matter in question in the suit shall be deemed to be irrelevant, notwithstanding that they might be admissible on the oral cross-examination of a witness.

Particular interrogatories to be submitted to Court.

121A. On an application for leave to deliver interrogatories under section 121, the particular interrogatories proposed to be delivered shall be submitted to the Court; and, in deciding upon the application, the Court shall take into account any offer made by the party sought to be interrogated to deliver particulars or to make admissions or to produce documents relating to the matters in question or any of them; and leave shall be granted as to such only of the interrogatories submitted as the Court considers necessary either for disposing fairly of the suit or for saving costs. [New. *Cf.* O. xxxi, r. 2.]

Service of interrogatories.

122. Interrogatories delivered under section 121 shall be served on the pleader (if any) of the party interrogated or in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons, and the provisions of sections 79 ***to*** 83 shall, so far as **they are applicable, be deemed** to apply.

Inquiry into propriety of delivering interrogatories.

123. The Court, in adjusting the costs of the suit, shall, at the instance of any party, inquire, or cause inquiry to be made, into the propriety of **any** interrogatories **delivered**; and, if it thinks that such interrogatories have been delivered unreasonably, vexatiously or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be borne by the party in fault.

Service of interrogatories on *person appointed by Government* or *on member* or officer of corporation or company.

124. (1) Where the Secretary of State for India in Council is a party to any suit, any opposite party may apply to the Court for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories to such person as the Government may appoint in this behalf.

(2) **Where** any party to a suit **is** a body corporate or a joint stock company, whether incorporated or not, or any other body of persons empowered by law to sue or ***to*** be sued, whether in its own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may ***similarly*** apply for an order allowing him to

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XI.—Of Discovery and of the Admission Inspection, Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.— Sections 126, 125, 125A., 127-131.)

deliver interrogatories to any member or officer of such corporation, company or body.

126. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed in Court within ten days from the service thereof or within such further time as the ***Court*** may allow.

Interrogatories to be answered by affidavit within certain time.

125. Any party called upon to answer interrogatories, whether by himself or by any such member or officer, may, **in the affidavit referred to in section 126**, refuse to answer any interrogatory on the ground that it is **scandalous** or irrelevant, or is not put in **good faith** for the purposes of the suit, or that the matter inquired **into** is not sufficiently material at that stage of the suit, or on any other like ground.

Power to refuse to answer interrogatories.

125A. (1) At any time within seven days after the service of interrogatories as provided by section 122 *or within such further time as the Court may allow,* the party sought to be interrogated may apply to the Court to set aside any interrogatory on the ground that it *is unreasonable, vexatious,* prolix, oppressive, unnecessary or scandalous.

Application to set aside interrogatories.

(2) An interrogatory shall not be set aside under this section merely because it is intended to supply a defect in pleading which the Court would be competent to remedy by the exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 110, *sub-section (2),* or section 146; but the Court shall set aside any interrogatory delivered for the purpose of eliciting facts bearing upon any matter in *controversy* between the parties to the suit, if the object of such interrogatory is one to which the procedure prescribed by sections 133, sub-section (2), and 134C is applicable.

127. Where any person interrogated omits or refuses to answer, or answers insufficiently, any interrogatory, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be; and an order may be made requiring him to answer or to answer further, either by affidavit or by **oral** examination, as the ***Court*** may direct:

Procedure in case of omission or refusal to answer sufficiently.

Provided that the ***Court*** shall not require an answer to any interrogatory which in ***its*** opinion need not have been answered under section 125.

128. (1) Either party may, by a notice through the Court, within a reasonable time not less than ten days before the hearing, **require the other party to admit, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such document in evidence, the genuineness of any document material to the suit.**

Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.

(2) Where such notice **is** not given, **the costs of** proving such document shall **not,** unless **the** Court otherwise **directs**, be allowed.

(3) **Where** such notice is **given and is not** complied with within four days **from the service thereof,** the party refusing shall bear the expense of proving such document, whatever **may** be the result of the suit, ***unless the Court otherwise directs.***

(4) Every admission made **under this section** shall be in writing signed by the other party or his pleader, and **shall form part of the record of the suit.**

129. *(1)* The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order any party to the suit to declare by affidavit all the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the suit, and any party to the suit may, at any time before the first hearing, apply to the Court for **such an** order:

Power to order discovery **by affidavit** of documents.

Provided that no such order shall be made where and in so far as the Court is of opinion that it is not necessary either for disposing fairly of the suit or for saving costs.

(2) Every affidavit made under this section shall specify which (if any) of the documents therein mentioned the declarant objects to produce, together with the grounds of **his** objection.

130. The Court may, **in its discretion**, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order the production by any party thereto of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in such suit as the Court thinks fit; and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as appears just.

Power to order production of documents during suit.

131. *(1)* Any party to a suit may at any time, before or at the hearing thereof, give notice through the Court to any other party to produce any ***documents referred to in*** the ***plaint, written statement or affidavit*** of documents for the inspection of the party giving such notice or of his pleader, and to permit such party or pleader to take a copy thereof.

Notice to produce for inspection ***documents referred to in plaint, written statement or affidavit.***

(2) No party failing to comply with such notice shall afterwards be at liberty to put any such document in evidence on his behalf in **the** suit, unless he satisfies the Court that such document relates only to his own title, or that he had some other and sufficient cause for not complying with **the** notice.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XI.—Of Discovery and of the Admission Inspection, Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.—Sections 132-136.)

Notice in reply to notice under section 131.

132. Any party to a suit served with *a* notice under section 131 shall, within ten days from the service thereof, deliver through the Court to the party giving the same a notice stating a time, within three days from such delivery, at which the documents, or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at his pleader's office or some other convenient place, and stating which (if any) of the documents he objects to produce, and on what grounds.

Application for order of inspection.

133. (*1*) **Where** any party **to a suit** served with notice under section 131 omits to **deliver** notice under section 132 of the time for inspection, or objects to give inspection, or names an inconvenient place for inspection, the **Court may, on the application of the** party desiring it, **make** an order for inspection **at such place and in such manner as it thinks fit.**

[134.]

(2) **Save** in the case of documents referred to in the plaint, written statement or affidavit of the party against whom the application is made, or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, such application shall be founded upon an affidavit showing—

(*a*) of what documents inspection is sought,

(*b*) that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and

(*c*) that they are in the possession or power of the party against whom the application is made.

(*3*) An order for inspection shall not be made *under this section* where and in so far as the Court is of opinion that it is not necessary either for disposing fairly of the suit or for saving costs.

[New. Cf. O. xxxi, r. 19A.]

Production of verified copies of business books in lieu of inspection.

134A. Where the inspection of any business books is applied for, the Court may, if it thinks fit, instead of ordering inspection of the original books, order a copy of any entries therein to be furnished and verified by the affidavit of some person who has examined the copy with the original entries, and such affidavit shall state whether or not there are in the original book any and what erasures, interlineations or alterations:

Provided that, notwithstanding that such copy has been supplied, the Court may order inspection of the book from which the copy was made.

[New. Cf. O. xxxi, r. 19A.]

Inspection by Court where privilege is claimed.

134B. Where, on an application for an order for inspection under section 133, privilege is claimed for any document, the Court may, *subject to the second paragraph of section 162 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,* inspect the document for he purpose of deciding as to the validity of the claim of privilege.

I of 1872.

[New. Cf. O. xxxi, r. 19A.]

Power to call for affidavit with regard to documents alleged to be or to have been in party's possession.

134C. (*1*) The Court may, on the application of any party, at any time and whether an affidavit of documents has or has not already been ordered or made, make an order requiring any other party to state by affidavit whether any document, to be specified in the application, is or has at any time been in his possession or power and, if *it has been but is* not then in his possession, when he parted with, and what has become of, it.

(*2*) Every application under this section shall be made on an affidavit stating that, in the belief of the declarant, the party against whom the application is made has, or has at some time had, in his possession or power the document specified in the application, and that it relates to the matters in *controversy* in the suit, or to some of them.

Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.

135. Where the party from whom discovery of any kind or inspection is sought objects to the same or to any part thereof, and the Court is satisfied that the right to such discovery or inspection depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the suit, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any such issue or question should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, the Court may order that the issue or question be determined first and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

[New.]

Applications for discovery, etc., between co-plaintiffs or co-defendants or against several plaintiffs.

135A. (*1*) Where *any* right to apply for discovery or for the admission, inspection or production of documents is given by this Chapter, it may be exercised as between parties arrayed on the same side either as plaintiffs or as defendants, if there are matters to be adjusted between them in the suit.

(*2*) Where there are several plaintiffs and an application for the exercise by the defendant of any such right has been granted, the plaintiffs shall all, unless the Court is satisfied that there is good reason to the contrary, be bound to join in the affidavit (if any) required by this Chapter.

Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.

136. (*1*) **Where** any party fails to comply with any order under this Chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery, production or inspection, which has been duly served, he shall be liable, if a plaintiff, to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution, and, if a defendant, to have his defence (if any) struck out and to be

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XI.—Of Discovery and of the Admission, Inspection, Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.—Sections 136A-138, 142A.)

placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered; and the party interrogating or seeking discovery, production or inspection may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and the Court may make such an order accordingly.

(2) Any party failing to comply with an order under this Chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery, production or inspection, which has been served upon him personally, shall also be deemed guilty of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

[New. Cf. O. xxi, r. 20.]

Application of Chapter to minors and persons of unsound mind.

136A. The provisions of the foregoing sections of this Chapter shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to minor parties and to parties of unsound mind and to their next friends and guardians for the suit, *and, in the case of any such party, any affidavit mentioned in any of the said sections may be made by a next friend or by a guardian for the suit.*

Power of Court to send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.

137. (1) The Court may of its own motion and may in its discretion upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court, the record of any other suit or proceeding, and inspect the same.

(2) Every application made under this section shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be supported by the affidavit of the applicant or of his pleader, showing how the record is material to the suit in which the application is made, and that the applicant cannot, without unreasonable delay or expense, obtain a duly authenticated copy of the record or of such portion thereof as the applicant requires, or that the production of the original is necessary for the purposes of justice.

(3) The Court receiving a requisition for the record of a pending suit or other proceeding may, for reasons to be recorded, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Court making the requisition, postpone compliance with such requisition until the record can be sent without unduly delaying the business of the Court receiving the requisition or until adequate provision is made for the safe custody of the record or for the travelling expenses of an officer to be deputed to convey and guard the record.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to enable the Court to use in evidence any document which, under the ***law of evidence for the time being in force,*** would be inadmissible in the suit.

Production of documentary evidence.

138. (1) The parties or their pleaders shall produce at the first hearing of the suit ***or at such later time as may be fixed by the Court*** all the documentary evidence of every description in their possession or power, on which they intend to rely **as *evidence in support of* their respective cases,** and which has not already been filed in Court, and all documents which the Court has ordered to be produced.

(2) The Court shall receive the documents so produced: [140, § 1.]

Provided that the documents produced by each party are accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in such form as the High Court may from time to time direct.

(3) No documentary evidence in the possession or power of any party which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless, **for reasons to be recorded, the Court considers its admission, on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, to be necessary for the ends of justice.** [139.]

(4) The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording or **causing to be recorded** the grounds of such rejection. [140, § 2.]

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect—

(a) the duty to produce any document called for by the Court, or

(b) the right to produce any document—

(i) for the cross-examination of the opposite party's witnesses, or

(ii) in answer to any case set up by the opposite party, or

(iii) to be handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory, or

(iv) for the comparison of any handwriting or seal.

Recording of admitted and return of rejected documents.

[Substituted by VII of 1888, s. 13.]

142A. (1) Every document admitted in evidence, or a copy thereof where a copy has been substituted for the original under section 141A, shall form part of the record of the suit.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XI.—Of Discovery and of the Admission, Inspection, Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.— Sections 141-144).

(2) Documents not admitted in evidence shall not form part of, **and shall not be placed on,** the record, **but** shall, **as soon as rejected,** be returned to the ***persons*** respectively producing them.

141. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), there shall be endorsed on every document admitted in evidence in a suit—

Endorsements on documents admitted in evidence.

(a) the number and title of the suit,

(b) the name of the person producing the document,

(c) the date on which it was produced, and

(d) a statement of its having been so admitted;

and the endorsement shall be signed ***or initialled*** by the Judge.

[Added by VII of 1888, s. 13.]

(2) **Where** a document so admitted is an entry in a book, account or record, and a copy thereof has been substituted for the original under section **141A**, the particulars aforesaid shall be endorsed on the copy and the endorsement shall be signed ***or initialled*** by the Judge.

(3) Where the provisions of sub-section (1) cannot for any reason be carried out, the Court shall mark the document for identification in such manner as it thinks fit.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 18.]

XVIII of 1891.

141A. (1) ***Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891,*** where a document admitted in evidence in **a** suit is an entry in a ***letter-book or a*** shop-book or other account in current use, the party on whose behalf the account is produced may furnish a copy of the entry.

Endorsements on copies of admitted entries in *letter-books*, shop-books, accounts and *public* records.

(2) **Where** such a document is an entry in a public record produced from a public office or by a public officer, or an entry in a book or account belonging to a person other than a party on whose behalf the book or account is produced, the Court may require a copy of the entry to be furnished,—

(a) where the record, book or account is produced on behalf of a party, then by that party, or

(b) where the record, book or account is produced in obedience to an order of the Court acting of its own motion, then by either or any party.

(3) Where a copy of an entry is furnished under this section, the Court shall, after causing the copy to be examined, compared and ***certified to be correct*** in the manner prescribed by section 62, mark the entry and cause the book, account or record in which it occurs to be returned to the person producing it.

[Substituted by VII of 1888, s. 13.]

142. Where a document relied on as evidence by either party is considered by the Court to be inadmissible in evidence, there shall be endorsed thereon the particulars mentioned in section 141, sub-section (1), clauses (a), (b) and (c), **together with** a statement of its having been rejected, and the endorsement shall be signed ***or initialled*** by the Judge.

Endorsements on documents rejected as inadmissible in evidence.

143. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 62, section 142A, sub-section (2), or section 141A, sub-section (3), the Court may, if it sees sufficient cause, direct any document or book produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Court may order any document to be impounded.

144. (1) **Any** person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143, be entitled to receive back the **same,—**

Return of admitted documents.

(a) **if the suit is one in** which an appeal ***or review*** is not allowed, when the suit has been disposed of, and,

(b) **if the suit is one** in which an appeal ***or review*** is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal ***or applying for a review*** has elapsed ***and no*** appeal has been preferred ***or review applied for, or, if an appeal has been preferred or review applied for,*** when the appeal ***or application*** has been disposed of:

Provided, first, that, on an application made by a party to the suit signifying his intention to prefer an appeal or to apply for a view, any document placed on the record may be retained by the Court for such time as it may consider necessary:

Provided, secondly, that a document may be returned at any time **earlier** than that prescribed by this section if the person applying **therefor** delivers to the proper officer a certified copy to be substituted for the original ***and undertakes to produce the original if required to do so:***

Provided, thirdly, that no document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become ***wholly*** void or useless.

(2) On the return of a document admitted in evidence a receipt shall be given by the ***person*** receiving it.

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The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General—Chapter XI.—Of Discovery and of the Admission, Inspection, Production, Impounding and Return of Documents.—Section 145. Chapter XII.—Of the Settlement of Issues.—Sections 146-150.)

Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

145. The provisions herein contained as to documents shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to all other material objects capable of being produced as evidence.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Framing of issues.

146. (*1*) Issues arise when a material proposition of fact or of law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

(*2*) Each material proposition affirmed by the one party and denied by the other shall form the subject of a distinct issue.

(*3*) Issues are of two kinds,—

(*a*) issues of fact, and

(*b*) issues of law.

(*4*) At the first hearing of the suit the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statements (if any), and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record or cause to be recorded the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

(*5*) Where issues both of fact and of law arise in the same suit and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

(*6*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the Court to frame and record or cause to be recorded issues where the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence.

Explanation.—Material propositions are those propositions of fact or of law which a plaintiff must allege in order to show a right to sue ***or a defendant must allege to establish his defence, set-off or counter-claim.***

Materials from which issues may be framed.

147. The Court may frame the issues from all or any of the following materials, namely:—

(*a*) the allegations made on oath by the parties or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties or persons;

(*b*) the allegations made in the plaint or in the written statements (if any) tendered in the suit, or in answer to interrogatories delivered in the suit; ***and***

(*c*) the contents of the documents produced by either party.

Power to examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

148. Where the Court is of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day ***and hour,*** to be fixed by the Court, and may, subject to the ***law of evidence for the time being in force and to the provisions of sections 66 and 176 of this Code,*** by summons or other process, compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose ***possession*** it is.

Power to amend, add and strike out issues.

149. The Court may, ***after hearing the parties or their pleaders if they desire to be heard,*** at any time before passing a decree,—

(*1*) amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the matters in controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed, but not so as to convert a suit ***or defence*** of one character into a suit ***or defence*** of a ***different*** and inconsistent character, ***and***

(*2*) strike out any issues which appear to it to have been wrongly framed or introduced.

Statement in form of issue of question of fact or law.

150. Where the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing that, upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or in the negative of such issue,—

(*a*) a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, or one of the parties shall be declared entitled to some right or subject to some liability specified in the agreement; or

(*b*) some property specified in the agreement and in ***controversy*** in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other or as that other may direct; or

(*c*) one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act specified in the agreement and relating to the matter in ***controversy.***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XII.—Of the Settlement of Issues.—Section 151. Chapter XIII —Disposal of the Suit at the first Hearing.—Sections 152-155. Chapter XIV.—Of Adjournments.—Sections 156, 157.)

Delivery of judgment on agreement.

151. (1) Where the Court **is** satisfied, after making such inquiry as it **thinks fit,—**

(*a*) that **an** agreement **entered into under section 150** was duly executed by the parties,

(*b*) that they have a substantial interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it may proceed to record and try the issue and state its finding or **other decision** thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court; and may, upon the finding or **other** decision on such issue, **deliver** judgment according to the terms of the agreement.

(2) Upon judgment so **delivered, a** decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been **delivered** in a contested suit.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUIT AT THE FIRST HEARING

Where parties are not at issue.

152. Where at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of fact or of law, the Court may at once **deliver** judgment.

Where one of several defendants is not at issue with plaintiff.

153. Where there are **two or** more defendants and any one of **them** is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of fact or **of** law, the Court may at once **deliver** judgment for or against such defendant, and the suit shall proceed against the other defendants only.

Where parties are at issue.

154. **(1)** Where the parties are at issue on some question of fact or of law and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court **is** satisfied that no further argument or evidence than the parties can at once ***adduce*** is required upon such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issues, and, if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may **deliver** judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the **suit:**

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties or their pleaders are present and none of them object.

(2) Where the finding is not sufficient for the decision, the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day ***and hour*** for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument, as **may be necessary.**

Where either party fails to produce evidence.

155. **Where** the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit and either party fails, without sufficient cause, to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may ***proceed to try and decide the suit forthwith,*** or may, if it thinks fit, after framing and recording issues under section 146, adjourn the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary **for its finding or other** decision upon such issues.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF ADJOURNMENTS.

Adjournment of hearing and costs thereof.

156. **(1)** The Court may, if sufficient cause **is** shown, at any stage of the suit, **allow** time to the parties or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

(2) In **every** such case, the Court shall fix a day **and an hour** for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by **or by direction of** the Judge, finds the adjournment of the hearing ***beyond the following day*** to be necessary.

Procedure where parties fail to appear.

157. **(1) Where,** on **the day and at *or after* the hour** to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or any of them fail to appear, ***or any costs ordered under section 156, sub-section (2), to be paid before the adjourned hearing have not been so paid when the case is called on for hearing,*** the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by Chapter VIII, or **may** make such other order as it thinks fit.

(2) Where the Court disposes of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by Chapter VIII, the parties shall be entitled to all the remedies and shall be subject to all the consequences which would apply or follow if the order had been made under the terms of the said Chapter.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XIV.—Of Adjournments.—Section 158. Chapter XV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.—Sections 159-162.)

158. Where any party to a suit to whom time has been allowed fails to produce his evidence, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary for the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to ***try and*** decide the suit forthwith.

Power to proceed notwithstanding default of either party.

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CHAPTER XV.

OF THE SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

159. The parties may,—

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

(a) where the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, when or at any time ***after the plaint is registered under section 64, and***

(b) where the summons is for the settlement of issues only, when or at any time after the issues are framed under section 146,

obtain, on application to the Court or to such officer as the Court may appoint in this behalf, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents; ***and every such application shall give the name, description and place of residence of the witnesses, and, where a witness is summoned to produce any document, also a reasonably accurate description of the document:***

Provided that the Court may, for reasons to be recorded, refuse to issue any summons where it considers that the application for such summons has been made for the purpose of vexation or delay or to defeat the ends of justice:

Provided also that wher*e a summons has been issued for the attendance of* any witness but *such witness* has failed to attend *because the party* summoning him *has made* default—

(*i*) in applying for the summons, or

(*ii*) in complying with any of the provisions of sections 160 and 162 on the subject of the payment of expenses, or

(*iii*) in furnishing any of the particulars required by *this* section to be specified in a summons,

within a time affording a reasonable prospect of service before the hearing *as provided in section 78A,* the Court shall not adjourn the hearing for the attendance of such witness or issue a fresh summons for such attendance unless it is satisfied that such adjournment or fresh summons is necessary for the ends of justice.

160. (*1*) Every party applying for a summons shall, before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed by the Court, pay into Court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court beforehand.

(2) In determining the amount payable under sub-section (1), the Court may, **in the case of any person summoned to give evidence as an expert, allow reasonable remuneration for the time occupied both in giving evidence and in performing any work of an expert character necessary for the case.**

(*3*) Where the Court is subordinate to a High Court, it shall, in fixing the scale of such expenses, **have regard** to the rules (if any) laid down by competent authority.

161. Every sum paid into Court under section 160 shall be tendered to the person summoned at the time of service, where the summons can be served personally.

Tender of expenses to witness.

162. (*1*) Where it appears to the Court or to such officer as the Court may appoint in this behalf that the sum paid into Court under section 160 is not sufficient to cover the expenses ***or reasonable remuneration*** referred to therein, the Court may—

Procedure in case of insufficient payment or detention of witness.

(*a*) direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account, and, in case of default in payment, order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or

(*b*) discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or

(*c*) both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

(*2*) Where it is necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may, from time to time,—

(*a*) order the party at whose instance he was summoned to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and, in default of such deposit being made, order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of such party; or

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses—Sections 163-169.)

(b) discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or

(c) both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

163. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or to produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or producing a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

Time, place and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

164. Any person may be summoned to produce a document without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he causes such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Summons to produce document only.

[171.] 165. Any person present in Court may, ***subject to the law of evidence for the time being in force,*** be required by the Court to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power.

Power to require person present in Court to give evidence or produce document.

165A. Subject to the provisions of this Code as to attendance and appearance and to the ***law of evidence for the time being in force,*** where the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit and not ***called*** as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own motion, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

Power of Court *to* summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

166. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served as nearly as may be in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons on the defendant; and the provisions of Chapter VII as to proof of service shall apply in the case of every summons served under this section.

Service of summons.

[172.] 167A. Subject to the provisions of this Code as to appearance and attendance and to the ***law of evidence for the time being in force,*** whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit shall attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose, and whoever is summoned to produce a document shall either attend to produce it, or cause it to be produced, at such time and place.

Compliance with summons.

168. (1) Where a person ***to whom*** a summons has been issued either ***to attend*** to give evidence or to produce a document ***or to cause it to be produced,*** fails to attend ***or to produce the document or to cause it to be produced*** in compliance with such summons, the Court shall, if the certificate of the serving-officer has not been verified by affidavit, and may, if it has been so verified, examine the serving-officer on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court, touching the service or non-service of the summons.

Procedure where witness fails to comply with summons.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 16.]

(2) Where the Court sees reason to believe that such evidence or production is material, and that such person has, without lawful excuse, intentionally failed to attend ***or to produce the document or to cause it to be produced*** in compliance with such summons or has knowingly avoided service, it ***may*** issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence or produce the document ***or cause it to be produced*** at a time and place to be named therein; and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door or other conspicuous part of the house in which he ordinarily resides.

(3) In lieu of or at the time of issuing such proclamation, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant, either with or without bail, for the arrest of such person, and may make an order for the attachment of his property to such amount as it thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of the fine which may be imposed under section 169, sub-section (2):

Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall make an order under this section for the attachment of immoveable property.

***Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, non-payment or non-tender of a sum sufficient to defray the expenses referred to in sections 160 and 162 shall, save in the case of a person summoned by the Court under section 165A, be deemed to be a lawful excuse.**

169. (1) Where the person whose attendance is required appears at any time after the attachment of his property and satisfies the Court—

Removal of attachment on appearance of witness.

(a) that he did not, without lawful excuse, intentionally fail to comply with the summons or knowingly avoid service, and,

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.—Sections 170B, 173, 174, 176-178A.)

(*b*) where he has failed to attend at the time and place named in a proclamation issued under section 168, that he had no notice of such proclamation in time to attend,

the Court shall direct that his property be released from attachment and make such order as to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

[170.] (*2*) Where such person does not appear, or, appearing, does not satisfy the Court as aforesaid, the Court may impose upon him such fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order his property, or any part thereof, to be attached and sold, or, if already attached under section 168, to be sold, for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine (if any):

Provided that, where such person pays into Court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

[New.] 170B. The provisions of sections 266 to 285 with regard to the attachment of property in the execution of a decree shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to any attachment under this Chapter as if the person whose property is so attached were a judgment-debtor.

Mode of attachment under this Chapter.

173. (*1*) Every person summoned and attending to give evidence or to produce a document shall, ***unless the Court otherwise directs,*** attend ***at each hearing*** until ***the suit has been disposed of.***

When witness may depart.

(*2*) On the application of either party and the payment ***through the*** Court of all necessary expenses (if any), the Court may require any person so summoned and attending to enter into his recognizances to attend at the next or any other hearing or until the suit is disposed of ***and, in default of entering into such recognizances, may order him to be detained in the civil prison.***

[174, first para., & 175.] (*3*) The provisions of sections 168 ***to*** 170B shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to ***any person*** who, having attended in compliance with a summons to give evidence or to produce a document, departs, without lawful excuse, in contravention of this section.

[last] 174. Where any person arrested under a warrant is brought before the Court in custody and cannot, owing to the absence of the parties or any of them, give the evidence or produce the document which he has been summoned to give or produce, the Court may require him to give reasonable bail or other security for his appearance at such time and place as it thinks fit, and, on such bail or security being given, may release him, ***and, in default of giving such bail or security, may order him to be detained in the civil prison.***

Procedure where witness brought before Court in custody cannot give evidence or produce document.

176. No one shall be bound to attend in person to give evidence or to be examined in any Court unless he resides—

Attendance of witnesses in person.

(*a*) within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*b*) without such limits ***but*** at a place less than fifty ***miles' distance*** or,—

(i) where there is railway ***or steamer*** communication ***or other established public conveyance*** for ***any part*** of the distance, and

(ii) the ***whole journey can be accomplished in eight hours by means of such conveyance and by travelling at the rate of six miles an hour for the remaining part of the distance,***

less than two hundred miles distance from the court-house.

177. Where any party to a suit present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, when required by the Court, to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power, ***he shall be liable, if a plaintiff, to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution and, if a defendant, to have his defence (if any) struck out and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered.***

Refusal of party to give evidence when required by Court.

178. Where any party to a suit is required to give evidence or to produce a document, the provisions of this Code as to witnesses shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to him.

Provisions as to witnesses to apply to parties.

178A. Where any process—

Payment of court-fees ***and other sums in certain cases.***

(a) has been issued under the provisions of sections ***165A,*** 168 ***or*** 169, ***or***

(b) any person has been ordered to be detained in the civil prison under the provisions of section 173 or 174,

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XVI.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses.—Sections 178B, 179, 181-185.)

any court-fees or other sum which would have been leviable from ***or payable by*** a party if the process had been issued ***or the person had been ordered to be detained*** at his instance, shall be paid by such party as the Court may direct either in the decree or by separate order whether before or after the decree; and, in case of default in payment, the Court may order the sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of ***such*** party.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

[179, expln.]

Right to begin.

178B. (*1*) The plaintiff **shall have** the right to begin, unless the defendant admits **such of** the facts alleged by the plaintiff **as would, if unrebutted, entitle the plaintiff to a decree, *in respect of the matters in controversy between them,*** but contends that, either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the defendant, the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the relief which he seeks, ***in respect of such matters,*** in which case the defendant **shall have** the right to begin.

(*2*) Where the defendant raises a preliminary issue of law involving, if decided in his favour, the dismissal of the suit or so much of it as is in *controversy*, and the Court directs such preliminary issue to be separately determined, the defendant shall have the right to begin, notwithstanding that he has not admitted the facts alleged by the plaintiff save for the sake of argument upon such preliminary issue.

Statement of case and production of evidence.

179. (*1*) On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit or on any subsequent day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

[180 as amended by VII of 1895, s. 2.]

(*2*) The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any) and may then address the Court generally on the whole case.

(*3*) The party beginning may then reply generally on the whole case.

(*4*) The party beginning may, where there are several issues the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other party; ***and, in*** the latter case, the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning **shall** then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

(5) The Court may, in its discretion, allow any party to produce his evidence without first stating his case as required by sub-section (1) or (2).

Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

181. The evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence, and under the personal direction and superintendence, of the Judge.

Mode of taking down evidence in appealable cases.

182. In cases in which an appeal is allowed, the evidence of **each** witness shall, **save as provided by sections *185, 185A and*** 189, be taken down in writing, in the language of the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over ***in open Court*** in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, **and, if the witness admits it to be correct, shall be signed by him,** and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same ***and cause it to be corrected,*** and shall sign it.

Evidence to be interpreted in certain cases.

183. Where the evidence is taken down under section 182 in a language different from that in which it is given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it is given.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by Judge.

184. (*1*) **Where** the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record **of the suit.**

(*2*) Where the Judge is unable to make such a memorandum, he shall cause the reason to be recorded and the memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court.

When evidence may be taken in English.

185. Where **the** evidence **of a witness is** given in English, the Judge may take it down **in that language** with his own hand, **and, unless the parties appearing in person or** the pleaders **of the parties appearing** by pleaders **are familiar with English or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall, *if required***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XVI.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses.—Sections 185A-189A., 191-192.)

by any of the parties, **form part of the record of the suit.**

185A. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the **local** official Gazette, direct, with respect to any Judge specified in the notification or falling under a description set forth therein, that evidence in cases in which an appeal is allowed ***may,*** instead of being taken down in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sections, be taken down by him with his own hand in the English language.

Power for Local Government to require evidence to be recorded in English.

(3) Evidence taken down under sub-section (1) shall be in the form mentioned in section 182, and **shall** be read over and signed, and, as occasion may require, interpreted and corrected, as if it were evidence taken down under that section.

186. The ***Judge*** may, of ***his*** own motion or on the application of any party or his pleader, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, or any objection to any question, if there appears **to be** any special reason for so doing.

Taking down of particular question and answer.

187. **Where any oral evidence is admitted or excluded *after* objection taken, the *Judge* shall, *at the request of the party objecting,*** note or cause to be noted upon the record the fact ***that an*** objection ***has been made.***

Noting of objections.

188. The ***Judge*** may record such remarks as ***he*** thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination.

Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.

189. **(1)** In cases in which an appeal is not allowed, **and in all other cases or classes of cases with respect to which the Court or the Judge has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government with the concurrence of the High Court,** it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make, **either in the language of the Court or in English,** a memorandum of the substance of what **each witness** deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Mode of taking down evidence in non-appealable and certain other cases.

(2) Where the Judge **is** unable to make **such** a memorandum, he shall cause the reason to be recorded and the memorandum to be **made** in writing from his dictation in open **Court.**

189A. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Court—

Saving of inherent powers of Court.

(a) to stop any statement, address or reply of any party, or

(b) to refuse either to allow any question or to record any evidence,

where and in so far as such statement, address, reply, question or evidence is unreasonable, irrelevant, prolix, vexatious, frivolous, obstructive, scandalous or disrespectful.

191. (1) Where the Judge taking down any evidence, or causing any memorandum to be made, under this Chapter is prevented by death, transfer or other cause from concluding the trial of the suit, any successor to such Judge may deal with such evidence or memorandum as if he himself had taken it down or caused it to be made, and proceed with the suit from the stage at which his predecessor left it.

Power to deal with evidence taken down by another Judge.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 18.]

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as they **are** applicable, **be deemed to** apply to ***evidence taken in*** a suit transferred under section 25 ***or on an issue or issues referred under section 566:***

Provided that a Court transferring a suit under section 25 may, if it thinks fit, direct that the Court to which the suit is transferred shall recall all or any of the witnesses who have been examined, and take their evidence afresh.

192. **(1) Where** a witness **is** about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or other sufficient cause **is** shown to the satisfaction of the Court why his evidence should be taken immediately, the Court may, **on** the application of ***any*** party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the evidence of such witness in manner provided ***by this Code.***

Power to examine witness immediately.

(2) Where such evidence is not taken forthwith and in the presence of the parties, such notice of the day **and hour** fixed for the examination as the Court thinks sufficient shall be given to the parties.

(3) The evidence taken **under this section** shall be read over to the witness, and, if he admits it to be correct, shall be signed by him, **and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same *or cause it to to be corrected,* and shall sign it,** and **it** may then be read at any hearing of the suit.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XVI.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses.—Sections 193, 193A. Chapter XVII.—Of Affidavits.—Sections 194-197.)—Chapter XVIII.—Of Judgment and Decree.—Sections 198, 199A.)

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 19.]

Court may recall and examine witness.

193. The Court may, at any stage of the suit, recall any witness who has been examined, and may, subject to the ***law of evidence for the time being in force,*** put such questions to him as it thinks fit.

[New.]

Evidence given in connected or *analogous suits.*

193A. Where a witness is required to give evidence in two or more connected or *analogous* suits *in the same Court,* the Court may, in its discretion, direct that he shall be examined once only and that one record of such examination shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter; and the evidence so recorded shall be evidence in each of the suits, and the record thereof shall *be deemed to* form part of the record of each :

Provided that the parties in each of the suits shall be entitled to exercise, so far as may be, all such rights as they might have exercised, under this Code or any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, if such witness had been separately examined in the said suit.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.

194. Any Court of first instance and any appellate Court may, at any time, for sufficient reason order that any particular fact or facts may be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing, on such conditions as the Court thinks reasonable :

Provided that, where it appears to the Court that either party **in good faith** desires the production of a witness for cross-examination and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

Evidence by affidavit in applications.

195. *(1)* Upon any application evidence may be given by affidavit, but the Court may, at the instance of either party, order the attendance for cross-examination of the declarant.

(2) Such attendance shall, unless the declarant is exempted from personal appearance in Court or the Court otherwise directs, **be in Court.**

Matters to which affidavits to be confined.

196. *(1)* Affidavits shall be confined to such facts as the declarant **is** able of his own knowledge to prove, except on interlocutory applications, on which statements of his belief may be admitted, provided that reasonable grounds there**for are** set forth.

(2) The costs of every affidavit which unnecessarily sets forth matters of hearsay, or argumentative matter, or copies of or extracts from documents, shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be paid by the party producing the same.

Oath by whom to be administered to declarant.

197. In the case of any affidavit under this Code—

(*a*) any Court or Magistrate, or

(*b*) any officer **appointed by** a High Court in this behalf, or

(*c*) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered **to make such appointments,**

may administer the oath **to** the declarant.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Judgments to be in writing and to be delivered.

[198 and 200.]

198. *(1)* The judgment in every suit *or other proceeding triable as a suit* in a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall be *reduced to writing and* shall be delivered in open Court either **immediately after the termination of the hearing, or at some subsequent** time of which notice **has** been given **orally or otherwise**, **as the Court may direct,** to the parties or their pleaders.

(2) No judgment delivered by *a* Civil Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of—

(*a*) the writing of such judgment in a language other than that prescribed by section *645*; or

(*b*) the absence of any party or his pleader at the time notified for its delivery; or

(*c*) any omission to give, or defect in giving, the parties or their pleaders or any of them notice of such time.

Power to deliver undelivered judgment of predecessor.

199. A Judge may deliver a judgment written, **or caused to be written, *and signed*** but not delivered by his predecessor, ***while such predecessor was holding office.***

Mode of delivery.

[198.]

199A. *(1)* The judgment shall be delivered either by pronouncing the whole of such judgment or by explaining its substance :

Provided that, on the oral or written application of any of the parties or their pleaders at the time of delivery, the Judge shall be bound to pronounce the whole of the judgment.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Judgment and Decree.—Sections 201-203A, 205, 205A, 206A.)

[202.] **(2) Upon delivery of judgment in the manner prescribed by sub-section (1), the Judge shall forthwith sign and date it in open Court.**

201. Where the judgment is written in any language other than that of the Court, it shall, if any of the parties so requires, be translated **at the expense of such party** into the language of the Court, and the translation shall be signed by the Judge or by such officer as the Judge may appoint in this behalf.

Translation of judgment.

202. When the judgment has been delivered ***and signed,*** it shall not be altered or added to, save to correct a verbal or arithmetical error, or to supply some accidental defect not affecting a material part of the case, or on review.

Judgment delivered and signed not to be materially altered or added to.

203. (1) The judgment of a Court of Small Causes need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon.

Contents of judgments.

(2) The judgment of every other Court shall contain—

(*a*) a concise statement of the case;

(*b*) the points for determination;

(*c*) the decision thereon; and

(*d*) the reasons for such decision.

[204.] (3) In a suit in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding **or other decision,** with the reasons therefor, upon each separate issue, unless the finding **or other decision** upon any one or more of the issues is sufficient for the decision of the suit.

[New.] **203A. (1) Where *any* questions of fact or of law arise in two or more connected or *analogous* suits *which were tried together,* the Court may, in its discretion, give in detail its decision, with the reasons therefor, upon each or any of such questions in the judgment in one of such suits only.**

Judgments in connected or analogous suits.

(2) Where and in so far as the Court acts under sub-section (1), it shall be sufficient if any judgment wholly or partly governed by the decision so given in detail contains a clear reference to such decision:

Provided that the judgment is based upon facts declared by the law of evidence for the time being in force to be relevant to the suit and to have been duly proved.

205. (1) ***In every suit or other proceeding triable as a suit,*** as soon as may be after judgment has been delivered, **a** decree, which shall agree with the judgment, **shall be drawn up.**

Drawing up, dating and signing decrees.

The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was **delivered, and such day shall be deemed to be the date of the decree within the meaning of articles *151 to 153 and 156* of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.** XV of 1877.

(3) Where any party to the suit is represented by a pleader, such pleader or, where such party is represented by more than one pleader, any one of such pleaders shall be required to sign the decree:

Provided that a decree shall not be deemed to be invalid merely because it does not bear the signature of any such pleader: but, in such case, the reason for such omission shall be certified on the decree.

[205.] (4) When the Judge has satisfied himself that the decree **agrees with the judgment and that the requirements mentioned in sub-section (3) with regard to the signatures of pleaders have been complied with,** he shall sign the decree, **and the date of so signing shall be entered thereon.**

[206.] (5) The decree shall contain—

(*a*) the number of the suit;

(*b*) the names and descriptions of the parties;

(*c*) the particulars of the claim;

(*d*) **a clear specification of** the relief granted or other **adjudication made, whether such relief or other adjudication is preliminary to a final decree or concludes the suit; and**

(*e*) the amount of **the** costs incurred in the suit, **including any costs given under section 218 at the time of disposing of an application,** and the parties by **whom,** and **the** proportions in which, such costs are to be paid.

[New.] **205A. Where a Judge has vacated office after delivering judgment but without signing the decree, a decree drawn up in agreement with such judgment may be signed by his successor or, if the Court has ceased to exist, by any Judge to whom such Court was subordinate or to whom that class of business to which the decree belongs, has been transferred.**

Procedure where Judge has vacated office before signing decree.

206A. (1) Subject to the provision of section 210, when a decree has been signed by the Judge, it shall not be altered or added to, *by the Court which passed it,* save to remove a variance with the judgment, or to correct any verbal or arithmetical error, or to supply an accidental defect not affecting a material part of the decree.

Amendment of decree.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Judgment and Decree.—Sections 207-211.)

[206, §§ 3 and 4.]

(2) **Where a variance or an error or a defect of the nature specified in sub-section (1) is found in a decree,** the Court shall, **subject to the provisions of sub-section (3),** of its own motion or **on the application** of any of the parties, amend the decree **in so far as may be necessary to remove such variance** or to correct such error **or to supply such defect**:

Provided, ***first,*** that reasonable notice of the proposed amendment has been given to the parties or their pleaders:

Provided, secondly, that no appeal from the decree, which it is proposed to amend, has been preferred:

Provided, thirdly, that no decree shall be amended where and in so far as it has been executed.

(3) A decree may be amended under this section ***at any time and*** no period of limitation shall be deemed to apply ***thereto***; **but the Court shall not make any amendment which, by reason of its affecting the rights of third parties or for any *other* cause, *will* be inequitable.**

(4) Where a decree from which an appeal is allowed by this Code is amended under this section and, at the time of making the amendment, the period prescribed for such an appeal by the law of limitation for the time being in force has expired, an appeal shall lie in respect of so much of the decree as has been amended, in the same manner as if the amended decree had been passed on the day on which it was so amended.

Decree for recovery of immoveable property.

207. Where the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, ***the decree shall contain a description of such property sufficient to identify the same,*** and, ***in case*** such property is identified by boundaries or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers.

Decree for delivery of moveable property.

208. Where the suit is for moveable property **and** the decree **is** for the delivery of such property, **the decree** shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative, if delivery cannot be had.

[Amended VII of 1888, s. 20 (1).]

Interest on principal in decree for payment.

209. (1) Where and in so far as a decree (not ***being a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage or charge)*** is for the payment of money, the Court, in addition to any interest adjudged on the principal sum **for any period prior to the institution** of the suit, may in the decree order **interest** to be paid at **the** rate **of the interest so adjudged or, for reasons to be recorded, at such rate or rates as it considers equitable,—**

(a) upon such principal sum from the date of **such institution** to the date of **the** decree, **and**

(b) upon the aggregate sum so adjudged from the date of the decree to the date of ***realization*** or to such earlier date as **it** thinks fit.

(2) Where **and in so far as** such a decree is silent with respect to the payment of ***such*** interest as aforesaid, the Court shall be deemed to have refused such interest, and a separate suit therefor shall not lie.

Preliminary decree for money when postponed or made by instalments.

210. (1) Where and in so far as a decree (not being a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage *or charge*) is for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that payment of the amount shall be **postponed or shall be made by** instalments, with or without interest:

Provided that, where and in so far as the parties have themselves agreed that payment shall be postponed or shall be made by instalments, no order inconsistent with such agreement shall be made under this sub-section.

(2) After the passing of any decree **of the kind referred to in sub-section (1),** the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, and with the consent of the decree-holder, order that **payment of** the amount decreed **shall** be **postponed, or shall be made** by instalments, on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the ***judgment-debtor,*** or the taking of security from him, or otherwise, as it thinks fit:

Provided that no order shall be made under this sub-section where an appeal from the decree has been preferred:

Provided, also, that the Court may for any sufficient reason and with the consent of both parties, cancel or vary any order made under this sub-section.

Decree *relating to* mesne profits.

211. (1) Where *the Court decrees* possession of immoveable property ***with*** rent or ***mesne*** profits, it may—

(a) in the case of such rent or profits accruing before the institution of the suit, either—

(i) determine the amount in the decree relating to the property, or

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Judgment and Decree.—Sections 213, 214.)

(*ii*) pass a preliminary decree for the ***possession of*** the property;

(b) in the case of such rent or profits accruing after the institution of the suit, pass a preliminary decree for possession of the property, providing therein for the payment of rent or mesne profits in respect of such property from the institution of the suit until—

(*i*) the delivery of possession to the decree-***holder,*** or

(*ii*) ***the*** relinquishment of possession by the ***judgment-debtor with notice to the decree-holder*** through the Court, or

(*iii*) the expiration of three years from the date of the decree,

whichever event first occurs, with interest thereon at such rate as the Court thinks fit.

(2) Where the Court passes a preliminary decree under sub-section (1), it shall, in continuation of the suit, inquire into the amount of the rent, mesne profits and interest (if any) due to the decree-holder and dispose thereof in a final decree.

(3) Any claim to the payment of rent or mesne profits made in the plaint and not expressly granted in a decree drawn up under this section shall be deemed to have been refused within the meaning of clause (b) of the explanation to condition V of section 13.

(4) Where the Court passes a preliminary decree in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), clause (b), it shall be competent to pass a final decree for the amount of any rent or mesne profits found to be due from the judgment-debtor, notwithstanding that such amount exceeds the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction.

[As amended by IV of 1886, s. 2.]

Decrees in administration-suit.

213. (*1*) Where a suit is for an account of any property and for its due administration under the decree of the Court, the Court shall, before passing the final decree, pass a preliminary decree ordering such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, and giving such other directions, as it thinks fit.

(*2*) In the administration by the Court of the property of any ***deceased*** person, if such property proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, the same rules shall be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities proveable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being, ***within the local limits of the Court in which the administration-suit is pending,*** with respect to the estates of persons adjudged ***or declared*** insolvent; and all persons who in any such case would be entitled to be paid out of such property, may come in under the ***preliminary*** decree, and make such claims against the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Code.

Decree in pre-emption-suit.

214. Where ***the Court decrees a claim to*** pre-emption in respect of a particular sale of property and the purchase-money has not been paid into Court, the decree shall—

(*a*) specify a day on or before which ***the purchase-money*** shall be so paid, and

(*b*) declare that on such payment of ***such*** purchase-money together with the costs (if any) decreed against ***the plaintiff, on or before the day referred to in clause (a) or such other day as may be specified in the decree (if any) of the Appellate Court,—***

(i) the defendant shall execute and cause to be registered any instrument which by any law for the time being in force is required to be executed and registered, and

(*ii*) the plaintiff shall obtain possession of the property, ***his title to which shall be deemed to accrue from the date of such payment;***

but that, if ***the purchase***-money and ***the*** costs ***(if any)*** are not so paid, the suit shall ***be*** dismissed with costs.

(2) Where the Court has adjudicated upon rival claims to pre-emption, the decree shall declare—

(a) if and in so far as the claims decreed are equal in degree, that the claim of each pre-emptor complying with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall take effect in respect of a proportionate share of the property including any proportionate share in respect of which the claim of any pre-emptor failing to comply with

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Judgment and Decree. Sections 215-217. Chapter XIX.—Of Costs.—Sections 218, 219.)

the said provisions would, but for such default, have taken effect; and,

(b) if and in so far as the claims decreed are different in degree, that the claim of the inferior pre-emptor shall not take effect unless and until the superior pre-emptor has failed to comply with the said provisions.

215. **Where a** suit is for the dissolution of a partnership, the Court, before **passing a final** decree, may pass **a preliminary decree** ***declaring the rights of the parties,*** fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved, and directing such accounts to be taken, and other acts to be done, as it thinks fit.

Decrees in suit for dissolution of partnership.

215A. **In** a suit for an account of pecuniary transactions between a principal and agent, and in **any** other suit not hereinbefore provided for, where it is necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of money due to or from any party, that an account should be taken, the Court shall, before **passing** its **final** decree, pass **a preliminary decree** directing such accounts to be taken as it thinks fit.

Decrees in suit for account between principal and agent.

[New.]

215B. Where the Court passes a decree for the partition of *property* or for the separate possession of a share therein, *then,*—

Decree in suit for partition of property or separate possession of a share *therein.*

(1) *if and in so far as the decree relates to an* estate assessed as such to the payment of undivided revenue to the Government *and the partition or separate possession is to affect the joint responsibility for the payment of such revenue,* the decree shall declare the rights of the several parties interested in the property, but shall direct such partition or separation to be made by the Collector or by any gazetted subordinate of the Collector *deputed by him in this behalf,* in accordance with such *declaration* and with the provisions *of* section 265;

(2) if and in so far as—

(a) such decree relates to any such estate as is referred to in clause (1), but the partition or separate possession is not to affect the joint responsibility for the payment to the Government of any undivided revenue to which such estate is assessed as such, or

(b) such decree relates to any other immoveable property or to moveable property,

the Court may, if the partition or separation cannot be conveniently made without further inquiry, pass a preliminary decree declaring the rights of the several parties interested in the property and deciding whether the partition or separation to be made in accordance with such *declaration* is to be made by the Court itself or by a Commissioner appointed under the provisions of section 396.

216. ***(1)*** **Where** the defendant **is** allowed a set-off ***or counter-claim*** against the claim of the plaintiff, the decree shall state ***the relief, if any, granted to the plaintiff and the relief, if any, granted to the defendant, and shall, where and in so far as both the reliefs are for the payment of money,*** be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

[**Amended by VII of 1888, s. 21.**]

Decree where set-off *or counter-claim* allowed.

(2) The decree of the Court, with respect to any sum **so** awarded to the defendant, shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise, as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

217. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to ***any party or, if he is dead, to his legal representative,*** on application to the Court and at ***his*** expense.

Certified copies of judgment and decree to be furnished.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF COSTS.

218. When disposing of any application under this Code, the Court may give to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

Costs of applications.

219. ***Every*** judgment ***and every order disposing of any proceeding other than a suit*** shall direct by whom the costs of each party, **or any part or proportion thereof,** are **or is** to be paid, whether by

Judgment *or order* to direct by whom costs to be paid.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XIX.—Of Costs.—Sections 220-222A.)
Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 222B-223A.)

the party himself or by any other party to the suit ***or proceeding.***

220. **(1)** ***Save as otherwise provided by this Code,*** the Court shall have full power to give and apportion **the** costs of every application, suit ***or other proceeding,*** in **such** manner **as** it thinks fit, and the fact that the Court has no urisdiction to try **a** case **shall be** no bar to the xercise of such power:

Power of Court as to costs.

[26 (2).] ***Provided that a*** defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by joining, ***under the provisions of section 26, sub-section (1),*** any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the Court, in disposing of the costs of the suit, otherwise directs:

Provided ***also*** that, **where** the Court directs that the costs of any application, suit ***or other proceeding,*** shall not follow the event, **it** shall **record** its reasons **or cause them to be recorded.**

(2) No separate suit shall lie for the recovery of costs awardable under this Code; but every order relating to **such** costs and not forming part of a decree may be **executed** as if it were a decree for **the payment of** money:

Provided that, where **proceedings to enforce** ***any*** **such order have not been taken and payment of the costs awarded therein has not been made,** ***such*** **order shall be included in** ***and form part of*** **the final decree** ***or order*** **in the suit** ***or other proceeding in accordance with the provisions of section 205, sub-section (5), clause (f).***

221. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which is admitted or is found in the suit ***or other proceeding*** to be due from the former to the latter.

Set-off of costs against sum admitted or found to be due.

222. The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and may direct that costs, with or without interest, be paid out of, or charged upon, the subject-matter of the suit.

Interest on costs and payment out of subject-matter.

[New.] **222A. (1) Save as provided by sub-sections (2) and (3), the order of the Court giving or refusing costs or interest thereon shall be final** ***and conclusive.***

Finality of order as to costs.

(2) An appeal on a matter of costs only shall lie from an order or decree giving or refusing costs where such order or decree is appealable under this Code and involves a question, not of the mere exercise of discretion, but of the principle upon which costs may be given or refused; ***and*** **the order of the Appellate Court upon such appeal shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be final** ***and conclusive.***

(3) Where an appeal is made on other grounds from any order or decree appealable under this Code, the parties shall, in respect of any order as to costs included therein and forming part thereof, have the same right of appeal and objection as they have in respect of such other grounds.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES *AND ORDERS.*

General.

222B. The provisions of this Chapter relating to the execution of decrees shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to the execution of orders.

Application of Chapter to orders.

222C. The ***words*** "Court which passed a decree" or words to that effect, ***wherever they occur in this Chapter,*** shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to include,— [649, *expl.*]

Definition of Court which passed a decree.

(*a*) where the decree to be executed has been passed in appeal, the Court ***of first instance,*** and

(*b*) where the Court which passed the decree to be executed has ceased to exist or to have jurisdiction to execute it, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed **was** instituted at the time of making the application for the execution of the decree would have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Courts by which decree may be executed.

223. A decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it, or by the Court to which ***a precept*** is ***issued*** under the provisions hereinafter contained. [223, § 1.]

Court by which decree may be executed.

223A. (1) Save for the purpose of rateably distributing, under section 295, assets realized by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree by a Court of competent jurisdiction, no Court shall— [New.]

Jurisdiction of Court executing decree.

(*a*) execute a decree which, by reason of the value or the nature of the suit at the time of its institution, it would have been incompetent to pass, ***or***

(b) in the execution of a decree attach or sell property exceeding in value the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction.

(2) The Court which passed a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage ***or charge*** **against immoveable property included therein** ***or subject thereto,*** **shall have power to order the sale of any such immoveable property, wherever the same may be situate.**

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 223B, 229, 229B, 229A, 224.)

(3) Where, after the passing of a decree in a suit for the enforcement of a mortgage ***or charge***, the whole of the immoveable property included therein ***or subject thereto*** falls, by transfer of jurisdiction, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the decree may be executed either by the Court which passed the decree, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the immoveable property falls by such transfer.

(4) Save as provided by sub-sections (2) and (3), ***and section 268F***, no Court shall have power to execute a decree in which the subject-matter of the suit or application for execution is property situate entirely outside the local limits of its jurisdiction.

(5) Where immoveable property attached in execution of a decree for the payment of money forms one estate comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of two or more Courts, any one of such Courts may order the sale of the entire estate upon such conditions as it may consider reasonable and necessary for the prevention of a conflict of orders.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a Court, which would have been competent to pass the decree, shall not be deemed to be incompetent to execute it merely because, by reason of the amount of rent or mesne profits ascertained for a period subsequent to the institution of the suit, the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of such Court are exceeded.

Execution beyond local limits of jurisdiction of Court which passed the decree.

[New.]

Precepts.

223B. (1) Upon the application of the decree-holder, the Court which passed a decree may issue a precept to any other Court, ***or may, for reasons to be recorded, issue precepts to two or more Courts***, which would be competent to execute such decree, ***to arrest the judgment-debtor or*** to attach ***or to sell*** any property belonging to the judgment-debtor and specified in the precept ***or precepts, and from time to time give such directions as it may think fit for the execution of such precept.***

[223C (4).]

(2) Where a decree is passed in a suit of which the value as set forth in the plaint does not exceed two thousand rupees, and which, as regards its subject-matter, is not excepted by the law for the time being in force from the cognizance of either a Presidency or a Provincial Court of Small Causes, the Court which passed it may ***issue any such precept*** to the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be.

[223 C. (1).]

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude a *Civil* Court which passed a decree in the exercise of one jurisdiction, from executing such decree in the exercise of another jurisdiction, notwithstanding that no *precept has been issued.*

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 23.]

Execution of decrees passed by British Courts in places to which this Chapter does not extend or in foreign territory.

229. Any decree passed by a Civil Court **established in any part of British India to which the provisions of this Chapter do not extend, or *by* any** Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, **may, if it** cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was **passed,** be executed in manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

[Transposed by VII of 1888, s. 31 (1).]

Execution of decrees passed by Courts of Native States.

229B. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the decrees **passed by** any Civil or Revenue Courts situate in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with His Majesty and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, r **any class of such decrees,** may be executed in British India as if they had been **passed** by the Courts of British India.

[Added by VII of 1888, s. 24.]

Issue of precepts by British Indian Courts for execution to certain British Courts in foreign territory.

229A. So much of the foregoing **provisions** of this Chapter as empowers a Court to ***issue a precept*** for execution to another Court shall be construed as empowering a Court in British India to ***issue a precept*** for execution to any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State to which the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared this section to apply.

Questions **to be determined by Court** ***executing decree.***

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 26 (2).]

Questions to be determined by Court executing decree.

244. (1) The following questions shall be determined by order of the Court executing a decree and not by separate suit, namely :—

(a) questions regarding the amount of interest which the decree has made payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of its institution and the execution of the decree ;

(b) any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representa-

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Section 244A, 257A.)

tives, or between any party ***or his representative*** and a purchaser at a sale held in execution of the decree ***or his representative,*** and relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree or to the stay of the execution thereof.

(2) Where any question arises as to who is the representative of a party ***or purchaser*** for the purposes of this section, the Court may either stay the execution of the decree until the question has been determined by a separate suit or itself determine the question by an order under this section.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section, a plaintiff whose suit has been dismissed, and a defendant against whom a suit has been dismissed, are parties to the suit.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section, ***the expression*** "representative", ***when used in relation to a party,*** shall be deemed to include ***the*** transferee of ***any*** interest who, so far as such interest is concerned, is bound by the decree.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section, an objection made by a party to the decree or by his legal representative ***or any other person against whom execution is applied for under section 234*** to the effect that property is held by him by a right or title not rendering it liable to attachment in execution of such decree is a question arising between the parties.

Explanation IV.—An objection to a sale of property in execution of a decree on the ground of fraud is a question to be determined exclusively under this section, even though the purchaser was no party to the decree.

[228 (3).]

244A. (1) A Court to which a precept has been issued under section 223B shall have no power to entertain any objection regarding—

Powers of Court to which precept is issued.

(a) the legality or propriety of the precept or of any directions given for the execution of such precept, or

(b) the right of the person shown in the precept as the decree-holder to execute the decree.

[228(1).]

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (4), the Court to which a precept has been issued shall, so far as may be necessary for the execution thereof and for the decision of all questions relating to such execution, have the same powers as if the decree had been passed by itself.

[228 (2).]

(3) Every person disobeying or obstructing the execution of the ***precept*** shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner, and its order in executing the ***precept*** shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been passed by itself.

[223C.(2).]

(4) The Court to which a precept is issued shall certify to the Court which passed the decree the result of its proceedings and shall remit to the Court which passed the decree any money or other moveable property realized in the execution of the precept or otherwise dispose of the same as the Court which passed the decree may direct.

257A. ***(1) A Court executing a decree shall not recognize or give effect to any agreement, whether made with the judgment-debtor or with any other person on his behalf,—***

Agreement as to satisfaction of judgment-debt.

(a) to give time for the satisfaction or partial satisfaction of the judgment-debt, whether such judgment-debt is or is not enforceable by law, or

(b) for the satisfaction or partial satisfaction of the judgment-debt, which provides for the payment, directly or indirectly, of any sum in excess of the sum due or to accrue due under the decree,

unless it is made with the sanction of the Court executing the decree and for a consideration which such Court deems to be, in the circumstances, reasonable.

(3) ***Every*** sum paid in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be applied to the satisfaction ***or partial satisfaction*** of the judgment-debt; and the surplus (if any) shall, ***under an order of the Court,*** be recoverable by the judgment-debtor.

(4) Every order sanctioning an agreement under sub-section (1) or directing a surplus to be recoverable under sub-section (3) shall be recorded or caused to be recorded by the Court and shall be signed by the Judge and shall be capable of execution by such Court as if it were a decree notwithstanding—

(a) that the subject-matter of the agreement is in excess of, or differs in kind from, any relief which the Court is otherwise competent to grant, or

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 258, 230, 230B, 231.)

(b) that the proceedings in execution of the decree with reference to which such order was made have terminated.

(4) An agreement made in contravention of the provisions of this section shall not operate as an acknowledgment of liability within the meaning of section 19 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877. [Amended by VII of 1888, s. 27.]

Payment *out of Court* to decree-holder.

258. (*1*) Where any money payable under a decree **of any kind** is paid out of Court, or the decree is otherwise adjusted in whole or in part to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, or **where** any payment is made in pursuance of an agreement of the nature mentioned in section 257A, the decree-holder shall certify such payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree, ***and the Court shall record the same or cause it to be recorded accordingly.***

(*2*) The judgment-debtor also may inform the Court of such payment or adjustment, and apply to the Court to issue a notice to the decree-holder to show cause, on a day to be fixed by the Court, why such payment or adjustment should not be recorded ***as if it had been*** certified ***under sub-section (1);*** and if, after due service of such notice, the decree-holder fails to appear on the day fixed or, having appeared, fails to show cause why the payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified, the Court shall record the same **or cause it to be recorded** accordingly.

(*3*) A payment or adjustment, **which** has not been certified ***or recorded*** as aforesaid, shall not be recognized by any Court ***executing the decree*** **for the purpose of granting the decree-holder or the judgment-debtor any relief or the benefit of any defence depending upon such recognition.**

(4) A payment or adjustment made in contravention of this section shall not operate as an acknowledgment of liability within the meaning of section 20 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Application for execution of decree.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 25.]

Application for execution.

230. Where the holder of a decree ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative*** desires **to have it executed,** he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer (if any) appointed in this behalf for ***an order*** for execution.

Explanation.—**For the purposes of this section an order *issuing* a *precept* for execution to another Court shall be deemed to be an order for execution.**

[230(3).]

Execution barred in certain cases.

230B. Where an application for the execution of a decree—

(*a*) for the payment of money or the delivery of other property, **or**

(*b*) **for the sale of property in a suit for the enforcement of a mortgage *or charge,*** or

(*c*) **rendering the judgment-debtor personally liable if the decretal amount cannot be realized from mortgaged *or charged* property,**

has been made under this section, and ***either granted or refused or withdrawn in circumstances not operating as a bar to future execution,*** no subsequent **order** for the execution **of the same decree shall** be made upon **any fresh application *made*** after the expiration of twelve years from—

(*i*) the date of the decree ***of which execution is*** sought, or,

(*ii*) where the decree or any subsequent order directs **the payment of any** money or the delivery of any property to be made at a certain date **or at recurring periods,** the date of the default in making the payment or delivery in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce ***execution of*** the decree.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall **be deemed—**

(*a*) **to preclude** the Court from **ordering the** execution of a decree after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has, by fraud or force, prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application ; **or**

(*b*) **to limit or otherwise affect the operation of article 180 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.**

XV of 1877.

Application for execution by joint decree-holder.

231. (*1*) Where a decree **is** passed jointly in favour of **two or** more persons, any one or more of such persons, or his or their representatives, may, **unless the decree imposes any condition to the contrary,** apply—

(*a*) for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the representatives in interest of the deceased ; **or**

(*b*) **for the execution of the decree to the extent of his or their interest therein *where the extent of such interest is determined by the decree.***

V Q

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 232-235.)

(2) **Where** the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application made **under sub-section (1)**, it shall ***make*** such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the **other decree-holders** ***or, if any of them is dead, his legal representative*** or of the judgment-debtor.

Application for execution by transferee of decree.

232. Where a decree, **or, if a decree has been passed jointly in favour of two or more persons, the interest of any decree-holder in the decree,** is transferred by assignment in writing or by operation of law, the transferee may apply for execution **of the decree to** the Court which passed it; and the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder:

Provided **that,** where the decree **or *such* interest as aforesaid** has been transferred by assignment, notice in writing of such application shall be given to the transferor and the judgment-debtor and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to **its** execution:

Provided, also, that, where a decree for the **payment of** money against **two or more** persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others, **and, where an interest in such a decree has been so transferred, it shall not be executed against the others to the extent of such interest.**

Transferee of decree to hold subject to equities enforceable against original decree-holder.

233. Every transferee of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the original decree-holder.

Application for execution against *estate* of deceased judgment-debtor.

234. (1) Where a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully executed, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court which passed it, **for the** execution **of** the same against the legal representative, **or against the *person in possession of the* estate, *or any part of the estate,*** of the deceased.

(2) Where the decree is executed against such legal representative ***or person as aforesaid,* he** shall be liable only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of; and, for the purpose of ascertaining such liability, the Court executing the decree may, of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, compel **such legal** representative ***or person*** to produce such accounts as it thinks fit.

(3) The death of a judgment-debtor before the decree has been fully executed shall not be deemed to affect the validity, as against *such* legal representative or *person as aforesaid,* of any proceeding lawfully taken during his lifetime.

[256.]

Form of application for execution.

235. *(1)* Where a decree is for **the payment of a** sum of money only, the ***decree-holder may, at the time of the*** passing ***of*** the decree, ***apply orally to the Court for immediate execution in the manner provided by section 256.***

(2) ***Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1),*** **every** application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, ***signed and*** verified by the applicant or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the number of the suit;

(*b*) the names of the parties;

(*c*) the date of the decree;

(*d*) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree **and, if so, whether and how it has been decided;**

(*e*) whether any, and **(if any)** what, **payment or other** adjustment of the matter in ***controversy*** **such as the Court executing the decree is bound by law to recognize** has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;

(*f*) whether any, and **(if any)** what, previous applications have been made for **the** execution of the decree, **the dates of such applications and their** results;

(*g*) the amount of the debt or compensation, with the interest (if any) due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby, **together with particulars of any cross-decree, whether passed before or after the date of the decree sought to be enforced;**

(*h*) the amount of **the** costs (if any) awarded;

(*i*) the name of the person against whom the **execution** of the decree is sought; and

(*j*) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether—

(i) by the delivery of ***any*** property specifically decreed, or

(ii) by the attachment ***or sale, or by the sale, with or without attachment,*** of ***any*** property, ***or***

(iii) by the attachment by way of garnishment of any

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 236-238B, 243-243B.)

debt, or by the charging of any stock, or

(*iv*) by the arrest and ***detention in prison*** of ***any*** person, ***or***

(*v*) otherwise, as the nature of the relief sought may require.

(3) ***The Court to which an application is made under sub-section (2) may require the applicant to produce*** a certified copy of the decree.

Application for attachment of moveable property ***not in judgment-debtor's possession.***

236. Where an application is made for the attachment of any moveable property belonging to a judgment-debtor but not in his possession, the decree-holder shall annex to the application an inventory of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same.

Application for attachment of immoveable property to contain certain particulars.

237. Where an application is made for the attachment of any immoveable property belonging to a judgment-debtor, it shall contain at the foot—

(*a*) a description of such property sufficient to identify ***the same and, in case such property is identified by boundaries or numbers in a record of settlement or survey, a specification of such boundaries or numbers; and***

(*b*) a specification of the judgment-debtor's share or interest ***in such property*** to the best of the belief of the applicant, and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Power to require certified extract from Collector's register in certain cases.

238. Where an application is made for the attachment of any land which is registered in the office of the Collector, ***the Court may require the applicant to produce*** a certified extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, or as liable to pay revenue for the land, and the shares of the registered proprietors.

Security in case of order for execution of decree under appeal.

238A. Where an order is made for the execution of a decree from which an appeal is pending, the Court which passed the decree shall, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, require security to be given for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree, or for the payment of the value of such property, and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court.

Stay of execution.

Stay of execution pending reference to Court which passed decree.

238B. (1) ***Where any such objection as is referred to in section 244A, sub-section (1), is raised before a Court to which a precept has been issued, such Court shall stay execution and shall refer the matter for decision to the Court which passed the decree, unless, for reasons to be recorded, it considers such objection to be groundless and to be made for the purposes of obstruction and delay.***

(2) Where any property has been attached or the judgment-debtor has been arrested in execution of a decree, the Court may, pending the result of the reference under sub-section (1), order the restitution of such property or the discharge of such judgment-debtor.

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

243. Where a suit is pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed ***or against whom execution of the decree is sought,*** the Court may, if it thinks fit, stay the execution of the decree until the pending suit has been decided.

Power of Court to require security and impose conditions.

243A. ***Before making any order under section 238B or under section 243, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions precedent or subsequent upon, the judgment-debtor as it thinks fit, and any such condition, if subsequent, shall be capable of execution as if it were a decree.***

Stay of execution of appealable decree.

243B. Where an application is made for the stay of execution of an appealable decree before the expiry of the time allowed for appealing therefrom, the Court which passed the decree may, on sufficient cause being shown by the applicant, order the execution to be stayed: [545 (a).]

Provided that no order shall be made under this section unless the Court making it is satisfied—

(*a*) that substantial loss may result to the party applying for the stay of execution if the order is not made; ***and***

(*b*) that the application has been made without unreasonable delay:

Provided also that no final order for the stay of execution of a decree shall be made under this section without previous notice to the decree-holder, ***nor until*** security has been given by the applicant for the due performance of such decree or order as may ultimately be binding upon him.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 256, 245, 246.)

Procedure in execution.

Immediate execution.

256. ***Upon*** the oral application of the decree-holder ***in the manner provided by section 235, sub-section (1), the Court, at the time of the passing of the decree,*** may order immediate execution thereof—

(*a*) ***by the arrest of the judgment-debtor, prior to the preparation of a warrant, if he is within the precincts of the Court; or***

(*b*) by the issue of a warrant, directed—

(*i*) against the judgment-debtor's person if he is within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction ; or

(*ii*) against his moveable property within the said limits.

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

245. (*1*) On receiving an application for the execution of a decree ***as provided by section 235, sub-section (2),*** the Court shall, **after satisfying itself that the application is not *primâ facie* barred by the law of limitation for the time being in force,** ascertain whether such of the requirements of sections 235 ***to*** 238 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with; and, if they have not been complied with, the Court may reject the application, or may allow ***the defect to be remedied*** then and there or within a time **to be** fixed by it.

(*2*) Where an application is amended under ***the provisions of*** sub-section (*1*), it shall be deemed to ***have been an application*** in accordance with law ***and*** presented ***on the date when it was first presented.***

(*3*) Every amendment made under this section shall be ***signed or initialled*** by the Judge.

(*4*) When the application is admitted, the Court shall, ***where such Court is the Court which passed the decree,*** enter in the register of **civil suits** a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall, **subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, proceed to the** execution of the decree according to the nature of the application :

Provided that, in the case of a decree for **the payment of** money, the value of the property attached shall, as nearly as may be, correspond with the amount for which the decree has been **passed.**

(*5*) Every application admitted under this section shall be deemed to be in accordance with law, within the meaning of article 179 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, even though it is eventually dismissed by the Court after hearing the parties.

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(*6*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the Court from allowing at any time, upon such conditions as to the payment of costs as may appear reasonable, any amendment not converting the application into one of *a different* and inconsistent character.

Execution in case of cross-decrees.

246. (*1*) **Where applications *are* made to a Court for the execution of** cross-decrees ***in separate suits*** for the payment of **two sums of** money passed between the same parties **and capable of execution at the same time by such Court, then,—**

(*a*) if the two sums **are** equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees ; **and,**

(*b*) if **the two sums are unequal,** execution may be taken out only by the **holder of the** decree for the larger sum and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

(*2*) This section **shall be deemed to** apply where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees and as well in respect of judgment-debts due by the original assignor as in respect of judgment-debts due by the assignee himself.

***Explanation.*—A decree obtained against the assignor in a suit pending at the date of the assignment is within this sub-section, if the assignee had notice of such suit.**

(*3*) This section **shall** not **be deemed** to apply unless —

(*a*) the decree-holder in one of the suits in which the decrees have been made is the judgment-debtor in the other and each party fills the same character in both suits ; and

(*b*) the sums due under the decrees are definite.

(*4*) The holder of a decree passed against several persons jointly and severally may treat it as a cross-decree in relation to a decree passed against him singly in favour of one *or more* of such persons.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*b*) A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

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(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 247, 230A, 248, 248A-248C..)

(c) A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree on behalf of B against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(d) A, B, C, D and E are jointly and severally liable for Rs. 1,000 under a decree obtained by F. A obtains a decree for Rs. 100 against F singly and *applies for execution* to the Court in which the joint decree is being executed. F may treat his joint decree as a cross-decree under this section.

Execution in case of cross-claims under same decree.

247. Where application is made to a Court for the execution of a decree under which two parties are entitled to recover sums of money from each other, then,—

(a) if the two sums are equal, satisfaction for both shall be entered upon the decree ; and,

(b) if the two sums are unequal, execution may be taken out only by the party entitled to the larger sum and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered upon the decree.

[230 (2).]

Discretion of Court to refuse execution against person and property.

230A. The Court may, in its discretion, refuse execution at the same time against the person and against property of the judgment-debtor, and its order shall be final *and conclusive.*

Notice to show cause against execution in certain cases.

248. *(1) Where—*

(a) an application for execution is made more than one year after the date of the decree, or

(b) where such application is made against the legal representative of a party to the decree or against the person in possession of the estate or part of the estate of any such party after his decease,

the Court executing the decree shall issue a notice to the person against whom execution is applied for requiring him to show cause, on a date to be fixed, why the decree should not be executed against him.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing sub-sections shall be deemed to preclude the Court from issuing any process in execution of a decree without issuing the notice thereby prescribed, if, for reasons to be recorded, it considers that the issue of such notice would cause unreasonable delay or would defeat the ends of justice.

(3) No suit or other proceeding shall lie, by reason merely of want of notice to any legal representative, against any person who, not being the decree-holder, has in good faith purchased property sold by order of a Court competent to execute the decree.

Duty of Court to proceed with execution if in position to proceed

248A. (1) Where *and in so far as*

(a) on the day and at *or after* the hour *fixed by the Court—*

(i) in *the* notice issued under section 248, or

(ii) of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder without the issue of such notice, or

(b) on any subsequent day and at or after the hour to which the hearing has been adjourned,

the Court is in a position to proceed with the execution *when the application is called on for hearing,* it shall, *subject to the provisions of section 248B, proceed accordingly.*

(2) Where and in so far as, on any day and at or after any hour referred to in sub-section *(1)*, the Court, *by reason of the decree-holder's default in doing any necessary act,* is not in a position to proceed *when the application is called on for hearing,* it shall, subject as aforesaid, either –

(a) dismiss the application for execution, or

(b) require the decree-holder to put it in a position to proceed.

Procedure where judgment-debtor objects.

248B. Where, on any day and at or after any hour referred to in section 248A, sub-section *(1)*, the judgment-debtor appears *when the application is called on for hearing* and objects to the execution, in whole or in part, of the decree, the Court shall –

(a) if the objection is one upon which it is bound to stay proceedings and refer the matter for disposal to the Court which passed the decree, stay proceedings and refer the matter accordingly, or

(b) if it is competent to dispose of the objection and allows it, dismiss the application for execution, in whole or in part, as the case may be.

Allowance of time, adjournments and notice.

248C. *(1)* The Court may allow time to the decree-holder to take steps in aid of execution or to do any act necessary to put the Court in a position to proceed with the execution of the decree.

(2) The Court may adjourn to a future day and hour, to be fixed by it, the hearing of any objection made by the judgment-debtor so as

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(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 248F, 248H, 248J, 248L, 250, 252.)

to enable the judgment-debtor or the decree-holder or both to adduce evidence or to do any other act in connection with the objection.

[New.] (*3*) Notice of the day and hour fixed under sub-section (*2*) shall be given to the decree-holder and judgment-debtor in all cases, but notice of any time allowed under sub-section (*1*) shall not be given to the judgment-debtor unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded, considers such notice to be necessary or proper.

Setting aside of order dismissing for default decree-holder's application.

248F. (*1*) Where an application for execution has been dismissed on ***any such*** day ***as is referred to*** in section 248A, ***sub-section (1)***, in consequence of the decree-holder's default in doing any act necessary to put the Court in a position to proceed with the execution, the decree-holder ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative*** may apply to the Court to set aside ***the order of dismissal***, and the Court may, on sufficient cause being shown, set it aside.

(2) Unless such order of dismissal is set aside under ***sub-section*** (*1*), the decree-holder shall be precluded from ***obtaining***

(*a*) ***delivery, attachment, sale, garnishment or charging of any property, debt or stock, or***

(*b*) ***arrest or detention in prison of any person, or***

(*c*) ***any other mode of execution, where and in so far as delivery, attachment, sale, garnishment or charging of such property, debt or stock or arrest or detention in prison of such person, or any other mode of execution was prayed for in the application and disallowed.***

[New.]

Removal of application.

248H. (*1*) The decree-holder may apply to the Court, on the ground that it will be useless for him to proceed with the execution by reason of the poverty or absence of the judgment-debtor or for any other cause which the Court thinks sufficient, to remove ***the application*** from the list of pending cases; and the Court, on being satisfied that the application is reasonable, shall remove the application from the said list, ***and thereupon all processes issued upon such application in execution of the decree shall come to an end.***

(*2*) An order removing ***an application*** from the list of pending cases under this section shall be no bar to a fresh application if at the date of such application the decree is otherwise capable of execution.

Setting aside of order made *ex parte*.

248J. (*1*) Where, ***after notice to a judgment-debtor***, an order has been made ***ex parte*** against ***him***, the judgment-debtor ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative,*** may apply to have it set aside, and, if the Court ***is satisfied*** that ***the judgment-debtor*** was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing and that his non-appearance has caused a failure of justice, the Court shall set aside the order and allow the ***applicant*** to make any objection to the execution of the decree. [New.]

(*2*) Unless such order is set aside, the judgment-debtor ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative*** shall be precluded from making any such objection, whether by appeal or otherwise.

Explanation.—For the purpose of determining the sufficiency of any cause assigned by the judgment-debtor for his non-appearance, the Court shall have regard to the stage of the proceedings in execution and to the notices and other processes which may, from time to time, have been issued.

Witnesses.

248L. The procedure laid down in Chapters XV and XVI as to the summoning and attendance of witnesses and the taking down of their evidence shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the execution of decrees. [New.]

Process for execution.

250. (*1*) When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing sections have been taken, the Court shall, unless it sees cause to the contrary, issue its ***process*** for the execution of the decree. [Amendment made by VI of 1888, s. 3, omitted as unnecessary.]

(*2*) Every such ***process*** shall bear date the day on which it is signed by the Judge or such officer as the Court may appoint in this behalf, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court and delivered to the proper officer to be executed. [251, first part.]

(*3*) In every such ***process*** a day shall be specified on or before which it ***should be returned to the Court, and every such process shall remain in force until its actual return.***

Mode of Execution.

Enforcement of decree against legal representative.

252. (*1*) Where a decree is passed against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree is for the payment of money out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property.

(*2*) Where no such property remains in the possession of the judgment-debtor and he fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to

have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against him to the extent of the property ***in respect of which he has failed so to satisfy the Court,*** in the same manner as if the decree had been passed against him personally.

(3) ***Where such decree is other than a decree for the payment of money, it may be executed against the legal representative to the extent to which a legal representative may be required to deliver property or to perform any other act in lieu of the deceased.***

Enforcement of liability of surety.

253. Where any person has become liable as surety for the performance of any decree, ***or for the restitution of any property taken in execution of a decree,*** or for the payment of any money, ***or for the fulfilment of any condition imposed on any person*** under an order of the Court in any suit or in any proceeding consequent thereon, or of any part thereof, the decree or order may be executed against him, to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the manner ***herein provided for the execution of decrees:***

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court ***may*** in each case think sufficient has been given to the surety.

Decree for payment of money.

254. (1) Every decree or order directing a party to pay money as compensation or costs, or as the alternative to some other relief granted by the decree or order, or otherwise, may be enforced by the ***detention in the civil prison*** of the judgment-debtor or by the attachment and sale of his property in manner hereinafter provided, or by both.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the execution of a decree or order by the ***detention in prison*** of a judgment-debtor who has already been ***detained in prison*** for the purpose of executing the same decree or order, unless—

(a) the order of ***detention in prison*** has been set aside in appeal or revision, or,

(b) the judgment-debtor has been released on conditions with which he has failed to comply;

in either of which cases, the period during which he has been detained in prison shall be deducted from the period for which he may, under the provisions of section 342, be detained upon any subsequent application.

Decree for specific moveable property.

259. (1) Where a decree is for any specific moveable property or for any share in specific moveable property, it may be ***executed*** by the seizure, if practicable, of such moveable property or share, and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as such party may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, or, subject to the provisions of section 342, by the detention in ***the civil*** prison of the judgment-debtor, or by the attachment of his property, or by both detention and attachment, if necessary.

(2) Where any attachment under this section has remained in force for six months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, such property, whether it is in the possession of the judgment-debtor or in that of any other person on his behalf, may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder, in cases where any amount has been fixed under section 208, such amount, and, in other cases, such compensation as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance (if any) to the judgment-debtor on his application.

(3) Where the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all the costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or where, at the end of six months from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made, or if made, has been refused, the attachment shall cease.

Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights or recovery of wife.

260. (1) Where the party against whom a decree has been passed for the specific performance of a contract, or for the restitution of conjugal rights, or for the recovery of a wife, or for the performance of, or abstention from, any particular act, has had an opportunity of obeying the decree and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may, subject to the provisions of section 342, be enforced by his detention in ***the civil*** prison, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

(2) Where any attachment under this section has remained in force for one year, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, the property may be sold; and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and may pay the balance (if any) to the judgment-debtor on his application.

(3) Where the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all the costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or where, at the end of one year from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property

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sold has been made, ***or where such application has been made and refused,*** the attachment shall cease.

(*4*) ***Where the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the Court is of opinion that no adequate relief can be given to the decree-holder by all or any of the processes referred to in sub-sections (1) to (3), the Court may, either in lieu of or in addition to all or any of such processes and any other penalties or liabilities to which the judgment-debtor may be subject under any enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, do or cause to be done on the application of the decree-holder any act which, by its nature, can be done or caused to be done by the Court and the doing of which will afford the decree-holder such relief as aforesaid; and the cost (if any) of any such act may be recovered from the judgment-debtor as though it were included in, and formed part of, the decree.***

Illustration.

A, a person of little substance, erects a building which renders uninhabitable a family mansion belonging to B. A. in spite of his detention in prison and the attachment of his property, declines to obey a decree obtained against him by B and directing him to remove the building. The Court is of opinion that no sum realizable by the sale of A's property would adequately compensate B for the depreciation in the value of his mansion. B may apply to the Court to remove the building and may recover the cost of such removal from A in the execution-proceedings.

[New. Cf. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 68, ss. 2, 3, & 4.] Discretion of Court in executing decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

260A. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 260, the Court, either at the time of passing a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights or at any time afterwards, may direct that the decree shall not be *executed* by detention in prison, or by attachment of property, or by both.

(*2*) Where the Court has made an order under sub-section (*1*), it may,—

(*a*) if the decree-holder is the wife, direct that, in the event of the decree not being obeyed within such period as may be fixed in this behalf, the judgment-debtor shall make to the decree-holder such periodical payments as may be just, and, if it thinks fit, require that the judgment-debtor shall, to its satisfaction, secure to the decree-holder such periodical payments ;

(*b*) if the decree-holder is the husband and the judgment-debtor is entitled to any property, either in possession or reversion, or is in receipt of any profits or earnings, order a settlement to be made, to its satisfaction, of such property or any part thereof for the benefit of the children of the marriage or any of them, or order such part as it may think reasonable of such profits or earnings to be periodically paid by the judgment-debtor to the decree-holder or to any other person for the benefit of the children of the marriage, or any of them.

(*3*) The Court may from time to time vary or modify any order made under sub-section (*2*) for the periodical payment of money, either by altering the times of payment or by increasing or diminishing the amount, or may temporarily suspend the same as to the whole or any part of the money so ordered to be paid, and again revive the same, either wholly or in part, as it may think just.

(*4*) Any money ordered to be paid under this section may be recovered as though it were payable under a decree for the payment of money; and the provisions of section 261 shall be deemed to apply to any ***instrument*** which it may be necessary to execute for the purpose of securing any periodical payment or of making a settlement of any property ordered thereunder.

Decree for execution of ***instruments,*** or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

261. (*1*) Where a decree is for the execution of ***an instrument*** or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the judgment-debtor neglects or refuses to obey the decree, the decree-holder may prepare the draft of ***an instrument*** or endorsement in accordance with the terms of the decree and deliver the same to the Court.

(*2*) The Court shall thereupon cause the draft to be served on the judgment-debtor in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons together with a notice in writing requiring his objections (if any) thereto to be made within such time as the Court fixes in this behalf.

(*3*) The decree-holder may also tender a copy of the draft to the Court for execution, upon the proper stamp-paper if a stamp is required by the law for the time being in force.

(*4*) On proof of such service, the Court, or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf, shall execute the copy so tendered, or may, if necessary, alter the same, so as to bring it into accordance with the terms of the decree and execute it as so altered :

Provided that, where any party objects to the draft so served as aforesaid, his objections shall, within the time so fixed, be stated in writing

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and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon make such order as it thinks fit, and execute, or alter and execute, the copy in accordance therewith.

(5) The Court, or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf, shall cause to be registered any draft or copy, as the case may be, if its registration is required by the law for the time being in force ***or the decree-holder desires to have it registered, and may make such order as it thinks fit as to the payment of the expenses of the registration, and such order may be executed as if it were a decree.***

1262.1 (6) The execution of ***an instrument*** or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument under this section may be in the following form, ***namely:—***

"*C. D.*, Judge of the Court of
(*or as the case may be*), for *A. B.*, in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*",

or in such other form as the High Court may prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the ***instrument*** or the endorsement of the ***negotiable*** instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same.

Decree for immoveable property.

263. (1) Where a decree is for the delivery of any immoveable property, possession thereof shall be delivered to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, and, if necessary, by removing any person bound by the decree who refuses to vacate the property.

(2) Possession of a joint and undivided share in immoveable property shall be delivered by affixing a copy of the warrant on some conspicuous place on the property and proclaiming, by beat of drum or other customary mode, the substance of the decree.

(3) Where possession of any building or enclosure is to be delivered and the person in possession, being bound by the decree, does not afford free access, the Court, through its officers, may, after giving reasonable warning and facility to any woman not appearing in public according to the customs of the country to withdraw, remove ***or open*** any lock ***or bolt*** or break open any door or do any other act necessary for putting the decree-holder in possession.

(4) Where there is on or in the immoveable property any moveable property (other than a growing crop belonging to the judgment-debtor) unaffected by the decree and the owner does not remove it after he has been warned and had every reasonable facility for removing it, the Court, through its officers, shall take possession thereof. Such moveable property shall be kept or, if of a perishable nature, sold by such officer as may be appointed by rules made by the High Court in this behalf, and it or its proceeds, as the case may be, shall, ***on payment or after deduction of*** the charges incurred in its removal, custody, management and sale, be delivered to such person as may apply to the Court within the period of thirty days ***from the date on which the Court takes possession*** and establish his claim thereto. If no claimant appears within thirty days, such moveable property or the proceeds thereof shall be treated in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to the disposal of unclaimed property, and shall be made over to the person entitled to the same on his application and identification.

(5) Where there is upon the immoveable property a growing crop unaffected by the decree and belonging to the judgment-debtor, delivery of the whole or any part of the property may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, be postponed until such crop has matured and the judgment-debtor has had every reasonable facility for gathering and removing it. Where no provision is made in the decree under section 211 for the payment of rent or mesne profits until the delivery of possession, the Court executing the decree shall, ***by order***, determine the amount of rent or mesne profits to which the decree-holder is entitled owing to postponement of delivery of possession ***and direct the payment of such rent or mesne profits to the decree-holder.***

(6) On the application of the decree-holder, a notice may be issued to the judgment-debtor, requiring him to refrain from sowing the land and, within a time to be fixed by the notice, to remove any growing crop standing on it, or to show cause to the contrary. If the judgment-debtor fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree-holder shall be entitled to the possession of the land, with any growing crop thereon, but the judgment-debtor may be awarded such compensation for the crop as the Court executing the decree may determine. If the crop has been cut but has not been removed within the time fixed as aforesaid, the Court, through its officers, may cause it to be removed and, if the judgment-debtor refuses to take it, may sell it by auction and keep the sale-proceeds, ***after deduction of expenses,*** as money deposited by the judgment-debtor till it is claimed by and delivered to the person entitled to the same.

(7) Where the judgment-debtor, during the pendency of a suit or after the passing of

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a decree against him for the possession of immoveable property, makes erections thereon and does not remove them within a time to be fixed by the Court, the decree-holder shall be put in possession of the immoveable property with the erections made thereon, and the judgment-debtor shall be precluded from seeking compensation in respect of such erections.

(*8*) Every order made under this section may be enforced by the Court executing the decree as *if it were included in and* formed part of the decree: and no suit shall lie for any relief which might have been granted by such Court under this section.

Decree for delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.

264. Where a decree **is** for the delivery of any immoveable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same and not bound by the decree to relinquish such occupancy, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant on some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or other customary mode, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property:

Provided that, if the occupant can be found, a notice in writing containing such substance shall be served upon him, and in such case no proclamation need be made.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

265. (*1*) Where a decree **is** for the partition of an undivided estate **assessed as such to the payment of undivided** revenue to the Government, **or for the separate possession of a share in the whole of such an estate,** the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall, **if it affects the joint responsibility for the payment of such revenue,** be made by the Collector **or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector *deputed by him in this behalf, in accordance with the rights ascertained under section 215B and with*** the law (if any) for the time being in force relating—

(*a*) to the partition, or the separate possession of shares, of such estates, and

(*b*) to appeals or revision in proceedings relating to such partition or separate possession.

(*2*) The provisions of section 320, sub-sections (*2*) to (*6*), shall be deemed to apply to decrees executed by the Collector or by any gazetted subordinate of the Collector under this section.

***Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, a raiyatwari-holding shall be deemed not to be an "estate".**

Arrest and ***detention in the civil prison.***

Arrest and detention of judgment-debtor.

336. (*1*) A judgment-debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before the Court, and his **detention** may be in the ***civil* prison** of the district in which the Court ordering the **detention** is situate, or, where such ***civil* prison does not** afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the **detention** of persons ordered by the Courts of such district to be **detained under this Code:**

Provided, first, that, for the purpose of making an arrest under this section, no dwelling-house shall be entered after sunset or before sunrise:

Provided, secondly, that if the judgment debtor, or any person in whose house the officer authorized to make the arrest has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found, refuses access to his house, such officer may remove or open any lock or bolt and may break open the outer door of ***such*** house, ***and,*** when the officer authorized to make the arrest has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may **break** open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found:

Provided, *thirdly,* that, if the room **is** in the actual occupancy of a woman who is not the judgment-debtor and who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the officer **authorized to make the arrest** shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and, after allowing a reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, may enter **the** room for the purpose of making the arrest:

Provided, *fourthly,* that, **where** the decree, in execution of which a judgment-debtor is arrested, is a decree for **the payment of** money and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any person or class of persons whose summary arrest might be attended with danger or inconvenience to the public shall not be liable to arrest in execution of a decree otherwise than in accordance with such procedure and after notice to such person as may be prescribed by rules made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*3*) The Local Government may **in like manner** direct that, whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for

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the payment of money and is brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under Chapter XXI to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application and if he places all his property in the possession of a receiver appointed by the Court ***exercising jurisdiction under the said Chapter.***

(*4*) **Where a notification under sub-section (*3*) is for the time being in force,** if a judgment-debtor expresses his intention to apply **under Chapter XXI to be declared an insolvent** and furnishes security, **to the satisfaction of the Court,** that he will within one month **so** apply, ***and*** that he will appear, when called upon, ***in any proceeding upon the application or upon the decree in execution of which he was arrested,*** the Court shall release him from arrest, and, if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realized or commit him to ***the civil*** **prison** in execution of the decree.

[Added by VI of 1888 s. 2.]

Prohibition of arrest or detention in prison of woman in execution of decree for money.

245A. Notwithstanding anything in section 245 or in any other section of this Code, the Court shall not order the arrest or ***detention in the civil prison*** of a woman in execution of a decree for **the payment** of money.

[Added by VI of 1888, s. 2.]

Discretionary power to permit judgment-debtor to show cause against detention in prison.

245B. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 245 or in any other section of this Code, where an application is for the execution of a decree for **the payment of** money by the arrest and ***detention in the civil prison*** of a judgment-debtor who is liable to be arrested in pursuance of the application, the Court may, instead of issuing a warrant for his arrest, issue a notice calling upon him to appear before the Court on a day to be specified in the notice and show cause why he should not be committed to ***the civil*** **prison.**

(*2*) **Where** appearance is not made in obedience to **a** notice **issued under sub-section (*1*),** the Court shall, if the decree-holder so requires, issue a warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor.

Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.

337. Every warrant for the arrest of **a** judgment-debtor shall direct the officer entrusted with its execution to bring **the judgment-debtor** before the Court with all convenient speed, unless the amount which he has been ordered to pay, together with the interest thereon and the costs (if any) to which he is liable, **are** sooner paid.

[Added by VI of 1888 s. 8.]

Cancellation of warrant or release of judgment-debtor from arrest on ground of illness.

653. (*1*) At any time after a warrant ***for the*** arrest ***of a judgment-debtor*** has been issued, the Court may cancel it on the ground of his serious illness.

(*2*) Where a judgment-debtor has been arrested, the Court may release him if, in its opinion, he is not in a fit state of health to be **detained in *the civil* prison.**

[Added by VI of 1888, s. 4.]

Proceedings on appearance of judgment-debtor in obedience to notice or after arrest.

337A. (*1*) Where a judgment-debtor ***who has not been released under the provisions of section 336, sub-section (4),*** appears before the Court in obedience to a notice issued under section 245B, or is brought before the Court after being arrested in execution of a decree for **the payment of** money, and it appears to the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to pay the amount of the decree or, if that amount is payable by instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, the Court may, upon such ***conditions*** (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order disallowing the application for his arrest and **detention,** or directing his release, as the case may be.

(*2*) Before making an order under sub-section (*1*), the Court may take into consideration any allegation of the decree-holder touching any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the decree being for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound in any fiduciary capacity to account;

(*b*) the transfer, concealment or removal by the judgment-debtor of any part of his property after the date of the institution of the suit in which the decree was **passed,** or the commission by him after that date of any other act of bad faith in relation to his property, with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the decree-holder in the execution of the decree;

(*c*) any undue or unreasonable preference given by the judgment-debtor to any of his other creditors;

(*d*) refusal or neglect **on the part of the judgment-debtor** to pay the amount of the decree or some part thereof **although** he has, or since the date of the decree has had, the means of paying it;

(*e*) the likelihood of **the judgment-debtor's** absconding or leaving the jurisdiction of the Court with the object or effect mentioned in clause (*b*).

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(3) While any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (2) are being considered, the Court may, in its discretion, order the judgment-debtor to be detained in *the civil* prison or leave him in the custody of an officer of the Court, or release him on his furnishing security, to the satisfaction of the Court, for his appearance when required by the Court.

(4) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested.

(5) Where the Court does not make an order under sub-section (1), it shall cause the judgment-debtor to be arrested if he has not already been arrested and, subject to the other provisions of this Code, commit him to *the civil* prison.

Subsistence-allowance.

338. (1) The Local Government may prescribe scales, graduated according to rank, race and nationality, of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors.

[339.]

(2) No judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into Court such sum as, having regard to the scales so fixed, the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor from the time of his arrest until he can be brought before the Court.

(3) Where a judgment-debtor is committed to *the civil* prison in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the said scales, or, where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

(4) The monthly allowance fixed by the Court shall be supplied by the party on whose application the *judgment-debtor* has been ***arrested or detained in the civil prison,*** by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

(5) The first payment shall be made to the proper officer of the Court for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the judgment-debtor is committed to *the civil* prison, and the subsequent payments (if any) shall be made to the officer in charge of the *civil* prison.

(6) Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in *the civil* prison shall be deemed to be costs in the suit:

[340.]

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in *the civil* prison or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

Detention in prison and release.

342. (1) Every person detained in *the civil* prison in execution of a decree shall be so detained,—

(a) where the decree is for the payment of fifty a sum of money exceeding rupees, for a period of six months, and,

(b) in any other case, for a period of six weeks:

[341.]

Provided that he shall be released from such detention before the expiration of the said period of six months or six weeks, as the case may be,—

(i) on the amount mentioned in the warrant for his detention being paid to the officer in charge of the *civil* prison; or

(ii) on the decree against him being otherwise fully satisfied; or

(iii) on the request of the person on whose application he has been so detained; or

(iv) on the omission by the person on whose application he has been so detained, to pay the subsistence-allowance as provided by section *338*; or

(v) on his being declared an insolvent as provided by Chapter XXI:

Provided, also, that he shall not be released from such detention under clause (ii), clause (iii) or clause (v), without the order of the Court.

(2) A judgment-debtor released from detention under this section shall not *merely by reason of his release* be discharged from his debt, but he shall not be liable to be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was detained in *the civil* prison.

Release from the civil prison on ground of illness.

[653 (3) & (4).]

342A. (1) Where a judgment-debtor has been committed to *the civil* prison, he may be released therefrom—

(a) by the Local Government, on the ground of his suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or

(b) by the committing Court, or any Court to which that Court is subordinate, on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness.

(2) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested, but the period of his detention in *the civil* prison shall not in the aggregate exceed that prescribed by section 342.

Attachment.

ATTACHMENT GENERALLY.

Property liable to attachment and sale, *garnishment or charging*, in execution of decree.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 28, and XII of 1891.]

266. (1) The following property shall be liable to attachment and sale, ***or to attachment by way of garnishment or charging, as the case may be,*** in execution of a decree, namely, lands, houses or

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other buildings, goods, money, banknotes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundis, promissory-notes, stock, debts, and, save as hereinafter provided, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, which belongs to the judgment-debtor, or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power exercisable for his own benefit, whether the same is held in the name of the judgment-debtor or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf:

Provided that the following particulars shall not be ***so*** liable, namely :—

(*a*) the necessary wearing-apparel, cooking vessels and bedding of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children, and such personal ornaments as, in accordance with religious usage, cannot be parted with by any woman;

(*b*) the tools of artizans, and, where the judgment-debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the Court, be necessary to enable him to earn his livelihood as such, and such portion of a growing crop as may have been declared to be free from liability under the provisions of section 269B;

(*c*) houses and other buildings (***with*** the materials ***and the sites thereof and the land immediately appurtenant thereto and necessary for their enjoyment***) belonging to an agriculturist and occupied by him or, after his death, by his representative ***as an agriculturist and*** not having been specifically mortgaged, and not being bound for the satisfaction of the decree under execution;

(*d*) books of account;

(*e*) the mere right to sue for damages ***or*** mesne profits;

(*f*) any right of personal service;

(*g*) the following particulars, namely :—

(i) stipends and gratuities allowed to military and civil pensioners of the Government,

(ii) political pensions,

(iii) allowances (being less than salary) of any public officer or of any servant of a railway company or local authority while absent from duty, and

(iv) the salary or allowances equal to salary of ***any*** such public officer or servant ***as is referred to in sub-head*** (iii), while on duty, to the extent of—

(*a*) the whole of the salary, where the salary does not exceed twenty rupees monthly;

(*b*) twenty rupees monthly, where the salary exceeds twenty rupees and does not exceed forty rupees monthly; and

(*x*) one moiety of the salary in any other case;

except in so far as a portion, not exceeding one moiety, of any of such particulars may be attached in execution of a decree for alimony obtained against the pensioner, public officer or servant of a railway company or local authority;

(***h***) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Indian Articles of War apply; V of 1869.

(***i***) all compulsory deposits and other sums in or derived from any fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1897, for the time being applies in so far as they are declared by the said Act not to be liable to attachment; IX of 1897.

(*j*) the wages of labourers and domestic servants;

(*k*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest;

(*l*) a right to future maintenance;

(*m*) any allowance declared by any law passed under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, by ***the Governor General, or by a*** Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree; and, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 14.

(*n*) where the judgment-debtor is a person liable for the payment of land-revenue, any moveable property which, under any law for the time being applicable to him, is exempt from sale for the recovery of an arrear of such revenue.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*) and (*m*) shall not be liable ***as aforesaid,*** whether before or after they are actually payable.

(***2***) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(*a*) to exempt houses and other buildings ***with the materials and the sites thereof and the lands immediately appurtenant there-***

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to and necessary for their enjoyment from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent ***of any such house, building, site or land,*** or

[44 & 45 Vict., c. 85.] (*b*) to affect the provisions of the Army Act or of any similar law for the time being in force.

Power to summon and examine person as to property liable to be seized.

267. (*1*) The Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect ***of*** any property ***alleged to be*** liable to be seized or attached in ***execution*** of a decree, and may require the person so summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property.

(*2*) Where the Court issues a summons under this section of its own motion, it may direct by whom the cost of such summons shall be borne, ***and such cost may be realized in the manner provided by section 170A.***

[245 (4), prov.]

Attachment in case of decree for money.

223BB. Where property is attached in the execution of a decree for the payment of money, the value of ***such*** property shall, as nearly as may be, correspond with the amount for which the decree has been passed.

Attachment in case of decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently determined.

255. Where a decree is for mesne profits or any other matter the amount of which in money is to be subsequently determined, the property of the judgment-debtor may, before the amount due from him under the decree has been determined, be attached, as in the case of an ordinary decree for the payment of money, to a value not exceeding the amount in respect of which court-fees (if any) have been paid by the decree-holder.

Attachment of moveable property, ***other than agricultural produce,*** in possession of judgment-debtor

269. Where the property to be attached is moveable property, ***other than agricultural produce,*** in the possession of ***the*** judgment-debtor, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof :

Provided that, where the property so seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or where the expense of keeping it in custody is likely to exceed its value, the attaching officer may sell it at once :

Provided, also, that the Local Government may make rules for the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of livestock and other moveable property, and that the officer attaching property under this section shall act in accordance with such rules.

Attachment of agricultural produce.

269A. (*1*) Where the property to be attached is ***agricultural produce,*** the attachment shall be made by ***affixing a copy of the warrant of attachment,—***

(a) where such produce is a growing crop, on the land on which such crop has grown, or

(b) where such produce has been cut or gathered, on the threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like or fodder-stack on or in which it is deposited,

and another copy on the outer door or on some other conspicuous part of the house in which the judgment-debtor ordinarily resides or, with the leave of the Court, on the outer door or on some other conspicuous part of the house in which he carries on business or personally works for gain or in which he is known to have last resided or to have personally worked for gain; and the produce shall thereupon be deemed to have passed into the possession of the Court.

(*2*) ***Where agricultural produce is attached under sub-section (1),*** the Court shall make such arrangements for the custody ***thereof*** as it may deem sufficient and, for the purpose of enabling the Court to make such arrangements, every application for the attachment of a growing crop shall specify the time at which it is likely to be ***fit to be*** cut or gathered.

(*3*) Subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Court in this behalf either in the order of attachment or in any subsequent order, the judgment-debtor may tend, cut, gather and store the ***produce*** and do any other act necessary for maturing or preserving it; and, if the judgment-debtor fails to do all or any of such acts, the decree-holder may, ***with the permission of the Court and*** subject to the like conditions, do all or any of them either by himself or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, ***and the costs incurred by the decree-holder shall be recoverable from the judgment-debtor as if they were included in, or formed part of, the decree.***

(*4*) ***Agricultural produce*** attached as a growing crop shall not be deemed to have ceased to be under attachment or to require

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 269AA, 269B, 271, 268, 268A, 268F.)

re-attachment merely because it has been severed from the soil.

(*5*) Where an order for the attachment of a growing crop has been made at a considerable time before the crop is likely to be *fit to be* cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may, in its discretion, make a further order prohibiting the removal of the crop pending the execution of the order of attachment.

(*6*) A growing crop which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be attached under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time *at which* it ***is likely*** to be *fit to be* cut or gathered.

269AA. Where agricultural produce has been attached, then—

Arrangements and directions as to agricultural produce under attachment.

(*a*) ***if the presiding officer has been authorized in this behalf by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette, the Court shall make all arrangements and give all directions necessary for carrying out the purposes of the attachment, and,***

(*b*) ***if the presiding officer has not been so authorized, the Court shall issue a precept to the Collector, and thereupon the Collector, or any subordinate of the Collector deputed by him in this behalf, shall make all such arrangements and give all such directions as aforesaid.***

269B. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by general or special order published in the local official Gazette, declare that such ***portion*** of ***agricultural produce,*** or of any class of ***agricultural produce,*** as, ***in the opinion of the Court or, where a precept has been issued under section 269AA, clause (b), the Collector or any subordinate of the Collector deputed by him under the said section and clause,*** may be necessary for the purpose of providing until the next harvest for the due cultivation of the land and for the support of the judgment-debtor and his family shall, in the case of all agriculturist judgment-debtors or of any class of agriculturist judgment-debtors, be ***released*** from attachment and ***shall be free from liability to*** sale in execution of a decree.

Partial exemption from attachment of *agricultural produce.*

271. (*1*) No person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing the seizure of moveable property shall enter any dwelling-house after sunset and before sunrise.

Seizure of property in dwelling-house.

(*2*) ***Where the judgment-debtor refuses access to his house, the person executing any such process may remove or open any lock or bolt and may*** break open any outer door of a dwelling-house; ***and,*** when such person has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may break open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be.

(*3*) ***Where a*** room ***in a dwelling-house*** is in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the person executing the process shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and, after allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of seizing the property, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent its clandestine removal.

268. (*1*) In the case of moveable property not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, other than a debt or property deposited in, or in the custody of, any Court, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the person in possession of the same from ***delivering*** it to the judgment-debtor.

Attachment of moveable property not in possession of judgment-debtor.

(*2*) A copy of every order made under this section shall be ***af***fixed in some conspicuous part of the court-house, and cop***ies*** of the same shall be ***served upon the judgment-debtor and*** the person in possession of the property. [New.]

268A. ***Where the property to be attached consists of the share or interest of the judgment-debtor in moveable property belonging to him and another as co-owners, the attachment shall be made by a notice to the judgment-debtor prohibiting him from transferring the share or interest or charging it in any way.***

Attachment of share in moveables.

268F. (*1*) Where the property to be attached is the salary or allowances of a public officer or of a servant of a railway company or local authority, the Court, ***whether the judgment-debtor or the disbursing officer is or is not within the local limits of*** [New.]

Attachment of salary or allowances of public officer or servant of railway company or local authority.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 268G., 272, 273.)

the Court's jurisdiction, may order that the amount shall, subject to the provisions of section 266, sub-section (*1*), proviso (*g*), ***sub-heads (iii) and (iv),*** be withheld from such salary or allowances either in one payment or by monthly instalments as the Court may direct; and, upon notice of the order to such officer as the Government ***may by notification in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be,*** appoint in this behalf, the officer or other person whose duty it is to disburse such salary or allowances shall withhold and remit to the Court the amount due under the order or the monthly instalments, as the case may be.

(*2*) Where the attachable proportion of such salary or allowances is already being withheld and remitted to a Court in pursuance of a previous and unsatisfied order of attachment, the officer appointed by the Government in this behalf shall forthwith return the subsequent order to the Court issuing it with a full statement of all the particulars of the existing attachment.

(*3*) Every order made under this section, unless it is returned in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*2*), shall, without further notice or other process, bind the Government or the railway company or local authority, as the case may be, while the judgment-debtor is within the local limits to which this Code for the time being extends and while he is beyond those limits if he is in receipt of any salary or allowances payable out of His Majesty's Indian revenues or the funds of a railway company carrying on business in any part of British India or local authority in British India; and the Government or the railway company or local authority, as the case may be, shall be liable for any sum paid in contravention of this section.

[New. Cf. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 39, s. 23.]

Attachment of partnership property.

268G. (*1*) ***Save as otherwise provided by this section,*** property belonging to a partnership shall not be attached or sold in execution of a decree other than a decree passed against the firm ***or against the partners in the firm as such.***

(*2*) The Court may, on the application of the holder of a decree against a partner, make an order charging the interest of such partner in the partnership property and profits with payment of the amount due under the decree and the interest thereon, and may, by the same or a subsequent order, appoint a receiver of the share of such partner in the profits (whether already declared or accruing) and of any other money which may be coming to him in respect of the partnership, and direct accounts and inquiries and make ***an order for the sale of such interest to the partner or partners of the judgment-debtor, or*** other orders as might have been directed or made if a charge had been made in favour of the decree-holder by such partner, or as the circumstances of the case may require.

(*3*) ***Where the interest of a partner is charged under sub-section (2),*** the other partner or partners of such partner shall be at liberty at any time to redeem ***such interest or to apply to the Court for an order directing the sale of such interest to him or them.***

[New. Cf. O. xlvi. r. 1a.]

(*4*) Every application for an order under sub-section (*2*) shall be served on the judgment-debtor and on his partners or such of them as are within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, and such service shall be deemed to be service on all the partners, and all orders made on such applications shall be similarly served.

[New. Cf. ibid, r. ib.]

(*5*) Every application made by any partner of the judgment-debtor under sub-section (*3*) shall be served on the decree-holder and on the judgment-debtor, and on such of the other partners as do not join in the application and as are within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, and such service shall be deemed to be service on all the partners, and all orders made on such applications shall be similarly served.

Attachment of property in custody of Court or public officer.

272. Where the property to be attached is in the custody of any Court or public officer, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting that such property, and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon, may be held subject to the further orders of the Court from which the notice is issued:

Provided that, where such property is in the custody of a Court, any question of title or priority arising between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the judgment-debtor, claiming to be interested in such property by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by such Court ***in the manner and to the extent provided by section 278.***

Attachment of decrees.

273. (*1*) Where the property to be attached in execution ***of a decree*** is a decree, either for the payment of money or for sale ***in enforcement of*** a mortgage ***or charge or for the delivery of property, whether moveable***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 273-274.)

or immoveable, the attachment shall be made,—

(*a*) ***if the decrees were passed by the same Court, then*** by order of such Court; and

(*b*) ***if the decree sought to be attached was passed by another Court, then*** by the issue to such other Court of a notice in writing by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting ***such other*** Court to stay the execution of its decree unless and until—

(*i*) the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notice, or

(*ii*) the holder of the decree sought to be executed applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute its own decree.

(*2*) ***Where a Court makes an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or receives an application under sub-head (ii) of clause (b) of the said sub-section, it shall, on application in the manner provided by section 235, sub-section (2), proceed to execute the attached decree and, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3),*** apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

(*3*) ***For the purpose of applying the proceeds of the attached decree in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed, the Court may, where such proceeds are property other than money, order such property to be sold.***

(*4*) Where the property to be attached ***in the execution of a decree*** is a decree other than a decree ***of the nature referred to in sub-section (1),*** the attachment shall be made, by a notice in writing, ***by*** the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging in any way ***any property to which he may be entitled by virtue of such decree;*** and, where such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such other Court a notice ***of the nature referred to in sub-section (1), clause (b).***

(*5*) The holder of a decree sought to be executed by the attachment of another decree shall, for purposes of section 244, clause (*b*), be deemed to be the representative of the holder of the attached decree and to be entitled to execute such ***attached*** decree in any manner lawful for ***the*** holder ***thereof.***

(*6*) The holder of a decree attached under this section shall give the Court executing the decree such information and aid as may reasonably be required.

(*7*) On the application of the holder of a decree sought to be executed by the attachment of another decree, the Court making an order of attachment under this section shall give notice of such order to the judgment-debtor bound by the decree attached; and no payment or adjustment of the attached decree made by the judgment-debtor in contravention of such order after receipt of notice thereof, either through the Court or otherwise, shall be recognized by any Court ***so long as the attachment remains in force.***

(*8*) ***No decree shall be sold in execution of another decree.***

Attachment of immoveable property.

274. (*1*) Where the property to be attached is immoveable, the attachment shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from ***taking any benefit from such transfer or charge.***

(*2*) ***Every order made under sub-section (1) shall remain in force—***

(*a*) ***for such period as is specified therein, or***

(*b*) ***for any further period to which the Court may, in its discretion, from time to time, extend such period, or***

(*c*) ***where within such period or further period an order for the sale of the property is made under section 304, then—***

(*i*) ***until the sale becomes absolute, or***

(*ii*) ***where the sale is set aside otherwise than under section 310A, until the sale is so set aside.***

(*3*) ***Where the sale is set aside otherwise than under section 310A, the property shall be deemed to be attached—***

(*a*) ***for a period equal to the portion (if any) remaining, when the sale was ordered, out of the period for which the property was then under attachment, or***

(*b*) ***for such other period as the Court setting aside the sale may direct.***

(*3*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall be proclaimed at some place on or

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The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General. Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 275-268AA.)

adjacent to the property to be attached by beat of drum or other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be affixed on a conspicuous part of the property and ***then upon a conspicuous part*** of the court-house, and also, where the property is land paying revenue to the Government, in the office of the Collector of the district in which the land is situate.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require, in the execution of a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage, the attachment of any property liable by virtue of such mortgage to be sold in satisfaction of such decree.

275. Where—

Removal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

(*a*) the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property are paid into Court, or

(*b*) satisfaction of the decree is otherwise made through the Court, ***or certified to the Court under section 258***, or

(*c*) the decree is set aside or reversed,

the attachment shall, if ***it*** has not already ceased to be in force under the provisions of section 274, be ***deemed to be removed***, and, in the case of immoveable property, the ***removal shall, if the judgment-debtor so desires***, be proclaimed ***at his expense***, and a copy of ***the proclamation*** shall be affixed in the manner prescribed by section 274, sub-section (*2*).

277. Where the property attached is coin or currency notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such coin or notes, or a part thereof sufficient to satisfy the decree, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Order for payment of coin or currency notes to party entitled under decree.

285. (*1*) Where any moveable or immoveable property not in the custody of any Court is under attachment in execution of the decrees of two or more Courts, the Court which shall determine any claim to such property and any objection to the attachment thereof shall be the Court of highest grade, or, where there is no difference in grade between such Courts, the Court under whose decree the property was first attached.

Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

(*2*) ***Save as provided by sub-section (3)***, the operation of this section shall not be affected by the circumstance that, prior to the attachment made by a Court of higher grade, proceedings subsequent to attachment may have taken place in a Court of lower grade.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed –

(*a*) to invalidate any proceeding taken by a Court executing one of such decrees without notice of the attachment made in execution of another of such decrees, or

(*b*) to apply when the attached property has been sold in satisfaction of any one of the decrees in execution of which it was attached.

Explanation – For the purposes of this section, the grade of a Court depends upon the pecuniary and other limitations ***imposed upon its jurisdiction*** by any law for the time being in force.

Illustration.

A obtains a decree against B in a Provincial Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction over causes of a nature cognizable by such a Court, where the value does not exceed Rs. 500. In execution of this decree he obtains an order for the attachment of moveable property, part of which has already been attached in execution of another decree by order of a Munsif having jurisdiction in such and other causes, where the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. During the pendency of the attachment made by the Court of Small Causes, the residue of the property is attached in execution of a third decree by the order of a Subordinate Judge having jurisdiction in all causes of a nature cognizable by a Munsif, irrespective of pecuniary value. Objections to the attachment will be determined by the Munsif and by the Subordinate Judge in respect of the property attached by each of them respectively, because, in view of the pecuniary and other limits imposed upon the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes, the Munsif and the Subordinate Judge are Courts of higher grade for the purposes of this section.

Garnishee Orders.

268AA. (1) Where an application is made for execution of a decree for the payment of money by the attachment by way of garnishment of any debt, the Court may, either before or after any oral examination of the judgment-debtor, and upon affidavit by the decree-holder or his authorized agent that any third person is indebted to such judgment-debtor, order that the debt owing or accruing from such third person (hereinafter called "the garnishee") to such judgment-debtor shall be ***liable*** to satisfy the decree; and by the same or any subsequent order it may issue a notice to the garnishee to show cause why he should not pay to the holder of such decree the debt due from him to such judgment-debtor, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree ***and the costs of execution.***

Garnishee orders. [New. Cf. O. xiv, r.]

(2) Where an order under sub-section (1) is served upon the garnishee, or such other notice thereof as the [New. Cf. O. xiv, r. 2.]

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(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 268AA—268C.)

Court may direct is given to him, the debt to which such order relates shall be deemed to be attached.

[New. Cf. O. xiv, r. 3.] (3) Where the garnishee does not forthwith pay into Court the amount due from him to the judgment-debtor, or an amount equal to the decree, and does not dispute the debt due or claimed to be due from him to such judgment-debtor, or where he does not show cause why he should not pay to the holder of the decree the debts due from him to the judgment-debtor or so much as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may order execution to issue, and it may issue accordingly, without any ***further*** notice, to ***realize*** the amount due from such garnishee, or so such thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree ***and the costs of execution:***

Provided, first, that the absence from British India of the garnishee at the time of the application for attachment shall not in itself render a debt not liable to ***attachment:***

Provided, secondly, that, for the purposes of ***attachment,*** it shall not be necessary that the exact amount of the debt should be stated; but it shall be the duty of the Court, in all cases to satisfy itself that the debt is due:

Provided, thirdly, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the judgment-debtor from instituting or prosecuting any suit, or from executing any decree, or from taking any other step necessary for the recovery of the debt; but he shall not receive payment ***unless*** the claim, in respect of which the debt is ***attached,*** is first satisfied.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, debt means a debt

(a) which is actually due from the garnishee to the judgment-debtor, whether such debt is presently payable or is payable in the future by reason of a present obligation, and

(b) payment of which could be effectually enforced by the judgment-debtor against the garnishee without violation of the rights of third persons;

and it includes a debt secured by a mortgage where the mortgagee has a right to sue the mortgagor personally for the same; but nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to realize the amount due from the mortgagor-garnishee by the sale of the mortgaged property.

Illustrations.

(a) A has obtained a decree for the payment of Rs. 100 against B, who is employed by C, a private person, at a monthly salary of Rs. 50, payable on the first day of each succeeding month. On the 8th July A applies for a garnishee order to attach in the hands of C the sum of Rs. 50 payable by C, in respect of the month of July, to B on the 1st August. The Court cannot grant the garnishee order because, on the 8th July, there is no present obligation to pay the salary which may or may not be earned by B for July.

(b) A has obtained a decree for the payment of Rs. 100 against B, who holds, as against C, D and E, three mortgages of immoveable property, each executed in consideration of a loan of Rs. 100. Under the mortgage executed by C, B is entitled to reimburse himself only by usufructuary enjoyment of the mortgaged property for a term of years. D has, under his mortgage, bound himself personally to pay the principal with interest on a future date and has agreed that, in default of such payment, B may bring the mortgaged property to sale for the debt. E's mortgage is in the same terms as D's with the further condition that interest shall be payable quarterly, and that, in default of payment of any instalment, the principal and interest shall be realizable immediately by B. In respect of C's mortgage, A is not entitled to a garnishee order because no "debt" is due or accruing from C to B. A can obtain a garnishee order against D because a "debt" is accruing by virtue of a present obligation, but the Court cannot levy the amount before the future date on which it is payable. A can, for like reasons, obtain a garnishee order against E. If E makes default in the payment of interest, the Court may levy the amount of principal and interest due on the mortgage on the date on which, by reason of such default, the amount has become immediately realizable. If E makes no such default, the Court may levy the amount of principal and interest due on the mortgage on the future date on which the amount is declared, in the absence of such default, to be payable.

268C. *(1)* Where the garnishee disputes his liability, the Court, instead of ordering execution to issue, may ***order that any issue or question necessary for determining his liability be tried or determined in any manner in which any issue or question in any suit may be tried or determined, and the order made on any issue so tried or question so determined shall have the same force and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if it were a decree.***

[New. Cf. ibid, rr. 4-6] Investigation of claims and objections by garnishee or third person.

(2) Where in proceedings to obtain an attachment of debts it is ***alleged*** by the garnishee that the debt sought to be attached belongs to some third person, or that any third person has a lien or charge upon it, the Court may order such third person to appear and state the nature and particulars of his claim upon such debt.

(3) After hearing the objections (if any) of any such third person, and of any other person whom by the same or any subsequent

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 268D-276.)

order the Court may order to appear, or in case of such third person not appearing when ordered, the Court may order execution to issue to ***realize*** the amount due from such garnishee, or may proceed in the manner prescribed by ***sub-section*** (*1*), or may make such other order as it thinks fit, upon such terms, in all cases, with respect to the lien or charge (if any) of such third person, and to costs, as it thinks just and reasonable.

[New. Cf. ibid, rr. 2, 7.]

Payment to discharge garnishee.

268D. Payment made by, or ***realization of the amount due from,*** the garnishee under any proceeding under sections 268A to 268C, shall be a valid discharge to him as against the judgment-debtor to the amount paid or ***realized***, although such proceeding or the order may be set aside.

Charging Orders.

[New. Cf. O. xlvi.]

Charging orders.

268E. (*1*) Where a judgment-debtor has any stock standing in his name in his own right or in the name of any person on his account or in trust for him, or has therein any ***vested*** interest, the Court may, on the application of any holder of a decree for the payment of money, order that such stock or interest, or such of them or such part thereof as it thinks fit, shall stand charged with the payment of the amount due under such decree; and the holder of the decree shall thereupon be entitled to all such remedies as he would have been entitled to if such charge had been made in his favour by the judgment-debtor:

Provided that no proceedings shall be taken to have the benefit of such charge until after the expiration of six months from the date of the order made under this section.

[Cf. 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 115.]

(*2*) Such order shall be made in the first instance *ex parte* and without notice to the judgment-debtor, and shall be an order to show cause only; and it shall restrain the Government or the corporation, company, partnership or firm concerned from permitting a transfer of such stock in the meantime and until it is made absolute or discharged; and if, after notice of the order to such public officer as the Government may appoint to receive notice on its behalf, or to the person or persons to be restrained by the order, or, in the case of a corporation, company, partnership or firm, to any authorized agent thereof, and before the order is made absolute or discharged, the Government, or such person or persons, or corporation, company, partnership or firm, permit any such transfer to be made, then the Government, or the person or persons, or corporation, company, partnership or firm shall be liable to the holder of the decree for the value or amount of the property so charged and so transferred, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree; and no disposition of the judgment-debtor in the meantime shall be valid or effectual as against the holder of the decree.

(*3*) Where the judgment-debtor does not within a time specified in such order show, to the satisfaction of the Court, cause to the contrary, the order shall, on proof of notice to the judgment-debtor or his authorized agent ***and any person in whose name the stock is standing,*** be made absolute:

Provided that the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor or of any person interested, discharge or vary such order and make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

Special orders attaching rights to realize certain rents, profits or other debts.

268EE. (*1*) ***Where the property to be attached consists of rents of agricultural land, or profits payable in respect of such land, or of any other debts each of which cannot conveniently be garnished under section 268, the Court may, in its discretion and upon the application of the decree-holder, make a charging order declaring the right of the judgment-debtor to realize such rents, profits or debts to be attached for the satisfaction of the decree and, in such case, shall appoint a receiver for the realization of such rents, profits or debts in the manner prescribed in Chapter XXXVIII.***

(*2*) ***Where notice of a charging order under sub-section (1) is served upon any person by whom any rents, profits or debts to which the order relates are payable, or such other notice thereof by public proclamation or advertisement or otherwise as the Court may direct is given to him, such rents, profits or debts shall be deemed to be attached.***

Restraint on Alienation.

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

276. Where an attachment has been made in manner aforesaid, any private ***transfer or charging*** of the property and any payment of the debt, ***interest*** or dividend, or a delivery of the share, to the judgment-debtor during the continuance of the attachment, shall, subject to the provisions of section 305, be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, claims enforceable under an attachment include claims for the rateable distribution of assets under section 295, ***sub-section*** (*4*)

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(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 278-287.)

Investigation of Claims and Objections.

278. (*1*) Where—

Investigation of claims and objections.

(a) any property is attached in execution of a decree or is declared by a decree to be liable to be sold in satisfaction thereof, and

(b) any claim is preferred to such property or any objection is made on the ground that such property or any part thereof is not liable to be so attached or sold, or that it is liable to be attached or sold subject to a mortgage or charge,

the Court shall ***register the claim or objection as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant or objector as defendant or between the claimant or objector as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, as the Court may direct; and the Court shall proceed to try the claim or objection in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant or objector or by the claimant or objector against the decree-holder under the provisions of Chapter VI and shall make such order as justice and the circumstances of the case may require:***

Provided that, where the Court finds that the property is liable to be attached or sold subject to a mortgage or charge or to a right of redemption, it shall not enquire into the amount due in respect of such mortgage or charge or the amount payable by the person claiming such right of redemption.

(2) Every order disposing of a claim or objection under sub-section (1) shall have the same force and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if it were a decree.

(*3*) Where the property to which ***any*** claim or objection ***under this section relates*** has been ***proclaimed or*** advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

Sale.

SALE GENERALLY.

284. Any Court executing a decree may order that any property attached by it ***and liable to sale,*** or such portion thereof as may seem necessary to satisfy the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Power to order property attached to be sold and proceeds to be paid to person entitled.

286. Save as ***otherwise*** provided by section ***295B,*** every sale in execution of a decree shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by such other person as the Court may appoint in this behalf, and shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sales by whom conducted and how made.

287. (*1*) Where any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation o. the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court.

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

(*2*) Such proclamation shall ***be drawn up after such notice (if any) to the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor as the Court considers sufficient, and shall*** state the time and place of sale, and specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(*a*) the property to be sold;

(*b*) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, where the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or in part of an estate paying revenue to the Government;

(*c*) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(*d*) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(*e*) every other thing which the Court considers material for a purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

(*3*) Every application for an order for sale under this section shall be accompanied by a statement signed and verified in the manner hereinfore prescribed for the signing and verification of plaints and containing, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by the person making the verification, the matters required by sub-section (*2*) to be specified in the proclamation.

(*4*) For the purpose of ascertaining the matters required by sub-section (*2*) to be specified in the proclamation, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary to summon, and may examine him in respect to any such matters and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

(*5*) ***Neither*** the decree-holder ***nor the judgment-debtor*** shall be bound to furnish the Court with ***any*** estimate of the value of the property to be sold, nor shall ***any*** valuation ***of the property be entered in the proclamation.***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 288-295A.)

(6) The High Court may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules for the guidance of the Courts in the exercise of their duties under this section.

Indemnity for Judges and public officers.

288. No Judge or other public officer shall be answerable for any error, misstatement or omission in any proclamation made under section 287, unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 29.]

Mode of making proclamation.

289. (1) Every proclamation under section 287 shall be made ***and published, as nearly as may be,*** in the manner prescribed by section 274, sub-section (2).

(2) Where the Court so directs, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette ***or*** in some local newspaper, ***or in both,*** and the costs of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

(3) Where property is divided into lots for the purpose of being sold separately, it shall not be necessary to make a separate proclamation for each lot, unless proper notice of the sale cannot, in the opinion of the Court, otherwise be given.

Time of sale.

290. (1) Save in the case of property of the kind described in the first proviso to section 269, no sale under this Chapter shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of moveable property, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been affixed in the court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

(2) A sale made in contravention of sub-section (1) shall, on the application of the decree-holder or the judgment-debtor, be set aside.

Adjournment or stoppage of sale.

291. (1) The Court may, in its discretion, adjourn any sale under this Chapter, including a sale in execution of a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage ***or charge,*** to a specified day and hour, and the officer conducting any such sale may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment:

Provided that, where the sale is made in, or within the precincts of, the court-house, no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court:

Provided, also, that, where several properties have been placed in a list for the purpose of being sold, nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the officer conducting the sale to record his reasons for any adjournment rendered necessary merely because the sale of any particular property has not been reached.

(2) Where a sale is adjourned under sub-section (1) for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under section 289 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it.

(3) Every sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to the officer conducting the sale, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court which ordered the sale.

Saving of certain sales.

291A. Nothing in sections ***287 to 291*** shall be deemed to apply to any case in which the execution of ***a*** decree has been transferred, ***or a precept has been issued under clause 269AA, clause (b),*** to the Collector. [287 (8).]

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss on re-sale.

293. Any deficiency of price which may happen on a re-sale under this Chapter by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court ***or to the Collector or subordinate of the Collector, as the case may be,*** by the officer ***or other person*** holding the sale or re-sale, and shall, at the instance of either the decree-holder or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulting purchaser under the provisions of this Chapter for the execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Entry of satisfaction where decree-holder purchases.

294. Where ***property is sold in execution of a decree and is purchased by the decree-holder,*** the purchase-money and the amount to which, subject to the provisions of section 295, he may be entitled under the decree, may, if he so desires, be set-off against one another, and the Court executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

Restriction on bidding or purchase by officers.

292. No officer ***or other person*** having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this Chapter shall, either directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire or attempt to acquire any interest in the property sold. [294 (3)]

Avoidance of processes in execution of decree set aside.

295A. Where a decree is set aside, all processes in execution thereof shall, to the extent to which it has been set aside, be deemed to be avoided:

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and .rders.—Section 295B-298.)

Provided that the setting aside of a decree shall not be deemed to avoid a sale made to a* BONÂ FIDE *purchaser for value, unless such purchaser is the decree-holder.

SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

295B. (1) Where the property to be sold is agricultural produce, the sale shall be held,—

Sale of agricultural produce.

(a) if such produce is a growing crop, on or near the land on which such crop has grown, or,

(b) if such produce has been cut or gathered, at or near the threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like or fodder-stack on or in which it is deposited:

Provided that the Court may direct the sale to be held at the nearest place of public resort, if it is of opinion that the produce is thereby likely to sell to greater advantage.

(2) Where, on the produce being put up for sale,—

(a) a fair price, in the estimation of the person holding the sale, is not offered for it, and

(b) the owner of the produce or a person authorized to act in his behalf applies to have the sale postponed till the next day or, if a market is held at the place of sale, the next market-day,

the sale shall be postponed accordingly and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the produce.

(3) Where the Court has ordered the sale of agricultural produce with respect to which a precept has been issued under section 269AA, clause (b), the Collector, or any subordinate of the Collector deputed by him under the said section and clause, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Court relating to the sale of such produce.

(4) Where agricultural produce is sold by the Collector, or any subordinate of the Collector deputed by him in execution of a precept issued under section 269AA, clause (b), the proceeds, after deduction of all expenses authorized by or under this Code or any other enactment for the time being in force, shall, together with an account of the same, be transmitted to the Court.

295BB. (1) Where ***the property to be sold is a growing crop and*** the crop from its nature admits of being stored but has not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of its being made ready for storing before the arrival of such day, and the sale shall not be held until the crop has been cut or gathered and is ready for storing.

Special provisions relating to growing crops.

[Cf. VIII of 1885, s. 127 (1) and 129 (1), (2).]

(2) Where the crop from its nature does not admit of being stored, it may be sold ***before it is cut and gathered,*** and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and to do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and cutting or gathering it.

296. Where the property to be sold **is** a negotiable instrument or **stock**, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or **stock** through a broker.

Negotiable instruments and **stock**.

297. ***(1)*** In the case of moveable property other ***than a negotiable instrument or stock,*** the price of each lot shall be paid at the time of sale or as soon after as the officer ***or other person*** holding the sale directs, and in default of payment the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

Other moveable property.

(2) On payment of the purchase-money, the officer ***or other person*** holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

(3) Where the moveable property to be sold is a share in goods belonging to the judgment-debtor and a co-owner, and two or more persons, of whom one is such co-owner, respectively bid the same sum for such property or for any lot, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-owner.

298. ***Where moveable property has been attached and sold in execution of a decree, the sale shall not be set aside on the ground that the attachment was not duly made or that the sale was not duly published or conducted;*** but any person sustaining any injury at the hand of any other person ***by reason of the attachment not having been duly made or the sale not having been duly published or conducted*** may institute a suit against ***such other person*** for compensation, or, if such other person is the purchaser, for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

Irregularity in sale of moveable property.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 299-306.)

Delivery of moveable property, debts and shares.

299. (*1*) Where the property sold is moveable property of which actual seizure has been made, it shall be delivered to the purchaser.

[300.] (*2*) Where the property sold is moveable property to which the judgment-debtor is entitled subject to the possession of some other person, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

[301.] (*3*) Where the property sold is a debt or stock, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the stock may be standing from making any transfer of the stock to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the manager, secretary or other proper officer of the company or corporation issuing such stock from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

302. (*1*) Where ***an instrument*** or ***the*** endorsement of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or any stock is standing, is required to transfer such ***negotiable*** instrument or stock, the Court or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf may execute such other document as may be necessary or endorse the ***negotiable*** instrument or the certificate of the stock.

(*2*) The execution of ***an instrument*** or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument or certificate of stock under this section may be in the following form :—

"*A. B.* by *C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*), in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*",

or in such other form as the High Court may prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the ***instrument*** or the endorsement of the ***negotiable*** instrument by the party.

(*3*) Until the transfer of such ***negotiable*** instrument or stock, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon and to sign a receipt for the same; and any receipt so signed shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been signed by the party himself.

Vesting order in case of other property.

303. In the case of any moveable property not hereinbefore provided for, the Court may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser or as he may direct; and such property shall vest accordingly.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

What Courts may order sales of immoveable property.

304. Sales of immoveable property in execution of decrees may be ordered by any Court other than a Court of Small Causes.

Postponement of sale of immoveable property to enable judgment-debtor to raise amount of decree.

305. (*1*) Where an order for the sale of immoveable property has been made, if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is reason to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by the mortgage or lease or private sale of such property, or some part thereof, or of any other immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, the Court may, on his application, postpone the sale of the property comprised in the order for sale, on such terms and for such period as it thinks proper, to enable him to raise the amount.

(*2*) In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the judgment-debtor authorizing him, within a period to be mentioned therein and notwithstanding anything contained in section 276, to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale :

Provided that all moneys payable under such mortgage, lease or sale shall be paid, not to the judgment-debtor, ***but, save in so far as a decree-holder is entitled to set-off such money under the provisions of section 294, into Court:***

Provided, also, that no mortgage, lease or sale under this section shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to a sale of property directed to be sold in execution of a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage of, ***or charge on,*** such property.

Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property and re-sale on default.

306. (*1*) On every sale of immoveable property under this Chapter, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer ***or other person*** conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

(*2*) ***Where the decree-holder is the purchaser and is entitled to set-off the purchase-money under section 294, the Court may dispense with the requirements of this section.***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.— Sections 307, 310, 310A, 311.)

Payment in full of purchase-money of immoveable property and re-sale on default.

307. (*1*) The full amount of purchase-money ***payable*** shall be ***paid*** by the purchaser into the Court before the Court closes on the fifteenth day ***from*** the sale of the property:

Provided that, in calculating the amount to be so paid into the Court, the purchaser shall have the advantage of any set-off to which he may be entitled under section 294.

[308.] (*2*) In default of payment within the period mentioned in sub-section (*1*), the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

[309.] (*3*) Every re-sale of immoveable property, in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment by sub-section (*1*), shall be made after the issue of a fresh proclamation in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

Co-sharer to have preference in bidding in certain cases.

310. Where the property sold is a share of undivided immoveable property or the rights and interests of a mortgagee in such share, and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer, respectively bid the same sum for such property or for any lot, the bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-sharer.

[Added by V of 1894, s. 2.]

Application to set aside sale on deposit of judgment-debt.

310A. (*1*) Where immoveable property has been sold under this Chapter in execution of a decree of any kind, including a decree in a suit for sale ***for the enforcement of a mortgage or charge,*** any person, either owning such property or holding an interest therein ***by virtue of a title acquired—***

(*a*) ***where the property has been attached in execution of the decree, before such attachment, or***

(*b*) ***where the property is sold in pursuance of a decree declaring its liability to sale in satisfaction of a mortgage or charge, before such decree,***

may, at any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, apply to have the sale set aside on his depositing in Court,—

(*i*) for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money, and,

(*ii*) for payment to the decree-holder, ***a sum equal to the purchase-money, together with the costs of the attachment and sale:***

Provided that, if a person applies under section 311 to set aside the sale of his immoveable property, he shall not, ***unless he withdraws his application,*** be entitled to make or prosecute an application under this section.

(*2*) Where immoveable property has been sold under this Chapter by separate lots in execution of a decree, an application with regard to one or more of such lots may be made under this section.

(*3*) ***Any person making an application under this section shall be bound to implead the purchaser and the decree-holder as parties thereto; and, where the purchaser and the decree-holder are not so impleaded, the application shall be dismissed.***

(*4*) ***Where any sale is set aside by an order made under this section, the property sold shall not be liable to be again attached in execution of the same decree unless such order is set aside in appeal or otherwise.***

Application to set aside sale of immoveable property on ground of irregularity *or gross inadequacy of price.*

311. (*1*) Where any immoveable property has been sold under this Chapter in execution of a decree, the decree-holder, ***or the judgment-debtor*** or any person who is entitled to share in a rateable distribution of the assets under section 295, ***or the representative in interest of any such decree-holder, judgment-debtor or person,*** may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in ***attaching the property or in*** publishing or conducting ***the sale or of the gross inadequacy of the price, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, set aside the sale:***

Provided that no sale shall be set aside on the ground of a material irregularity unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

(*3*) ***A person making an application under this section shall not make or prosecute an application under section 244 to set aside the sale either in the Court of first instance or in any Appellate Court.***

(*4*) ***No sale shall be set aside, on application made under sub-section (1) by the decree-holder or the judgment-debtor or the representative of the decree-holder or the judgment-debtor, by reason of any error or defect, even though such error or defect amounts to a material irregularity, in the proclamation of sale, where such error or defect is due to any default on the***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 313, 312, 315-317.)

part of such decree-holder or judgment-debtor, as the case may be, in assisting the Court, or any officer of the Court, to draw up the proclamation.

Application by purchaser to set aside sale of any property on ground of judgment-debtor having no saleable interest.

313. The purchaser at any sale in execution of a decree ***or his successor in title*** may apply to the Court to set aside the sale, on the ground that the ***judgment-debtor*** had no saleable interest therein.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a mortgagor has a saleable interest in the mortgaged property, even though a decree for ***the*** enforcement of the mortgage has been obtained and although the amount due under such mortgage may exceed the value of the property.

Sale when to become absolute or be set aside.

312. (*1*) Where no application is made under section 310A, section 311 or section 313, ***or where such an application is made and disallowed,*** the sale as regards the parties to the suit and the purchaser shall become absolute.

(*2*) Where such application is made and allowed, and ***where, in the case of an application under*** section 310A, the deposit required by ***that*** section is made within thirty days from the date of sale, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale:

[313, prov.]

Provided that no such order shall be made on an application under section 313 unless the judgment-debtor and the decree-holder have had an opportunity of being heard against the application.

IV of 1882.

(*3*) ***Where a sale has become absolute under this section and any person or his predecessor in title, having notice within the meaning of section 2 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, of facts entitling him to make an application under section 311, has failed to make it, no Court, save in a criminal proceeding, shall grant such person any relief or give him the benefit of any defence depending upon any assertion of right which might have been alleged in any such application against the party, or the predecessor in interest of the party, against whom such relief is sought or such defence is pleaded.***

[Amended by V of 1894, s. 2.]

Return of purchase-money in certain cases.

315. (*1*) The purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money, with or without interest as the Court may direct, from any person to whom it has been paid,—

(*a*) where a sale of immoveable property is set aside under section 312,

(*b*) where it is found that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest in the property which purported to be sold, and the purchaser for that reason ***is unable to obtain possession or is*** deprived of it.

(*2*) The finding referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), shall be binding on the Court if arrived at in a separate suit or other proceeding in a competent Court—

(*a*) to which the person against whom it is sought to enforce such repayment was a party, or

(*b*) in which, having notice, ***he might have applied to be made a party.***

(*3*) Where no such finding as is referred to in sub-section (*2*) has been so arrived at, the Court shall, upon the application of the purchaser, inquire into the matter as ***if*** it were a suit, and its finding thereon shall have the ***same*** force ***and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if it were a*** a decree:

Provided that, where a competent Court has found the judgment-debtor to have no saleable interest in the property and the purchaser for that reason ***is*** in fact ***unable to obtain possession or is*** deprived of it, the Court shall presume such finding to be correct even though the person from whom it is sought to recover the purchase-money was not a party to, or had no notice of, the suit or other proceeding in which such finding was given.

(*4*) The repayment of such purchase-money as aforesaid and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court may be enforced in the manner hereinbefore provided for the execution of decrees for the payment of money.

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

316. (*1*) Where a sale of immoveable property has become absolute under section 312, sub-section (*1*), the Court shall, upon payment by the purchaser ***or, if he is dead, by his legal representative, in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899,*** of such stamp-duty as may be prescribed by the law for the time being in force in this behalf, grant a certificate specifying the property sold and the name of the person who at the time of sale is declared to be the purchaser.

II of 1899.

(*2*) Every certificate granted under sub-section (*1*) shall bear date the day on which the sale became absolute under section 312, sub-section (*1*), and a copy thereof shall be sent by the Court, in accordance with the provisions of section 89 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property specified in the certificate is situate; and, so far as regards the parties to the suit and persons claiming through or under them, the title to the property sold shall vest in the purchaser from the date of such certificate and not before.

III of 1877.

Suit against purchaser not maintainable on ground of purchase being on behalf of another.

317. (*1*) No suit shall be maintained against a certified purchaser ***or his successor in title*** on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of any other person, or on behalf of some one through whom such other person claims.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a suit to obtain a declaration that the name of the certified purchaser was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser, or a suit on behalf

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 318, 319, 326-327A, 320.)

of a third person to obtain a declaration that the property, though ostensibly sold to the certified purchaser, is liable to satisfy a claim of such third person against the beneficial owner.

Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.

318. Where the **immoveable** property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequently to the attachment of such property, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall, on the application of the ***holder of the certificate*** **made within three years from the date of the certificate,** order delivery to be made by putting ***such holder*** or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and, if **necessary**, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of tenant.

319. Where the property sold is in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or other customary mode, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser.

Where Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

326. (1) Where, in any local area in which no declaration under section 320 is **for the time being** in force, the property attached consists of land or of a share in land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation or management of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share.

(2) In every such case the provisions of section 320, **sub-section (2), to section** 325C shall, **so** far as they are applicable, **be deemed to apply.**

Power for Local Government to make rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for payment of money.

327. The Local Government, with the **previous** sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, **by notification in the local official Gazette,** make rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of **the** sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for **the payment** of money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as, in the opinion of the Local Government, to make it impossible to **fix** their value.

[546 (3).]

Stay of sale of immoveable property.

327A. Where an order has been **made** for the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for **the payment** of money and an appeal is pending against such decree, the sale **shall,** on the application of the judgment-debtor **to the Court which passed the decree, be stayed** until the appeal is disposed of, ***on such conditions (if any) as to the deposit of the decretal amount or the giving of security as the Appellate Court might impose under section 545, sub-section (2).***

Transfer to Collector of decrees for execution against immoveable property.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 30.]

Transfer of decrees to Collector for execution.

320. *(1)* The Local Government, with the **previous** sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the **local** official Gazette, declare that in any local area the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold, or the execution of any particular kind of such decrees, or the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any particular kind of, or interest in, immoveable property, shall be transferred to the Collector.

(2) The Local Government may also, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, **by a like notification make** rules for the transmission of **such** decrees from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same and re-transmitting **them** to the Court.

(3) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) confer upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise in the execution of **such** decrees if their execution had not been transferred to the Collector, including the powers of the Court under sections 294 and 312; and

(b) provide for orders **made** by the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or orders **made** on appeal with respect to such orders, being subject to appeal to, and revision by, the superior revenue-authorities, as nearly as may be as the orders **made** by the Court, or orders **made** on appeal with respect to such orders, would be subject to appeal and revision under this Code or **any** other law for the time being in force, if **such** decrees had not been transferred to the Collector.

(4) A power conferred by **such** rules upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or upon any appellate or revisional authority, shall not be exerciseable by the Court or by any Court in exercise of any appellate or revisional jurisdiction which it has with respect to decrees or orders of the Court.

(5) The Court shall be precluded from exercising any jurisdiction with respect to any matter relating to the exercise, by the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, of all or any of the powers vested in him in regard to any decree transferred

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 321, 322A, 322B-322D.)

under this section; but it shall not be precluded from exercising, in any other matter, all or any of the powers vested in it, notwithstanding that the decree has been so transferred; and a civil suit shall lie with respect to *any act done or order made* by the Collector or by any gazetted subordinate of the Collector with respect to which, if it had been done *or made* by the Court acting within its jurisdiction, a civil suit would have been maintainable.

(*6*) In executing a decree transferred to the Collector under this section the Collector and his subordinates shall be deemed to be acting judicially within the meaning of the Judicial Officers Protection Act, 1850.

XVIII of 1850.

321. (*1*) Where the execution of a decree has been transferred to the Collector under section 320, the Collector may—

Procedure on transfer of decree to Collector for execution.

(*a*) proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305; or

(*b*) raise the amount of the decree by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium, or by mortgaging, the whole or any part of the property ordered to be sold; or

(*c*) sell the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary.

[322.]

(*2*) Where the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for the payment of money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector, if, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, he has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property, may proceed as hereinafter provided.

322A. (*1*) In any such case as is referred to in section *321, sub-section (2)*, the Collector shall publish a notice in the language of the istrict, allowing a period of sixty days from he date of its publication for compliance and calling upon—

Notice to be given to decree-holders and to persons having claims on property.

(*a*) every person holding a decree for the payment of money against the judgment-debtor *which is* capable of execution by the sale of his immoveable property and which such decree-holder desires to have so executed, and every holder of a decree for the payment of money in execution of which proceedings for the sale of such property are pending, to produce before the Collector a copy of the decree, and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same, declaring the amount recoverable thereunder;

(*b*) every person having any claim on the said property to submit to the Collector a statement of such claim, and to produce the documents (if any) by which it is evidenced.

(*2*) Such notice shall be published by being affixed on a conspicuous part of the court-house of the Court which made the original order under section 304, and in such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit; and, where the address of any such decree-holder or claimant is known, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post or otherwise.

322B. (*1*) Upon the expiration of the period fixed by section 322A, sub-section (*1*), the Collector shall appoint a day for hearing any representations which the judgment-debtor and the decree-holders or claimants (if any) may desire to make, and for holding such inquiry as he may deem necessary for informing himself as to the nature and the extent of such decrees and claims and of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, and may, from time to time, adjourn such hearing and inquiry.

Amount of decrees for payment of money to be ascertained, and immoveable property available for their satisfaction.

(*2*) Where there is no dispute as to the fact or extent of the liability of the judgment-debtor to any of the decrees or claims of which the Collector is informed, or as to the relative priorities of such decrees or claims, or as to the liability of any such property for the satisfaction of such decrees or claims, the Collector shall draw up a statement, specifying the amount to be recovered for the discharge of such decrees, the order in which such decrees and claims are to be satisfied, and the immoveable property available for that purpose.

(*3*) Where any such dispute arises, the Collector shall refer the same, with a statement thereof and his own opinion thereon, to the Court which made the original order under section 304, and shall, pending the reference, stay proceedings relating to the subject thereof; and the Court shall dispose of the dispute if the matter thereof is within its jurisdiction, or transmit the case to a competent Court for disposal, and the final decision shall be communicated to the Collector, who shall then draw up a statement as provided by sub-section (2) in accordance with such decision.

322C. The Collector may, instead of himself issuing the notices and holding the inquiry required by sections 322A and 322B, draw up a statement specifying the circumstances of the judgment-debtor and of his immoveable property so far as they are known to the Collector or appear from the records of his office, and forward such statement to the District Court; and such Court shall thereupon issue the notices, hold the inquiry and draw up the statement required by sections 322A and 322B, and transmit such statement to the Collector.

Where District Court may issue notices and hold inquiry.

322D. The decision by the Court of any dispute arising under section 322B or section 322C shall, as between the parties thereto, have the *same* force and be *subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if it were* a decree.

Effect of decision of Court as to dispute arising under section 322B or 322C.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 323, 324, 324A.)

323. (*1*) Where the amount to be recovered and the property available have been determined as provided by section 322B or section 322C, the Collector may,—

Scheme for liquidation of decrees for payment of money.

(*a*) if it appears that the amount cannot be recovered without the sale of the whole of the property available, proceed to sell such property;

(*b*) if it appears that the amount with interest (if any) in accordance with the decree, and, when not decreed, with interest (if any) at such rates as he thinks reasonable, may be recovered without such sale, raise such amount and interest (notwithstanding any order under section 304)—

(*i*) by letting in perpetuity or for a term, on payment of a premium, the whole or any part of the said property, or

(*ii*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property, or

(*iii*) by selling part of such property, or

(*iv*) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale, or

(*v*) partly by one and partly by another or others of such modes;

(*c*) for the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, exercise all the powers of its owner;

(*d*) for the purpose of improving the saleable value of the property available or any part thereof, or of rendering it more suitable for letting or managing, or of preserving the property from sale in satisfaction of an incumbrance, discharge the claim of any incumbrancer which has become payable, or compound the claim of any incumbrancer, whether it has become payable or not;

(*e*) for the purpose of providing funds to effect such discharge or composition, mortgage, let or sell any portion of the property which he deems sufficient; and,

(*f*) if any dispute arises as to the amount due on any incumbrance with which he proposes to deal under clause (*d*) or *clause* (*e*), institute a suit in the proper Court, either in his own name or the name of the judgment-debtor, to have an account taken, or agree to refer such dispute to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party, or of an umpire to be named by such arbitrators.

(*2*) In proceeding under sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*), the Collector shall be subject to such rules, consistent with this *Code*, as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

324. Where, on the expiration of the letting or management under section 323, the amount to be recovered has not been realized, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to make up the said amount is not paid to the Collector within six weeks from the date of such notice, he will proceed to sell the whole or a sufficient part of the said property; and, if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property or part accordingly.

Recovery of balance (if any) after letting or management.

324A. (*1*) The Collector shall, from time to time, render to the Court which made the original order under section 304 an account of all moneys which come to his hands and of all charges incurred by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him under the provisions of this Chapter, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of the Court.

Collector to render accounts to Court.

(*2*) Such charges shall include all debts and liabilities from time to time due to the Government in respect of the property or any part thereof, the rent (if any) from time to time due to a superior holder in respect of such property or part, and, if the Collector so directs, the expenses of any witnesses summoned by him.

(*3*) Such balance shall be applied by the Court—

(*a*) in providing for the maintenance of such members of the judgment-debtor's family (if any) as are entitled to be maintained out of the income of the property, to such amount in the case of each member as the Court thinks fit; and,

(*b*) where the Collector, after making such provision, has proceeded under section 321, in satisfaction of the original decree in execution of which the Court ordered the sale of immoveable property, or otherwise as the Court may under section 295 direct; or

(*c*) where the Collector has proceeded under section 321,—

(*i*) in keeping down the interest on incumbrances on the property;

(*ii*) where the judgment-debtor has no other sufficient means of subsistence, in providing for his subsistence to such amount as the Court thinks fit; and

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 325-325C., 257, 295.)

(*iii*) in discharging rateably the claims of the original decree-holders and any other decree-holders who have complied with the said notice, and whose claims were included in the amount ordered to be recovered.

(*4*) No other holder of a decree for the payment of money shall be entitled to be paid out of such property or balance until the decree-holders who have obtained the order for sale under section 304 have been satisfied, and the residue (if any) shall be paid to the judgment-debtor or such other person as the Court directs.

Sales how to be conducted.

325. Where the Collector sells any property under this Chapter, he shall put it up to public auction, in one or more lots, as he thinks fit, and may—

(*a*) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot;

(*b*) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time whenever, for reasons to be recorded, he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property;

(*c*) buy in the property offered for sale, and re-sell the same by public auction or private contract, as he thinks fit.

Restrictions to alienation by judgment-debtor or his representative, and prosecution of remedies by decree-holders.

325A. (*1*) So long as the Collector can exercise or perform in respect of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, or any part thereof, any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on him by sections ***321*** to 325, the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or part except with the written permission of the Collector, nor shall any Civil Court issue any process against such property or part in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

(*2*) During such period as aforesaid no Civil Court shall issue any process of execution either against the judgment-debtor or his property in respect of any decree for the satisfaction whereof provision has been made by the Collector under section 323.

(*3*) Such period as aforesaid shall be excluded in the calculation of the period of limitation applicable to the execution of any decree affected by the provisions of this section in respect of any remedy of which the decree-holder has been temporarily deprived.

Provision where property is in several districts.

325B. Where the property of which the sale has been ordered is situate in more districts than one, the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by sections 321 to 325 shall be exercised and performed by such one of the Collectors of the said districts as the Local Government may by general rule or special order direct.

Powers of Collector to compel attendance and production.

325C. In exercising the powers conferred on him by sections ***321*** to 325, the Collector shall have the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents.

Payment and distribution of assets realised in execution.

Modes of paying money under decree

257. All money payable under a decree shall be paid—

(*a*) into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; or

(*b*) out of Court to the decree-holder; or

(*c*) otherwise as the Court which passed the decree directs.

Proceeds of execution-sale to be rateably distributed among decree-holders.

295. (*1*) Where assets are held by a Court available for distribution in execution of a decree, and more persons than one have, before such assets became so available, made application, ***in the form prescribed by section 235,*** to ***such*** Court for the execution of decrees for the payment of money ***passed*** against the same judgment-debtor ***or, if he is dead, against his legal representative,*** and have not obtained satisfaction thereof, the assets, after deducting the costs of the realization, shall be rateably distributed among all such persons, ***and*** each of ***such persons*** shall be bound immediately to deliver to the Court, for the purpose of such rateable distribution, any assets realized by him, subsequently to the making of his application for execution, otherwise than through the Court:

Provided first, that, where any property is sold subject to a mortgage or charge, the mortgagee or incumbrancer shall not, as such, be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale:

Provided, secondly, that where any property liable to be sold in execution of a decree is subject to a mortgage or charge, the Court may, with the assent of the mortgagee or incumbrancer, order that the property be sold free from the mortgage or charge, giving to the mortgagee or incumbrancer the same right against the proceeds of the sale as he had against the property sold; and

Provided, thirdly, that where any immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree ordering its sale for the discharge of an incumbrance thereon, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied—

first, in defraying the expenses of the sale;

secondly, in discharging the amount due on the decree;

thirdly, in discharging the interest and principal moneys due on subsequent incumbrances (if any); and,

fourthly, rateably among the holders of decrees for the payment of money against the judgment-debtor, who have, prior to the sale of the property, applied to the Court which ***passed*** the decree ordering such sale for execution of such decrees, and have not obtained satisfaction thereof.

(*2*) A decree-holder who has caused property to be attached before judgment, shall be entitled to share in a rateable distribution of the

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.- Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 295, 328.))

property subject to his attachment, notwithstanding that he has made no application ***for execution.***

(*3*) ***The holder of a decree for the payment of money passed by a Court other than the Court holding assets available for distribution may apply to the Court holding such assets to share in the rateable distribution although no precept has been issued to such Court under section 223B: but he cannot share in the rateable distribution until such a precept has been received by such Court.***

(*4*) Every application ***of the nature referred to in sub-section (1),*** of which the judgment-debtor has notice, shall, subject to any objection made by him thereto and the orders made on such objection by the Court executing the decree, operate as an attachment ***for such period as the Court may direct,*** notwithstanding that the original attachment may, for any reason, have ceased.

(*5*) Where all or any of the assets liable to be rateably distributed under this section are paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

(*6*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any right of the Government.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section, assets realized by the sale of any property in execution of a decree are not available for distribution until the entire amount due from the purchaser has been paid into Court ***and the sale has become absolute.***

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) every decree, other than a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage ***or charge,*** is, to the extent to which money is payable thereunder, a decree for the payment of money, notwithstanding that the amount of money so payable has not yet been ascertained or that relief of another kind has also been granted;

(*b*) a decree directing the realization of a money-claim from mortgaged ***or charged*** property and declaring the judgment-debtor to be personally liable for any deficiency, is a ***decree for the enforcement of*** a mortgage ***or charge,*** and not a decree for the payment of money;

(*c*) ***a decree directing the payment of the balance of a mortgage-debt remaining due after the payment to the mortgagee of the net proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property is a decree for the payment of money and not a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage; and***

(*d*) a decree directing the payment of money by any person does not cease to be a decree for the payment of money, in so far as that person is concerned, merely because it directs, as against another person, the realization of a money-claim from mortgaged ***or charged*** property.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of this section, where the holder of a decree against two or more persons applies for the rateable distribution of the assets realized from the property belonging to one of such persons, or where the holder of a decree against one person applies for a rateable distribution of the assets ***of that person*** realized from property belonging to that person and another, such applications are applications for the execution of decrees against the same judgment-debtor.

Explanation IV.—For the purposes of this section, where a sale has been set aside in accordance with the provisions of section 310A, sub-section (1), clause (b), the amount deposited for payment to the decree-holder is assets available for distribution.

Resistance to execution.

328. (*1*) Where, in the execution of a decree for the possession of property, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant is resisted or obstructed by any person, the decree-holder may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction.

Resistance or obstruction to execution of decree.

(*2*) The Court shall fix a day ***and hour*** for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the person against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

(*3*) Where the Court is satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the judgment-debtor or by some other person at the instigation of the judgment-debtor, the Court shall inquire into the matter of the complaint, and ***make*** such order ***for the delivery of the property or otherwise as it thinks fit.*** [329.]

(*4*) Where the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property by the judgment-debtor or by some other person at the instigation of the judgment-debtor, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such judgment-debtor or other person may be liable, [330.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections-335.)

XLV of 1860. under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force, for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, ***order*** the judgment-debtor or such other person ***to be detained in the civil prison*** for a term which may extend to thirty days, and further direct that the decree-holder be put into the possession of the property.

(*5*) ***Where the Court is not satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the judgment-debtor or by some person at the instigation of the judgment-debtor and rejects the complaint without the inquiry prescribed by sub-section (3), the order so rejecting the complaint shall have the same force and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if it were a decree.***

Procedure in case of resistance or obstruction by claimant other than judgment-debtor.

331. (*1*) Where the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned by any person (other than the judgment-debtor) claiming in good faith ***to be in possession of*** the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant.

XLV of 1860.

(*2*) The Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable, under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force, for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim so numbered and registered in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of Chapter VI, and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing, or staying the execution of, the decree.

(*3*) Where the *value of the* subject-matter of the claim would, if a separate suit had been instituted, have been within the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Court and would not have been excluded from such jurisdiction but for the provisions of section 15, the order shall have the same force *and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise* as *if it were* a decree in a suit for the declaration of title *and for possession.*

(*4*) In any case other than that provided for by sub-section (4), the order shall have the same force *and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise* as *if it were* a decree in a suit for the immediate possession of property under the provisions of Chapter I of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

I of 1877.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.

332. (*1*) Where any person other than the judgment-debtor is dispossessed of any property ***otherwise than in the manner prescribed by section 331*** in execution of a decree and disputes the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree on the ground that the property was in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, and that it was not comprised in the decree, or that, if it was comprised in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court.

(*2*) Where it appears to the Court, after examining the applicant, that there is probable cause for making the application, the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in ***controversy*** and, if it finds that any of the grounds of dispute mentioned in sub-section (*1*) exists, it shall make an order that the applicant recover possession of the property, and, if it does not find as aforesaid, it shall dismiss the application.

(*3*) In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute mentioned in sub-section (*1*).

(*4*) The person against whom an order is made under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but, subject to the result of such suit (if any), the order made under this section shall be final ***and conclusive.***

Transfer of property by the judgment-debtor after institution of suit.

333. Nothing in section 331 or section 332 shall be deemed to apply to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is passed.

Procedure in case of resistance or obstruction to possession by judgment-debtor or at his instigation.

334. Where the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree is resisted or obstructed by the judgment-debtor or by some other person at the instigation of the judgment-debtor in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this Chapter relating to resistance or obstruction to a decree-holder in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply.

Procedure in case of resistance or obstruction to possession by claimant other than judgment-debtor.

335. (*1*) Where the purchaser of any such property is resisted or obstructed by any person (other than the judgment-debtor) claiming in good faith a right to the present possession thereof, or where, in delivering possession thereof, any such person is dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser or

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees and Orders.—Sections 335A, 343.) Chapter XXI.—Of Insolvency.—Sections 344, 345.)

the person so dispossessed, shall inquire into the matter of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession, as the case may be, and make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

(2) The person against whom an order is made under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but, subject to the result of such suit (if any), the order so made shall be final ***and conclusive.***

(3) ***The provisions of section 263, so far as they are applicable, shall be deemed to apply to the execution of any order under section 332, section 334 or section 335 directing possession to be delivered to any person.***

Plea of resistance, obstruction or dispossession barred in certain cases.

IV of 1882.

335A. Where any person or his predecessor in title, having notice, within the meaning of section 2 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, of facts entitling him to make a complaint or application under any of the provisions of sections 328 to 335, has failed to make it, no Court, save in a criminal proceeding or in a suit of the nature specified in section 332 or section 335, shall grant such person any relief, or give him the benefit of any defence, depending upon any allegation of resistance, obstruction or dispossession which might have been alleged in any such complaint or application against the party, or the predecessor in interest of the party, against whom such relief is sought or such defence is pleaded.

Return of **process** *for execution of decree.*

Endorsement on *process.*

[Includes latter part of 251.]

343. (1) The officer entrusted under section 250, sub-section (2), with the execution of the ***process*** shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed, and, if the latest day specified in the ***process*** for the return thereof has been exceeded, the reasons of the delay, or, if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the ***process*** with such endorsement to the Court.

(2) Where the endorsement is to the effect that such officer is unable to execute the ***process,*** the Court shall examine him touching his alleged inability, and may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine witnesses as to such inability and shall record the result.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF INSOLVENCY.

Insolvency jurisdiction.

[IV of 1874, s. 22.]

344. (1) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (3), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court or class of Courts with power to exercise jurisdiction in any case or class of cases instituted under this Chapter in any local area specified in the notification

[360.]

(2) Subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf by a like notification, a Court invested with power under sub-section (1) may transfer any case or class of cases to any Court subordinate to it and invested with powers to exercise jurisdiction in such case or class of cases, and shall have, in regard to any case pending before it, all the powers conferred by section 25 on a High Court or District Court.

[360A, added by VII of 1888, s. 31(4).]

[11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.]

[V of 1900.]

(3) Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be deemed to apply to any Court having jurisdiction within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, or to limit or otherwise affect anything done by any such Court in the exercise of any power conferred by the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, or by section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.

Acts of insolvency.

[46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 4.]

345. A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of the whole of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors severally, even though there is no fraud; or

(b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or other transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon which would amount to ***an undue*** preference;

(c) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(i) he departs or remains out of British India; or

(ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or otherwise absents himself; or

(iii) he secludes himself in order to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him; or

(iv) in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or other transfer of his property or any part thereof;

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XXI.—Of Insolvency.—Sections 346—348.)

(*d*) if any of his property has been attached and sold by order of any Court; or

(*e*) if he applies to be declared an insolvent under the provisions of section 346, sub-section (*1*); or

(*f*) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts.

[344; see, too, IV of 1872, s. 23, and XVII of 1879, s. 25.]

Application for declaration of insolvency.

346. (*1*) Any debtor may apply to be declared an insolvent, if—

(*a*) his debts exceed five hundred rupees or, in the case of an agriculturist fifty rupees ***or such other amount as the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, may prescribe,*** or

(*b*) he has been arrested or confined in prison in execution of a decree for the payment of money, or

(*c*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property.

(*2*) Any creditor or creditors—

(*a*) to whom a sum, or sums in the aggregate, exceeding five hundred rupees is or are due from a debtor, or

(*b*) who has or have obtained against a debtor a decree for the payment of money,

may apply that such debtor be declared an insolvent on the ground that he has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of section 345.

(*3*) Every application under this section shall be in writing and shall be made to the Court ***exercising*** jurisdiction ***under this Chapter in the local area in which*** the debtor actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain or, if he has been arrested or confined in prison, where he is in custody.

[345.]

Contents of application.

347. (*1*) Every application made by a debtor under section 346, sub-section (*1*), shall ***contain the following particulars, namely:—***

(*a*) ***where the applicant is*** an agriculturist, ***a statement to that effect;***

(*b*) the place where he actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain or, if he has been arrested or confined in prison, the place where he is in custody;

(*c*) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or is confined in prison or by which an order has been made for the attachment of his property;

(*d*) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him;

(*e*) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—

(*i*) a specification of the value of all such property not consisting of money;

(*ii*) the place or places at which all his property is to be found; and

(*iii*) a declaration of his willingness to place all his property at the disposal of the Court save in so far as it includes any of the particulars specified in the proviso to section 266, ***other than those specified in*** clause (*d*) of the said proviso.

(*2*) Every application made by a creditor or creditors under section 346, sub-section (*2*), shall set forth the particulars specified in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), and shall also specify—

(*a*) the act of insolvency committed by the debtor;

(*b*) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor; and

(*c*) the date of the decree (if any) obtained by him or them against him, together with the name of the Court passing it and the amount remaining due thereunder.

[346.]

(*3*) Every application made under section 346 shall be signed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for signing and verifying plaints; and the procedure laid down in sections 53 to 57 with respect to the rejection, return or amendment of plaints shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of such applications.

[New. *Cf.* IV of 1872, s. 24.]

Conditional order.

348. (*1*) Where the application is not rejected or returned under section 347, sub-section (*3*), or where it is admitted after having been so returned, the Court shall, unless it sees reason to give previous notice to any person, direct by *ex parte* order—

(*a*) that all the debtor's property, ***except*** the particulars specified in the proviso to section 266, ***other than those specified in*** clause (*d*) of the said proviso, is conditionally vested, in trust for the debtor's creditors,

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(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XXI.—Of Insolvency.—Section 348—350.)

in the Court or, subject to any rules which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, in such officer as the Court may, by general or special order, direct;

(*b*) that such property and the person of the debtor shall be exempt from all suits, execution or other legal process ***for the enforcement of any claim provable under this Chapter,*** except process issued by the Court in the exercise of its powers under this Chapter; and

(*c*) that notice be given, in the manner provided by sub-section (*3*), to all creditors to notify to the Court, on or before a day specified in the notice for the disposal of the application, any debts provable under this Chapter.

(*2*) At the time of making the order referred to in sub-section (*1*) or at any time afterwards, the Court may, in its discretion, order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance and may direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in ***the civil*** prison.

(*3*) Notice of the order under sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), shall be given by publication in the local official Gazette, and such publication shall be conclusive proof of notice to any creditor; and thereupon, subject to the provisions of section 360I, unless and until such order is discharged, no Court, other than the Court giving the notice, shall, except in a criminal proceeding or by leave of the Court giving the notice and on such terms as it may impose, recognize, for the purpose of granting any relief or of giving effect to any defence, any assertion of a pecuniary claim against the debtor, which, after such notice, might be proved, under this Chapter, in the Court giving the notice.

(*4*) ***In addition to the publication required by*** sub-section (3), ***the Court*** shall give to ***the*** creditors such notice, whether by the ordinary forms of process or by registered letter or by public advertisement or proclamation, as, subject to any rules which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, it may consider expedient.

[347.] (*5*) Where the debtor is not the applicant notice ***of the order under sub-section (1), clause (c),*** shall be given to him or to his pleader in the manner provided by Chapter VII for the service of process.

(*6*) All expenses incidental to the giving of notice under sub-sections (*3*) to (*5*) shall, ***in the first instance,*** be borne by, and be recoverable from, the applicant as costs:

Provided that, where the applicant is the debtor, the Court may exempt him from all payments under this section if it is satisfied that he is unable to make them.

(*7*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the making of an order under sub-section (*1*) against any corporation, company, partnership or firm. [Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 123.]

Duties of debtor. [New Cf. ibid., s. 24.]

349. (*1*) Every debtor against whom an order under section 348 has been made shall, unless he is prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause or unless the Court thinks fit to dispense with his personal attendance, attend on the day specified in the notice referred to in clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of the said section and on any subsequent day to which the proceedings may be adjourned, and shall at all times submit to such examination and give such information as the Court may require.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the debtor shall give such inventories of his property, and such lists of his creditors and debtors and of the debts due to and from them, respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend at such times before the Court, officer of the Court or receiver, execute such instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the Court, officer of the Court or receiver or as may, subject to any rules which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, be, by general or special order, directed by the Court.

(*3*) The debtor shall, if declared an insolvent, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(*4*) If a debtor wilfully fails—

(*a*) to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or

(*b*) to deliver possession of any of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Chapter, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control,

he shall, ***on conviction by a Magistrate,*** be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ***six*** months, or with fine which may extend to ***one thousand*** rupees, or with both.

Seizure of property and arrest of debtor. [Cf. ibid., 25.]

350. Where ***the Court is satisfied*** that the debtor, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors or to avoid any process of the Court,—

(*a*) has absconded or has departed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the

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Court, or is about to abscond or to depart from such limits, or is remaining outside them, or

(*b*) has concealed, destroyed, transferred or removed from such limits, or is about to conceal, destroy, transfer or remove from such limits, any documents likely to be of use to his creditors in the course of the hearing or any part of his property other than any of the particulars specified in the proviso to section 266, ***other than those specified in*** clause (*d*) of the said proviso,

the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, order attachment by actual seizure of all or any documents in the possession or under the control of the debtor, or of the whole or any part of his property other than any of the particulars specified in the proviso to section 266, ***other than those specified in*** clause (*d*) of the said proviso, and may also issue a warrant, with or without ***bail***, for his arrest, and may direct either that he be detained in ***the civil*** prison until the disposal of the application, or that he be discharged on such terms as to security as may be reasonable and necessary.

[350.]

Procedure at hearing.

351. (*1*) On the day specified in the notice referred to in section 348, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall examine the debtor in ***the*** presence of such creditors as attend in person or by pleader, and shall hear such creditors or their pleaders in opposition to the debtor's discharge.

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, call for, receive, or grant time to the debtor or to any creditor to produce, any evidence which appears to it to be necessary for the proper disposal of the application.

(*3*) A memorandum of the substance of the examination of the debtor under sub-section (*1*) and of any oral evidence admitted under sub-section (*2*) shall be recorded in the manner provided by section 189 in cases in which no appeal is allowed.

[New.]

Dismissal of application.

352. (*1*) Where, after the examination of the debtor and such further inquiry (if any) as may be made under section 351, sub-section (*2*), or at any earlier stage of the case, the Court is satisfied that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding ***with the application***, it shall dismiss the application and discharge the order made under section 348, sub-section (*1*).

[Cf. 491.]

(*2*) Where an application presented by a creditor is dismissed under sub-section (*1*) and the Court is satisfied that the application was frivolous or vexatious, the Court may, on the application of the debtor, award against such creditor such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the debtor for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the application and the proceedings thereon, ***and such amount may be realized as if it were imposed by the Court in exercise of any power conferred upon it by this Code:***

Provided that ***a*** Court ***competent to try a suit for compensation*** shall not award ***an*** amount ***exceeding the amount for which*** it might ***pass a*** decree in ***such*** a suit.

(3) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such application and proceedings thereon.

[351.]

Declaration of insolvency.

353. (*1*) Where the Court does not dismiss the application under section 352, the order made under section 348, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), shall be made absolute, and the Court shall declare the debtor an insolvent.

(*2*) Notice that such order has been made absolute and that the debtor has been declared an insolvent shall be given in the manner hereinbefore provided for notice of the order made under section 348.

[New. Cf XVII of 1879, s. 27.]

Appointment of receiver.

354 (*1*) The Court may, at the time of declaring the debtor an insolvent under section 353, sub-section (*1*), or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property vested in it, and such property shall be deemed to be transferred to, and to vest in, such receiver.

(*2*) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by sub-section (*3*), the provisions of section 503, sub-sections (*2*) and (*4*), shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to receivers appointed under this section.

(*3*) Where the debtor is an agriculturist, the receiver shall be such officer as is prescribed by any rules which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and shall, save as may be otherwise provided by such rules, be entitled to no fee, commission or other remuneration in respect of the administration of the estate.

[New. Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 57.]

Powers exercisable by receiver by leave of Court.

355. (*1*) The receiver may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) carry on the business of the insolvent,

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so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same:

(*b*) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent;

(*c*) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court:

(*d*) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as he thinks fit;

(*e*) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

(*f*) refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the insolvent and any person who may have incurred any liability to the insolvent, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms, as may be agreed upon;

(*g*) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts ***provable*** under this Chapter:

(*h*) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the insolvent, made or capable of being made on the receiver by any person or by the receiver on any person;

(*i*) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

(*2*) The leave given for the purposes of this section shall not be a general leave to do all or any of the above-mentioned things, but shall only be leave to do the particular thing or things for which leave is sought in the specified case or cases.

[New. Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 37.]

Debts provable in insolvency.

356. (*1*) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable ***under this Chapter.***

(*2*) A person having notice of any act of insolvency available against the debtor shall not prove under the order any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(*3*) Save as otherwise provided by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject when he is declared to be an insolvent or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of such declaration, shall be deemed to be debts provable in insolvency.

(*4*) An estimate shall be made by the Court or by the receiver of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid, which by reason of its being subject to any contingency, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(*5*) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by a receiver under sub-section (*4*) may appeal to the Court.

(*6*) Where, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, not ***be*** provable ***under this Chapter.***

(*7*) Where, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall ***not*** be provable ***under this Chapter.***

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, liability includes any compensation for work done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it includes any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated, as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any contingency or contingencies, and, as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules or as matter of opinion.

Mode and costs of proof.

[New. Cf. ibid., sch. II, rr. 3 and 6.]

357. (*1*) A debt may be proved by delivering, or sending by post, to the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, to the receiver, an affidavit verifying the debt.

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(*2*) A creditor shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, bear the costs of proving his debt.

[New. Cf. ibid., r. 9 7.] Secured creditors. 358. (*1*) Where a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

(*2*) Where a secured creditor surrenders his security to the Court or to the receiver for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove his whole debt.

(*3*) Where a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ***being entitled to participate in a*** dividend ***in order of priority***, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(*4*) Where a security is so valued, the Court or the receiver may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value; and, where the Court or the receiver is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, it or he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued shall be offered for sale at such times, and on such terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon between the creditor and the Court or the receiver, or as, in default of such agreement, the Court may direct; and, where the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the Court or the receiver on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase:

Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the Court or the receiver to elect whether ***it or*** he will or will not exercise ***its or*** his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and, where the Court or the receiver does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor its or his election to exercise the power, it or he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the Court or the receiver, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be educed by the amount at which the security has been valued.

(*5*) Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing, to the satisfaction of the Court or the receiver, that the valuation and proof were made in good faith on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but the costs of every such amendment shall be borne by the creditor and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the receiver allows the amendment without application to the Court.

(*6*) Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with sub-section (*5*), the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend received by him in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being available for dividend, any dividend or share of dividend which he may have failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

(*7*) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realizes it, or where it is realized under sub-section (*4*), the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(*8*) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

(*9*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*4*), a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee, and interest as hereinafter provided by this Chapter.

(10) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve a receiver of the necessity for obtaining the leave of the Court in accordance with the provisions of section 355.

Interest. 359. (*1*) On any debt or sum certain, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed upon, and which is overdue when the debtor is declared an insolvent, and which is provable ***under this Chapter***, the creditor may prove interest at a rate not exceeding ***six*** per centum per annum, — [New. Cf. ibid., r. 20.]

(*a*) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, from the time when ***such*** debt or sum was payable to the date of such declaration, or,

(*b*) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment, to the date of such declaration.

(*2*) Where a debt has been proved under this Chapter, and such debt includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, such interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding ***six*** per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher [Ibid., r. 23.]

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rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

[New. Cf. ibid., r. 1.]

360. A creditor may prove a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of insolvency as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only therefrom a rebate of interest at the rate of *six* per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Debt payable at future time.

[New. Cf. ibid., rr. 23-25.]

360A. (*1*) Where the receiver thinks that a ***creditor*** has been improperly ***allowed to prove a debt not provable under this Chapter,*** the Court may, on the application of the receiver and after notice to the creditor, ***after such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, disallow the creditor's claim to dividend*** or reduce its amount.

Disallowance and reduction of claim to dividend.

(*2*) The Court may also, ***after such inquiry as aforesaid, disallow or reduce the amount of any such claim*** upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

[New. Cf. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 62, s. 1.]

360B. (*1*) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent there shall be paid, in priority to all other debts,—

Distribution.

(*a*) all debts due to ***His Majesty*** or to any local authority;

(*b*) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees, of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the order made under section 348, sub-section (*1*); and

(*c*) all wages, not exceeding ten rupees whether payable for time or for piece-work, of any labourer or workman in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during two months before the date of the order aforesaid.

(*2*) The debts ***specified in sub-section*** (*1*) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportion between themselves.

(*3*) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the debts ***specified in sub-section*** (*1*) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

(*4*) In the case of partners the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and, where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the partnership property.

[Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 40.]

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter all debts proved under this Chapter shall be paid ***rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.***

(*6*) Where there is any surplus after payment of the debts ***specified in sub-section*** (*1*), it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the order made under section 348, sub-section (*1*), at the rate of ***six*** per centum per annum on all debts proved under this Chapter.

360C. In any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 320 and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, by the receiver; but, after realizing the other property of the insolvent, the Court shall ascertain—

Special provisions in regard to immoveable property.

[356, proviso.]

(*a*) the amount required to satisfy the debts proved under this Chapter after deducting the moneys already received,

(*b*) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and

(*c*) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon,

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by sections 321 to 325 as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they are applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by such exercise.

360D. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 360B, sub-sections (*1*) to (*3*), and of section 360C, the Court or, where a receiver has been ap-

Compositions.

[New. Cf. IV of 1879, s. 28.]

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pointed, the receiver shall give effect to any composition or arrangement agreed upon between the debtor and the ***creditors representing a*** majority ***in value of the claims provable under this Chapter by those*** of the creditors who have appeared:

Provided that no injustice or injury appears to be inflicted by such composition or arrangement on any of the parties concerned:

Provided, also, that there is no reasonable ground for suspecting the composition or agreement to be fraudulent or collusive.

(2) Where any creditor objects to any composition or arrangement to which effect is given or to be given under sub-section (*1*), the Court shall decide as to the reasonableness of the objection.

[New. Cf. ibid., s. 26.]

Annulment of fraudulent transfers.

360E. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor, after becoming unable to meet his liabilities or in expectation of becoming so, has transferred his property, or any part thereof, with a view to defrauding his creditors or to giving one or more creditors ***an undue*** preference over the others, the Court shall annul such transfer, and treat the property transferred as the other property of the debtor:-

[Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 48.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the rights of any person ***proving a*** title ***acquired*** in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the insolvent

[New: Cf. ibid., ss. 60, 61 and 63.]

Dividends.

360F. (*1*) In the calculation and distribution of dividends, the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, the receiver shall make provision for—

(*a*) debts provable under this Chapter and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed;

(*b*) debts provable under this Chapter, the subject of claims not yet determined;

(*c*) disputed proofs or claims; and

(*d*) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

(3) Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends, shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

(4) No action for a dividend shall lie against the receiver, but, where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

[New. Cf. ibid., s. 64.]

Management by and allowance to insolvent.

360G. (*1*) The Court or, by leave of the Court, the receiver may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court or, by leave of the Court, the receiver may direct.

(2) The Court or, by leave of the Court, the receiver may, from time to time, make such allowance as it or he may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate; but any such allowance may, at any time, be reduced by the Court.

[New. Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 65.]

Right of insolvent to surplus.

360GG. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest as provided by this Chapter, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.

[New. Cf. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 71, s. 8.]

Discharge.

360H. (*1*) A debtor may at any time after having been declared an insolvent, apply to the Court for an order of discharge; and the Court shall fix a day ***and hour,*** notice whereof shall be given in the manner provided by section 348, sub-section (*3*), for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto.

(2) Subject to the provisions of ***this*** section, the Court may, after hearing the objections of any creditor or, where a receiver has been appointed, of the receiver,—

(*a*) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge; or

(*b*) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time; or

(*c*) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent or

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with respect to his after-acquired property.

(3) The Court shall refuse an order of discharge where the insolvent has committed an offence in relation to his insolvency, unless, for reasons to be recorded, it is satisfied that such refusal is not required in the interests of justice.

(4) On proof of any of the facts mentioned in sub-section (5), the Court shall—

(a) refuse the discharge; or

(b) suspend the discharge for a period of not less than two years; or

(c) suspend the discharge, until a dividend of not less than eight annas in the rupee has been paid to the creditors; or,

(d) where a receiver has been appointed, require the insolvent as a condition of his discharge to consent to *an order for payment to* such receiver for any balance or part of any balance of debts provable under this Chapter but not satisfied at the date of discharge, such balance or part of any balance to be paid out of the future earnings or after-acquired property of the insolvent in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court may direct, *and any such order shall be capable of execution as if it were a decree:*

Provided that, if at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of an order made under this section, the insolvent satisfies the Court that there is no reasonable probability of his being in a position to comply with the terms of the order, the Court may modify the terms of the order or of any substituted order, in such manner and upon such conditions as it thinks fit.

Provided, also, that application for execution of *an order made* in favour of a receiver under clause (d) shall not be made except by leave of the Court, which *shall not* be given *unless* on proof that the insolvent has, since his discharge, acquired property or income available towards the payment of his debts.

(5) The facts referred to in sub-section (4) are—

(a) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;

(b) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;

(c) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(d) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Chapter without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;

(e) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;

(f) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;

(g) that the insolvent has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any *suit or other proceeding* properly *instituted* against him;

(h) that the insolvent has within three months preceding the date of the order under section 348, sub-section (1), incurred unjustifiable expense by instituting a frivolous or vexatious suit or other proceeding;

(i) that the insolvent has within the period referred to in clause (h), when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(j) that the insolvent has within the period referred to in clause (h) incurred liabilities with a view of making his assets equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities;

(k) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been declared an insolvent, or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(l) that the insolvent has *concealed or removed his property or any part thereof or has* been guilty

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part II.—Of Suits in General.—Chapter XXI.—Of Insolvency.—Sections 360I, 360J, 360K-360M.)

of any ***other*** fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(*6*) For the purposes of this section, the report of an official receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.

(*7*) The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

(*8*) A discharged insolvent shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the Court or, where a receiver has been appointed, the receiver may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the Court or the receiver; and, if he fails to give such assistance, the Court may, in addition to any punishment to which he may be liable, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or anything duly done after the discharge but before the revocation.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, an insolvent's assets shall be deemed to be of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities when the Court is satisfied that his property has realized, or is likely to realize, or with due care in realization might have realized, an amount equal to eight annas in the rupee on his unsecured liabilities.

[New. Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 30.]

Effect of order of discharge.

360I. (*1*) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—

(*a*) any debt due to ***His Majesty***; or

(*b*) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party;

(*c*) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (*1*), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable under this Chapter.

(*3*) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the insolvency and of the validity of the proceedings therein, and, in any ***suit or other*** proceeding instituted against an insolvent who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the insolvent may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge.

(*4*) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety for him.

[New. Cf. ibid., s. 35.]

Power to annul declaration of insolvency.

360J. (*1*) Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been declared an insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, the Court may, on the application of ***the debtor or of*** any ***other*** person interested, by order in writing, annul the declaration.

(*2*) Where a declaration is annulled under sub-section (*1*), all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Court, officer of the Court or receiver shall be valid; but, ***subject as aforesaid,*** the property of the debtor who was declared an insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint or, in default of any such appointment, shall ***vest in*** the debtor ***to the extent of*** his ***right*** or interest therein ***on*** such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.

(*3*) Notice of every order annulling a declaration shall be given in the manner provided by section 348, sub-section (*3*).

[359.]

Imprisonment of dishonest debtor.

360K. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that a debtor who has made an application under section 346 or against whom such an application has been made,—

(*a*) has been guilty of any concealment or wilful mis-statement in regard either to pecuniary claims against him or to property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy, or held for him in trust, or

(*b*) has fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property, or

(*c*) has committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court may, at the instance of any of his creditors, ***direct*** him to ***be detained in the civil prison*** for a term which may extend to one year, or may, if it thinks fit, send him to a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

[New. Cf. 46 & 47 Vict., c. 52, s. 41.]

Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.

360L. An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

[New.]

Subordination of Courts and appeals.

360M. (*1*) For the purposes of this Chapter, all Courts other than a High Court or a District Court shall, when exercising insolvency jurisdiction ***under this Chapter***, be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (*4*), any person aggrieved by an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by the Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, whose order upon such appeal shall be final ***and conclusive.***

(*3*) Any person aggrieved by an order made under section 352, 353, 360E, ***360F, sub-section (4),*** 360H, 360J or 360K, by the District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court, may appeal to the High Court.

(*4*) Where an appeal to the District Court has been transferred for disposal to a subordinate Court, such subordinate Court shall, for the purposes of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), be deemed to be the District Court.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part III.—Of Incidental Proceedings.—Chapter XXII.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.—Sections 361-368.)

PART III.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

No abatement by party's death, if right to sue survives.

361. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the right to sue survives.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sues B for libel. A dies. The right to sue does not survive, and the suit abates.

(*b*) A, a member of a Hindu joint family under the *Dayabhaga* law, institutes a suit for partition of the family property. A dies, leaving B, a son, his heir. The right to sue survives to B, and the suit does not abate.

Procedure where one of several plaintiffs or defendants dies and right to sue survives.

362. Where there are two or more plaintiffs or defendants and any of them dies, and where the right to sue survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

[Substituted by VII of 1888, s. 32 (1).]

Procedure where one of several plaintiffs dies and right to sue does not survive to surviving plaintiffs alone or where sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff dies.

363. (*1*) Where there are two or more plaintiffs and any of them dies, and where the right to sue does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone but survives to him or them and the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may cause the legal representative (if any) of the deceased plaintiff to be made a party, and shall thereupon cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record and proceed with the suit.

[365.] [Substituted by VII of 1888, s. 32 (2).]

(*2*) Where a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff dies and the right to sue survives, the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff may apply to the Court to have his name entered on the record in place of the deceased plaintiff, and the Court shall thereupon cause his name to be so entered and proceed with the suit.

(3) Where there are two or more legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff, both or all such legal representatives shall be made parties under sub-section (1), or the names of both or all of them shall be entered under sub-section (2), whether as plaintiffs or defendants.

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

366. Where within the time fixed by the law of limitation for the time being in force no application under section 363, sub-section (2), is made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff,—

(*a*) the Court may by order declare that the suit has abated, and shall, on the application of the defendant, award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff; or

(*b*) the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, make such other order as it thinks fit for bringing in the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, or for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, or for both those purposes.

Explanation.—Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or by any other law for the time being in force, a certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the person holding it the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff; but, where the person holding any such certificate obtains thereby property belonging to the deceased plaintiff, he may be treated as a legal representative liable in respect of such property.

VII of 1889.

Procedure where dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.

367. Where any dispute arises as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 82 (3).]

Procedure where defendant dies before decree.

368. (*1*) Where at any time before the decree in a suit is passed—

(*a*) one of two or more defendants dies and the right to sue does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, or

(*b*) a sole defendant or sole surviving defendant dies and the right to sue survives,

the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description and place of residence of any person whom he alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead.

(*2*) The Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative on the record in the place of such defendant, and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit:

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part III.—Of Incidental Proceedings.—Chapter XXII.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.—Sections 368A, 368B, 368C-372.)

Provided that the person so made a defendant may object that he is not the legal representative of the deceased defendant, or may make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

(*3*) Where within the time fixed by the law of limitation for the time being in force no application under sub-section (*1*) is made, the ***Court*** shall ***by order declare that the suit has*** abate*d*, unless the plaintiff satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such time.

(*4*) The legal representative of a deceased defendant may apply to have himself made a defendant in place of the deceased defendant, and the provisions of this section shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to the application and to the proceedings and consequences ensuing thereon.

[New.]

368A. For the purposes of sections 363 to 368, the term "legal representative" shall be deemed to include the Crown where and in so far as the Crown is entitled to the property of a deceased plaintiff or defendant.

Legal representative in case of escheat.

368B. Where—

Application of sections 363 to 368 to suits by or against person in representative capacity or as holder of office.

(a) a plaintiff or defendant, suing or being sued in a representative capacity or as the holder of an office, dies or is otherwise divested of his representative capacity or office during the suit, and

(b) another person fills, or in good faith claims to fill, such representative capacity or office,

the provisions of sections 363 to 368 shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply as if such other person were the legal representative of the plaintiff or defendant.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a Hindu or Muhammadan female, suing or being sued in respect of a claim upon which the adjudication will, under the provisions of section 13, condition II, clause (b), sub-head (i), operate as res judicata in favour of or against the reversioner of the last male holder entitled to succeed to property on the death or remarriage of such female, shall be deemed, within the meaning of clause (a), to sue or be sued in a representative capacity, and the reversioner shall be deemed, within the meaning of clause (b), to fill the representative capacity of such female.

368C. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, no judgment, decree or proceeding subsequent to judgment or decree shall be invalid merely because such judgment was delivered, or such decree was passed, or such proceeding was taken, by the Court in ignorance of the death of any party.

Saving of proceedings taken in ignorance of death of party.

369. (*1*) The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and, where the decree is against a female defendant, it may thereupon be executed against her alone.

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

(2) Where the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, by leave of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and, in the case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may, by such leave, be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

370. The insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his assignee or the receiver appointed under section 354 might maintain for the benefit of his creditors, shall not ***cause*** the suit ***to abate:***

Where plaintiff's insolvency *causes abatement of the* suit.

Provided that, where the assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit and to give such security ***for the costs thereof*** within ***such*** time ***as the Court may*** order, the defendant may apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's insolvency, and the Court may dismiss the suit and award to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the same, to be proved as a debt against the plaintiff's estate.

371. Where a suit abates or is dismissed under this Chapter, no fresh suit shall be brought on the same cause of action:

Effect of abatement or dismissal.

Provided that the person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased ***or*** insolvent plaintiff may apply for an order to set aside the abatement or dismissal; and, if it is proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from continuing the suit, the Court shall set aside the abatement or dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

372. (*1*) In other cases of the assignment, creation or devolution of any interest **before a final *decree or* order has been *passed or* made in a suit, whether in first instance or in appeal,** the suit may, by leave of the Court given either with the consent of all parties or after service of notice in writing upon them and hearing their objections (if any), be continued by or against the person to whom such interest has come, either in addition to or in substitution for the person from whom it has passed, as the case may require.

Procedure in case of assignment before final order in suit.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part III.—Of Incidental Proceedings.—Chapter XXII.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.—Section 372B. Chapter XXIII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.—Sections 373-375, 375A, 375B. Chapter XXIV.—Of Payment into Court.—Sections 376, 379.)

(2) Where leave to continue a suit has been given under sub-section (1), such suit shall be deemed to have been instituted by or against the person to whom the interest has come, on the day on which it was instituted by or against the person from whom such interest has passed.

Application of Chapter to proceedings.

372B. (*1*) Nothing in ***sections 366, 368, sub-section (3), and 371*** shall apply to proceedings in execution of decrees.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (1), the provisions of this Chapter relating to suits shall be deemed to apply also to proceedings other than suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

Withdrawal of suit or abandonment of part of claim.

373. (*1*) At any time after the institution of a suit, ***the plaintiff may, subject to such order as the Court may make in regard to costs, withdraw his suit or abandon part of his claim.***

(*2*) Where the Court is satisfied—

(*a*) that a suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, or

(*b*) that there are other sufficient grounds for allowing the plaintiff to ***institute*** a fresh suit for the subject-matter of ***a*** suit or part ***of a claim,***

it may, on such terms as it thinks fit, grant ***the plaintiff*** permission to withdraw from such suit or abandon such part of a claim with liberty to bring a fresh suit in respect of the subject-matter of such suit or ***such*** part ***of a claim.***

(*3*) Where the plaintiff withdraws from a suit, or abandons a part of a claim, without the permission referred to in sub-section (*2*), he shall be precluded from bringing any fresh suit as aforesaid.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to permit ***any co-plaintiff or co-***plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

(*5*) **The powers conferred by this section may be exercised by the Court at any stage of the suit, whether in first instance or in appeal, before a final order is made.**

Limitation not affected by first suit.

374. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under section 373, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitation **for the time being in force** in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought, **and nothing in section 43 shall be deemed to preclude him from seeking in the fresh suit any relief omitted from the first.**

Compromise of suit.

375. ***Where any party to a suit reports to the Court that such suit has been adjusted wholly or in part by a lawful agreement or compromise, or that the plaintiff has received satisfaction in respect of the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court shall,***

(a) if the parties are agreed as to such agreement, compromise or satisfaction, record the same and pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit, and such decree shall be final and conclusive so far as it relates to so much of the subject-matter of the suit as is dealt with by the agreement, compromise or satisfaction; but,

(b) if the parties are not so agreed, proceed with the trial of the suit.

Application subsequent to decree not affected.

375A. Nothing in this Chapter shall **be deemed** to apply to any application or other proceeding in any suit subsequent to the ***final*** decree ***other than an application to an Appellate Court pending an appeal from such decree.*** [Added by Act VI of 1892, s. 2.]

Application of Chapter to set-off and counter-claims.

375B. ***The provisions of this Chapter relating to a plaintiff shall, so far as they are* applicable, be deemed to apply to a defendant who has pleaded a set-off or counter-claim.***

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Deposit by defendant in satisfaction of claim.

376. (*1*) The defendant in a suit to recover a debt or damages may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim.

(*2*) Notice in writing of **such** deposit shall be given through the Court by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the **sum deposited** shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be paid to the plaintiff on his application. [377.]

(*3*) From the date of the receipt **by the plaintiff** of **such** notice, no interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on **the** sum deposited by the defendant, whether **it is** in full **satisfaction** of the claim or falls short thereof. [378.]

Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part or in full.

379. (*1*) **Where** the plaintiff accepts **the sum deposited under section 376** as satisfaction in part only of his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; and, if the Court decides that the **sum so deposited** was a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff **shall bear** the costs of the suit incurred after the deposit, and the costs incurred previous***ly*** thereto so far as they were caused by excess in the plaintiff's claim.

(*2*) **Where** the plaintiff acc**epts the sum deposited under section 376** as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall present to the Court a statement to that effect, and such statement shall be filed and the Court shall ***pass a decree*** accordingly; and, in directing by whom

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190.

(Part III.—Of Incidental Proceedings.—Chapter XXIV.—Of Payment into Court. —Section 379A. Chapter XXV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.—Sections 380, 381.) Chapter XXVI.—Of Commissions and Local Investigations.—Section 383.)

the costs of each party are to be borne, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for the amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(*b*) B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (*a*). On the plaint being filed, A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shown that the litigation was necessary.

(*c*) A owes B Rs. 100 and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed, A pays Rs. 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accepts the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

[New.]

Chapter to apply to payments under section 257.

379A. The provisions of this Chapter shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to payments made under section 257.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

[Amended by VI of 1888, s. 5.]

Security for costs when demandable from plaintiff.

380. (*1*) Where, at the institution or at any subsequent stage of a suit, it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or that, where there are two or more plaintiffs, all the plaintiffs are, residing out of British India, and that such plaintiff does not, or that no one of such plaintiffs does, possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India ***other than*** the property in suit, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to furnish security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by any defendant.

[382.]

Explanation.—**For the purposes of this sub-section, a person leaving British India** in such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs, shall be deemed to be residing out of British India.

(*2*) ***Where and in so far as*** a suit, in which the plaintiff is a woman, ***is a suit*** for the **payment of** money ***or*** **to recover possession of specified moveable property or, in the alternative, the value of such property in money,** the Court may at any stage of the suit, ***on the application of any defendant,*** make a like order if it is satisfied that the plaintiff does not possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India, ***other than*** the property in suit.

[Amended by VII of 1888 s. 33.]

Effect of failure to furnish security.

381. (*1*) **Where security required under section 380 is not furnished within the time fixed thereunder, the Court shall dismiss the suit in so far as it relates to any defendant *and any co-defendant associated with him by reason of having been sued for a joint and indivisible relief* for whose costs security has not been furnished,** unless **sufficient** cause why such time should be extended is shown to the satisfaction of the Court, in which case the Court may extend it.

(*2*) Where a suit is dismissed under this section, the plaintiff may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside, and, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by any sufficient cause from furnishing the security within the time fixed, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as to security, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit:

Provided that the dismissal shall not be set aside unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

XV of 1877.

(*3*) The provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to an application under section 103, and of this Code with respect to an appeal from an order rejecting such an application, shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to an application under this section for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit and to an appeal from an order rejecting such an application, respectively.

(*4*) Nothing in section 13 shall be deemed to preclude a plaintiff whose suit has been dismissed under this section for failure to furnish security, from pleading the subject-matter of such suit in answer *or by way of set-off or counter-claim* to any suit instituted against him, or from instituting, within the time allowed by the law of limitation for the time being in force, a fresh suit upon the same cause of action:

Provided that such *set-off, counter-claim or* fresh suit shall be dismissed unless, at or before the time of presenting the plaint or within such further period as the Court may fix, the plaintiff pays all the costs (if any) which he was in the previous suit ordered to bear *and gives such security (if any) as the Court may require for the costs incurred or likely to be incurred by the opposite party in respect of such set-off, counter-claim or fresh suit.*

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF COMMISSIONS ***and Local Investigations.***

Commissions for the examination of witnesses.

Commission for examination of person within jurisdiction.

383. (*1*) Any Court may in any suit ***or other proceeding*** issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of any person resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction, who is exempted under this Code from attending the Court, or who is from sickness or infirmity unable to attend it.

[384.]

(*2*) Such order may be made by the Court either of its own motion or on the application, supported by affidavit or otherwise, of any party or of the witness to be examined.

[385.]

(*3*) Such commission may be issued to any person whom the Court thinks fit to execute it.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part III.—Of Incidental Proceedings.—Chapter XXVI.—Of Commissions and Local Investigations.—Sections 386-388, 390, 391.)

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 34, and VI of 1900, s. 48.]

Commission for examination of person beyond or leaving jurisdiction or of officer.

386. (*1*) Any Court may in any suit ***or other proceeding*** issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of—

(*a*) any person resident beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction;

(*b*) any person who is about to leave such limits before the date on which he is required to be examined in Court; and

(*c*) any civil or military officer of the Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Judge, attend the Court without detriment to the public service.

(*2*) Such commission may be issued to any Court, not being a High Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, or to any pleader or other person whom the Court issuing the commission may, subject to any rules made by the High Court in this behalf, think fit to appoint.

(*3*) The Court on issuing such a commission shall direct whether the commission is to be returned to itself or to any subordinate Court.

Commission for examination of person outside British India.

387. Where the Court to which application is made for the issue of a commission for the examination of a person residing at any place not within British India, is satisfied that the evidence of such person is necessary, the Court may, subject to the provisions, where applicable, of the Evidence by Commission Acts, 1859 ***and 1885,*** issue such commission.

22 Vict., c. 20. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 74.

Duty and powers of Court receiving commission for examination of person.

388. (*1*) Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of a person shall ***either—***

(*a*) examine such person in pursuance of the commission, ***or***

(b) make over such examination to any subordinate Court or to any pleader or other person whom it may, subject to any rules made by the High Court in this behalf, think fit to appoint.

(*2*) ***Where the Court makes over the examination to a pleader or other person under clause (b) of sub-section (1) and a sum sufficient for the reasonable expenses of such execution of the commission has not been transmitted by the Court issuing the commission, it shall report to the Court issuing the commission the amount of the sum required.***

(*3*) ***Every Court which receives a commission for the examination of any person, and every person to whom such examination is made over under clause (b) of sub-section (1), shall give notice of the day and hour fixed for its or his proceedings to the parties, other than a defendant against whom the suit or other proceeding is being heard ex parte, either directly or through the Court which issued or received the commission, as the nature of the case may require.***

[389.]

(*4*) After the commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court from which it was issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in accordance with the terms of such order; and the commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall, subject to the provisions of section 390, form part of the record of the suit ***or other proceeding.***

When depositions may be read in evidence.

390. Evidence taken under a commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit ***or other proceeding*** without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless—

(*a*) the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, ***or is a civil or military officer of the Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Judge, attend the Court without detriment to the public service,*** or

(*b*) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in clause (*a*), and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit ***or other proceeding,*** notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by foreign Courts.

391. The provisions hereinbefore contained as to the execution and return of commissions shall apply to commissions issued by—

(*a*) Courts situate beyond the limits of British India and established ***or continued*** by the authority of His Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or

(*b*) Courts situate in the United Kingdom or in any British possession, or

(*c*) the Courts of any foreign country for the time being in alliance with His Majesty.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part III.—Of Incidental Proceedings.—Chapter XXVI.—Of Commissions and Local Investigations.—Sections 391A, 392, 394, 396.)

Local investigations and commissions for such investigations.

[New.]

Power to hold trial on spot.

391A. ***Any Court may, if it thinks fit, after notice to the parties, hold the trial of a suit or other proceeding or any part of a suit or other proceeding at any place connected with the subject-matter of such suit or proceeding.***

Local inspection.

391AA. ***(1) Any Judge may, after notice given to the parties, inspect any place connected with a trial before him and may make a memorandum of any facts observed.***

(2) A memorandum made by the Judge of any facts observed at an inspection under sub-section (1) may, if the Judge so directs, be placed upon, and shall then form part of, the record:

Provided that the Judge shall first hear and determine any objection which any party may make to the memorandum, and shall, if necessary, correct it accordingly.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of a Judge to inspect any place, without notice, with a view merely to more readily appreciating any evidence tendered, or to be tendered, in relation to it.

(4) The fact of an inspection having been made, or of memorandum having been placed on the record, under this section shall not entitle any person to call the Judge as a witness or to examine him upon the facts observed.

Commission for local investigation.

392. (1) In any suit or ***other*** proceeding in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in *controversy* or of ascertaining the market-value of any property, or the amount of any mesne profits, damages or annual net profits, and such local investigation cannot conveniently be conducted by the Judge himself, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit, directing him to make such local investigation and to report thereon to the Court:

[393.]

Provided that, where the Local Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commissions shall be issued, the Court shall be bound by such rules.

(2) The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary, and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, signed ***by him,*** to the Court.

(3) The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit ***or other proceeding*** and shall form part of the record; but the Court, or, by leave of the Court, any of the parties to the suit, may examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

(4) The Court, if for any reason it is dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Commissioner, may direct that such further enquiry be made as it may deem necessary.

*Commissions **for the examination or adjustment of** accounts.*

Commission to examine or adjust accounts.

394. (1) In any suit ***or other proceeding*** in which an examination or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such examination or adjustment.

[395.]

(2) The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as appear necessary, and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his examination.

(3) The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit ***or other proceeding,*** unless the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further inquiry as is requisite.

*Commissions **for the making** of partitions.*

Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

396. (1) Where ***a preliminary decree for partition has been passed under section 215B,*** the Court may, in any case not provided for by the provisions of section 265, issue a commission to such person or persons as it thinks fit to make ***the*** partition or separation according to ***the*** rights ***as declared in such decree.***

(2) The Commissioner or Commissioners shall ascertain and inspect the property, and shall divide the same into as many shares as may be directed by the order under which the commission was issued, and shall allot such shares to the parties, and may, if authorized thereto by the said order, award sums to be paid for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

(3) The Commissioner or Commissioners shall then prepare and sign a report, or, where the commission was issued to more than one person and they cannot agree, separate reports appointing the share of each party, and, if so directed by the said order, distinguishing each share by metes and bounds.

(4) ***The*** report or reports ***referred to in sub-section*** (3) shall be annexed to the commission and transmitted to the Court; and the Court, after hearing any objections which the parties may make to the report or reports, shall either quash the same and issue a new commission, or pass a final decree in accordance therewith ***or with so much of the report or reports as the Court finds to be correct.***

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the Court from returning a report to a Commissioner for the correction of any error appearing therein.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part III.—Of Incidental Proceedings.—Chapter XXVI.—Of Commissions and Local Investigations.—Sections 387A, 397-400. Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXVII.—Suits by Paupers.—Sections 401—402.)

General provisions **as to commissions.**

Notice.

387A. A Court shall not issue a commission either of its own motion or on the application of a party or witness, without giving notice to any party affected thereby, other than a party against whom the suit is *being heard ex parte, unless such party affected is present when the commission is issued.*

Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.

397. (*1*) Before issuing a commission under this Chapter, the Court may ***and, upon receiving a report of the nature referred to in section 388, sub-section (2), it shall*** order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be, within a time to be fixed by the Court, paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

(*2*) Where the sum required to be paid into Court for the expenses of a commission is capable only of being estimated by the period likely to be occupied in executing such commission and a Commissioner appointed under this Chapter finds that he will be unable to execute such commission within such period, he shall submit a report to the Court within a reasonable time before the date by which the commission is returnable.

(*3*) Upon receiving *a* report *of the nature referred to in sub-section (2),* the Court may make an order enlarging the date for the return of the commission *or, if the date has already elapsed, fixing a fresh date for such return* and requiring such further sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable to be, within a time to be fixed by the Court, paid into Court as expenses.

(*4*) Any person omitting to pay into Court any sum required to be paid under this section shall be deemed, within the meaning of section 158, to have failed to perform an act necessary to the further progress of the suit for which time has been allowed.

Powers of Commissioners.

398. Any Commissioner appointed under this Chapter may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment,—

(*a*) examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him;

(*b*) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of inquiry;

(*c*) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioners.

399. (*1*) The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses, and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under this Chapter, whether the commission in execution of which they are so required has been issued by a Court situate within, or by a Court situate beyond, the limits of British India; **and, for the purposes** of this sub-section, **every** Commissioner shall be deemed to be a Court.

(*2*) Save where a commission is issued, *or the examination of any person has been made over,* to a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction a witness resides, the Commissioner shall *apply to such* Court *for the issue of* any process which he may find it necessary to issue to or against such witness, *and such Court may, in its discretion, issue such process as it considers reasonable and proper.*

Appearance of parties before Commissioner.

400. (*1*) Where a commission is issued under this Chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit ***or other proceeding*** shall appear before the Commissioner in person or by their agents or pleaders.

(*2*) Where ***all or any of the*** parties, **after due notice of the time and place fixed for proceeding,** do not so appear, the Commissioner may proceed ***in their absence.***

PART IV.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

Institution or continuation of suit by a person as a pauper.

401. Any suit, **other than** a suit to recover compensation for loss of caste, libel, slander, abusive language or assault, **may, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, be instituted or, if instituted in the ordinary manner, continued by a person as a pauper.** [401 and 402.]

Who may apply to institute or continue suit as pauper.

402. Any person may apply for permission to institute or continue a suit as a pauper, if,— [401, expl.]

(*a*) where the application is to institute a suit and a court-fee is prescribed for the plaint by the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees, he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay **such court-fee, or,**

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXVII.—Suits by Paupers.- Sections 403, 406—409.)

(b) **where the application is—**

(i) **to institute a suit in which** no **court-fee is so** prescribed **for the plaint, or**

(ii) **to continue a suit,**

he is not entitled to property worth one hundred rupees other than his necessary wearing-apparel and the subject-matter of the suit.

403. (1) Every application for permission to **institute or continue a suit as** a pauper shall be in writing; a schedule of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the **applicant**, with the estimated value thereof, shall be annexed thereto; and it shall be signed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the signing and verification of plaints.

Contents, signature, verification and presentation of application.

[404.] **(2) Every such application, if it is for permission to institute a suit as a pauper, shall also contain the particulars required by section 50,** ***and shall be subject to the same conditions as to amendment or rejection as if it were a plaint.***

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, **every such** application shall be presented to the Court by the applicant in person, unless he is exempted from appearing in Court under section 640 or section 641, in which case the application may be presented by **a** duly authorized agent who can answer all material questions relating to the application, and who may be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

406. (1) **If an** application **for permission** to **institute or continue a suit as a pauper is** in proper form and duly presented, the **Court** may, **if it** thinks fit, examine the **applicant** or, where **he** is allowed to appear by agent, his agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the applicant.

Examination of applicant.

(2) Where **such** application is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, **issue** a commission **for the examination of the applicant** in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code.

407. The Court shall reject **an** application **for permission to institute or continue a suit as a pauper,—**

Rejection of application.

[405.] (a) **if it is not presented in the manner prescribed by section 403; or**

(b) **if, after perusal of the application and such examination** (if **any) as may be made under section 406, it appears to the Court—**

(i) that the applicant is not **entitled to apply under section 402, or**

(ii) that he has, within two months next before the presentation of the application, disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this Chapter; or

(iii) that his allegations, **if unrebutted, would not be sufficient to establish** a right **to institute or continue a suit in such Court** ***or that his claim is obviously frivolous or vexatious;*** or

(iv) that he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit under which any other person has obtained **a vested or contingent** interest in such subject-matter.

408. **Where** the Court sees no reason to **reject** an application **for permission to institute or continue a suit as a pauper,** it shall fix a day ***and hour,*** of which at least ***one month's*** previous notice shall be given to the opposite party and the Government pleader, for receiving **and hearing** such evidence as may **be adduced** in **support of or in opposition to the application.**

Notice of day for receiving and hearing evidence for and against application.

409. (1) On the day ***and at or after the hour*** fixed **under section** 408, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and may ***also*** examine the applicant or his agent.

Procedure at hearing.

(2) Where the Court examines any witness produced by either party, or the applicant or his agent, under the provisions of sub-section (1), the opposite party or his pleader and the Government pleader, if he appears, shall be entitled to cross-examine such witness, applicant or agent; and the Court shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence given.

(3) The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the application and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the applicant is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in section 407.

(4) The Court shall then either **permit** or refuse to **permit** the applicant **to institute or continue the suit** as a pauper.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXVII.—Suits by Paupers.— Sections 410, 411, 414, 412, 412A., 413.)

(3) Where an application has been made for permission to institute a suit as a pauper, the applicant may, at any time before an order is made under this section, convert his application into a plaint, by paying into Court the necessary court-fees, and, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded, considers the application to have been made in bad faith, such plaint shall for the purposes of the law of limitation for the time being in force, be deemed to have been presented on the day on which the application was made and not on the day on which the court-fees were paid.

Procedure where application granted.

410. (*1*) Where an application for permission to institute or continue a suit as a pauper has been granted under section 409, the applicant shall not be liable to any court-fees (other than fees payable for service of process) in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader or other proceeding connected with the suit.

(*2*) Where the application *is* for permission to institute a suit as a pauper, it shall be numbered and registered, and shall be deemed to be the plaint in the suit, and, save as otherwise provided in sub-section (*1*), the suit shall proceed as a suit instituted under Chapter *VI*.

Procedure where pauper plaintiff succeeds.

411. Where a *party* suing as a pauper succeeds *wholly or partially* in *establishing his claim,* the Court shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to institute or continue the suit as a pauper; and such amount shall be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit, and shall also be recoverable by the Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as the costs of a suit are recoverable under this Code.

Dispaupering.

414. Where an application of any person, for permission to institute or continue a suit as a pauper has been granted under section 409, the Court may, on the application of any party to the suit or of the Government pleader, of which one week's notice has been given to such person, order such person to be dispaupered,—

(*a*) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(*b*) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to be permitted to continue the suit as a pauper; or

(*c*) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, under which any other person has obtained *a vested or contingent* interest in such subject-matter.

Procedure where pauper fails or compromises.

412. (*1*) Where a person instituting or continuing a suit as a pauper fails in his suit or where he is dispaupered, or where his suit is dismissed under section 97 or section 98 or is withdrawn or dismissed in consequence of any agreement, the Court shall order him, or any person made, under section 32, co-plaintiff with him, to pay the court-fees which would have been paid by him if he had not been permitted to institute or continue the suit as a pauper.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power conferred upon the Court by section 220 to give and apportion costs.

(*3*) For the purpose of rectifying any error in an order made under this section or the omission to make such an order, the Government, even though it is not a party to the suit, shall have all the rights and remedies which would be open to a party bound by the decree.

Realization of court-fees and other moneys ordered to be paid to the Government.

412A (*1*) The Government shall be deemed to have a lien upon the decree for the amount of any court-fees ordered to be paid under section 411 or 412, and, where the Court is satisfied that the decree-holder is unable or unwilling to realize his claim either in whole or in part, the Court may, on such terms as it thinks reasonable, permit the Government to execute the decree for the purpose of recovering any such amount. [411 (2).]

(*2*) Where a decree orders any money to be paid to the Government under section 411 or 412, the Court shall immediately cause a copy of the decree to be furnished to the Collector; and all matters arising between the Government and the party ordered by the decree to pay any such money or his representative shall be deemed to be questions arising between the parties within the meaning of section 244, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), although the Government may not have been a party to the suit. [411 (3).]

Effect of order dismissing or rejecting application to institute or continue suit as pauper.

413. *(1) Where an application to institute or continue a suit as a pauper is dismissed for default, the applicant may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), present a subsequent application of the like nature in respect of the same right.* [413, 415.]

(2) Where any such application as aforesaid is rejected or dismissed otherwise than for default, the applicant shall be precluded from present-

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXVII.--Suits by Paupers.—Section 413A. Chapter XXVIII.—Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers.—Sections 416-423.)

ing a subsequent application of the nature referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Where any such application as aforesaid is rejected or dismissed, whether for default or for any other reason, the applicant may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), institute or continue the suit in the ordinary manner.

(4) No subsequent application under sub-section (1) shall be granted, nor shall the applicant be permitted under sub-section (3) to institute or continue the suit, unless, within the period (if any) allowed by the law for the time being in force relating to limitation in respect of the institution or continuance of the suit, he first pays the costs (if any) incurred by the Government in opposing his application.

(5) Where the suit, in respect of which an application under this Chapter is made, is instituted, the costs of such application and of the enquiry thereon shall be deemed to be costs in such suit; but, where such suit is not instituted, any order of the Court awarding costs to the Government or to any party may be executed as if it were a decree for the payment of money.

Application of Chapter to set-off and counter-claims.

413A. ***The provisions of this Chapter relating to applications for permission to institute a suit as a pauper shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to applications for permission to plead a set-off or counter-claim as a pauper; and section 403, sub-section (2), shall be read as though for the figures "50" the words and figures "section 110 or section 111," as the case may be, were substituted.***

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.

416. (1) Suits by or against the Government shall be instituted by or against (as the case may be) the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) In any suit by or against the Secretary of State in Council, the plaint or written statement, as the case may be, shall be signed by such person as the Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf, and shall be verified by any person whom the Government may so appoint and who is acquainted with the facts of the case.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any information exhibited by the Advocate General in exercise of the power declared by section 111 of the East India Company Act, 1813. [53 Geo. 3 c. 155.]

Persons authorized to act for Government.

417. Persons being *ex officio* or otherwise authorized to act for the Government in respect of any judicial proceeding shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of the Government.

Plaints in suits by *or against* Secretary of State in Council.

418. In suits by ***or against*** the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of ***residence*** of the plaintiff ***or defendant,*** it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council".

Agent for Government to receive process.

419. The Government pleader in any Court, or such other person as the Local Government may for any Court appoint in this behalf, shall be the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the Secretary of State for India in Council issued by such Court. [Amended by VII of 1888, s. 35.]

Fixing of day for appearance on behalf of Secretary of State in Council.

420. The Court, in fixing the day for the Secretary of State for India in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channel, and for the issue of instructions to the Government pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion.

Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.

421. The Court may also, in any case in which the Government pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part of the Secretary of State for India in Council, who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such a person.

Extension of time to enable defendant public officer to make reference to Government.

423. (1) Where the defendant in a suit is a public officer and, on receiving the summons, considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXVIII.—Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers.—Sections 424, 424A, 426, 428, 429, 547.)

apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel.

(2) Upon such application the Court shall extend the time for so long as appears ***to it*** to be **necessary.**

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 36.]

Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.

424. No suit **of any kind** shall be instituted against the Secretary of State **for India** in Council, or against a public officer in respect of an act purporting to be done by **such** public officer, whether ***in the matter of a*** contract or otherwise, in his official capacity, **nor shall the said Secretary of State in Council or public officer be made a defendant under the provisions of section 32 to any suit of the description hereinbefore referred to,** until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of the **said** Secretary of State in Council, delivered to, or left at the office of, a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the district, and, in the case of a public officer, delivered to him or left at his office, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff and the relief which he claims; and, ***where a suit of the nature referred to in this section is instituted,*** the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that, where a person having given notice under this section dies before instituting the suit, his legal representative may institute the suit without giving further notice.

Explanation.—A Collector is entitled to notice under this section ***whenever*** a suit ***is instituted against him or he is joined as a defendant*** in the capacity of an agent of the Court of Wards ***notwithstanding that he is so sued or joined as a defendant*** not by reason of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, but merely for the protection of a minor's title.

Modification of certain sections in cases under this Chapter.

424A. ***Where a suit is instituted by or against the Secretary of State for India in Council or against a public officer in respect of an act purporting to have been done by him in his official capacity, the Court shall, in lieu of the periods specified in sections 126, 125A and 128, fix such time as it considers a reasonable period within which the Secretary of State for India in Council or the public officer shall answer an interrogatory or may apply to the Court to set aside an interrogatory or may require the other party to admit the genuineness of any document material to the suit; and nothing in section 126 or section 129 shall be deemed to require the Secretary of State for India in Council or any public officer, in any such suit, to answer interrogatories, or to declare documents, by affidavit.***

Procedure in suits against public officer.

426. (*1*) **Where** the Government undertakes the defence of a suit against a public officer, the Government pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register **of civil suits.**

[427.]

(2) **Where no** application **under *sub*-section** (*1*) is made by the Government pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties:

Provided that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest, nor his property to attachment, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

[425, 428.]

Exemption of public officer from *arrest and* personal appearance.

428. In a suit ***instituted*** against a public officer in respect of **an** act **purporting to be done by him in his official capacity—**

(a) notwithstanding anything contained in section 426, sub-section (2), proviso, or any other provision of this Code, no warrant of arrest shall be issued against ***the defendant,*** and

(b) where the Court ***is satisfied*** that ***the defendant*** cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service,

it shall exempt ***him*** from appearing in person.

Procedure where decree against Government or public officer.

429. Where **the** decree is against the Secretary of State **for India** in Council or against a public officer in respect of an act **purporting to be done by him in his official capacity,** a time shall be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied; and, if the decree is not satisfied within the time so specified, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

(*2*) Execution shall not **be issued** on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date of **such** report.

No security to be required from the Government or a public officer under section 545 or 546.

547. No such security as is mentioned in sections 545 and 546 shall be required from the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, where the Government has undertaken the defence of the suit, from any public officer sued in respect of an act alleged to **have been** done by him in his official capacity.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXIX.—Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers.—Sections 430-434.)

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

[430, in part.]

Suits by alien friends.

430. An alien friend may sue in any Court of British India as if he were a subject of His Majesty.

[430, remainder.]

Suits by alien enemies.

430A. (1) Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, no alien enemy may sue in any Court of British India.

(2) An alien enemy residing in the United Kingdom or in any British possession with the license of His Majesty or of the Government, may sue in any Court of British India as if he were a subject of His Majesty.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section, a person—

(*a*) residing in a foreign country, the Government of which is at war with His Majesty, and

(*b*) carrying on business in that country without a license in that behalf under the hand of one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State or of a Secretary to the Government of India,

shall be deemed to be an alien enemy.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of sub-section (2), a prisoner of war or other prisoner, *detained in the United Kingdom or in any British possession, shall not be deemed to reside therein.*

Suits by foreign States.

431. (1) A foreign State may sue in any Court of British India:

Provided that it has been recognized by His Majesty or by the Governor General in Council;

Provided, also, that the object of the suit is to enforce a private right vested in the head of such foreign State or in any officer of such State in his public capacity.

(2) Every Court shall take judicial notice of the fact that a foreign State has or has not been recognized by His Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 37.]

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for princes or chiefs.

432. (1) Persons specially appointed by order of the Government at the request of any sovereign prince or ruling chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or otherwise, and whether residing within or residing without British India, or at the request of any person competent, in the opinion of the Government, to act on behalf of such prince or chief, to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such prince or chief.

(2) An appointment under this section may be made for the purpose of a specified suit or of several specified suits, or for the purpose of all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the prince or chief.

(3) A person appointed under this section may authorize or appoint persons to make appearances and applications and do acts in any such suit or suits as if he were himself a party thereto.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the institution of a suit by any such prince or chief in his own name or through a recognized agent appointed under section 37.

[Substituted by VII of 1888, s. 38.]

Suits against princes, chiefs, ambassadors and envoys.

433. (1) Any such prince or chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a foreign State, may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, certified by the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India, but not without such consent, be sued in any competent Court.

(2) Such consent may be given with respect to a specified suit or to several specified suits, or with respect to all suits of any specified class or classes, and may specify, in the case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the prince, chief, ambassador or envoy may be sued; but it shall not be given unless the prince, chief, ambassador or envoy—

(*a*) has instituted a suit in the Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(*b*) by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*c*) is in possession of immoveable property situate within those limits and is to be sued with reference to such possession or for money charged on that property.

(3) No such prince, chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code, and, except with the consent of the Governor General in Council certified as aforesaid, no decree shall be executed against the property of any such prince, chief, ambassador or envoy.

(4) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorize a Local Government and *a* Secretary to that Government to exercise, with respect to any prince, chief, ambassador or envoy named in the notification and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the functions assigned by the foregoing sub-sections to the Governor General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively.

(5) Any consent given under this section may at any time, by order certified as aforesaid, be withdrawn.

(6) A person may, as a tenant of immoveable property, sue, without such consent as is mentioned in this section, a prince, chief, ambassador or envoy from whom he holds or claims to hold the property.

[Added by VII of 1888, s. 40.]

Style of Princes and Chiefs as parties to suits.

434. A sovereign prince or ruling chief may sue, and shall be sued, in the name of his State:

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXX.—Suits by or against Corporations and Companies.—Sections 435-436A. Chapter XXXI.—Suits by or against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.—Section 437—439. Chapter XXXII.—Suits by or against Minors and Persons of unsound mind.—Section 440.)

Provided that in giving the consent referred to in section 433 the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that any such prince or chief shall be sued in the name of an agent or in any other name.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

Subscription and verification of plaint in suit by corporation or company.

435. Where a suit is instituted by a corporation, or by a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the plaint may be ***signed*** and verified on behalf of the corporation or company by any director, secretary or other officer of the corporation or company, who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

[436, part.]

Service on corporation or company.

436. Where the defendant in a suit is a corporation, or is a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the summons may be served—

(*a*) by leaving it at the registered office (if any) of the corporation or company, or

(*b*) by sending it by post in a letter, addressed to such officer or trustee at the office (or, if there are more offices than one, at the principal office in British India) of the corporation or company, or

(*c*) by giving it to any director, secretary or other officer of the corporation or company.

[436, remainder.]

Power to require personal attendance of officer of corporation or company.

436A. *(1)* In the case of a suit instituted by or against a corporation or by or against a company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the Court may***, at any stage of the suit,*** require the personal appearance of any director, secretary or other officer of the corporation or company who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

(2) Where any person ordered to appear under sub-section (1) does not appear or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, the corporation or the company shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter VIII applicable to the plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Representation of beneficiaries in suit concerning property vested in trustees, etc.

437. Where, in a suit concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit; but the Court may, if it thinks fit, order them or any of them to be made parties.

Joinder of all *trustees*, executors and administrators.

438. Where there are two or more ***trustees,*** executors or administrators, they shall all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them:

Provided that executors who have not proved their testator's will, and ***trustees,*** executors and administrators beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, need not be made parties.

Husband of married *trustee*, administratrix or executrix not to join.

439. Unless the Court otherwise directs, the husband of a married ***trustee,*** administratrix or executrix shall not as such be a party to a suit by or against her.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

[Amended by VIII of 1890, s. 53A.]

Minor to sue by next friend.

440. *(1)* Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by an adult person, who shall be called the next friend of the minor.

(2) Where a suit is instituted by or behalf of a minor without a next friend, the defendant may apply to have the plaint removed from the list of pending cases with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented: [442.]

Provided that notice of such application shall be given to such person by the defendant, and that the Court shall hear his objections (if any) before making an order on the application.

(3) Where a plaint has been removed from the list of pending cases, the plaintiff may, subject to the law of limitation for the time being in force, institute a fresh suit in respect of the same subject-matter.

(4) Where the defendant applies for the removal of the plaint under sub-section (2), the Court may grant such time as it considers reasonable to enable the minor plaintiff to be represented by a next friend and, when the minor plaintiff is so represented, shall proceed with the suit.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXXII.—Suits by or against Minors and Persons of unsound mind.—Sections 443, 445, 441.)

[Amended by VIII of 1890, s. 53B.]

443. *(1)* Where the defendant to a suit is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor.

Guardian for the suit to be appointed by Court for minor defendant.

[456.] *(2)* An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff.

(3) Every application under this section shall be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in question in the suit adverse to that of the minor, and that he is fit to be so appointed.

[443.] *(4)* Before appointing any person to be a guardian for the suit under this section, the Court shall cause a notice to be served upon ***him and upon*** the minor defendant ***and upon the guardian (if any) appointed or declared by competent authority for the person or property or both of the minor defendant or, where no such guardian has been appointed or declared, upon the father or other natural guardian of the minor defendant or, where there is no father or other natural guardian of the minor defendant, upon the person in whose care he is,*** in the manner prescribed by this Code for the service of a summons, and shall hear any objections which may be urged on behalf ***of any person served with notice under this sub-section.***

(5) Service of such notice on the father or guardian of the minor defendant, or, where there is no such father or guardian, then upon the person in whose care he is, shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be deemed to be good service on the minor defendant:

Provided that the Court may order that service made or to be made on the minor defendant himself shall be deemed good service.

(6) No decree or order shall be set aside for failure to comply with the provisions of this section, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that, by reason of such failure, the minor defendant has suffered substantial injury.

445. *(1)* Any person ***who is*** of sound mind and ***has attained majority*** may act as next friend of a minor ***or as his guardian for the suit:***

Who may act as next friend or be appointed guardian for the suit.

Provided that the interest of such person is not adverse to that of the minor and that he is not, ***in the case of a next friend,*** a defendant ***or, in the case of a guardian for the suit, a plaintiff*** in the suit.

(2) ***Where a minor has guardians or a guardian appointed or declared by competent authority,—***

(a) no person, other than such a guardian, shall act as the next friend of such minor or be appointed to be his guardian for the suit, and [440 and (2).] [(2) 443]

(b) a guardian of his property shall act as next friend or be appointed to be guardian for the suit in preference to a guardian of his person,

unless the Court, after giving notice to the guardians or guardian or to the guardian of the property, considers, for reasons to be recorded, that it is for the minor's welfare that another person or the guardian of the person be permitted to act or be appointed, as the case may be.

(3) No person shall without his consent be made to act as next friend of a minor nor, save in the case of a guardian of the classes referred to in sub-section (2) and in sub-section (4), be appointed a guardian for the suit. [cf. 32 (2).]

(4) Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian:

Provided that such officer has no interest adverse to that of the minor. [456 (3).]

441. *(1)* Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor, other than an application under sub-section *(6)* of section 446, shall be made by his next friend or his guardian for the suit ***who, subject to the provisions of sections 461 and 462, shall be entitled and bound to act generally on the minor's behalf in the conduct of the case.*** [cf. 443 (1).]

Representation of minor by next friend or guardian for the suit.

(2) A next friend or guardian for the suit may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were a plaintiff or a defendant; and such payment shall be made out of the minor's property or, if the Court so directs, by the next friend or guardian for the suit personally: [cf. 440 (1).]

Provided that, where the Court appoints any of its officers under section 445, sub-section (4), to be guardian for the suit, it may direct that the costs incurred or to be incurred by such officer in the performance of his duties as such guardian shall be borne [cf. XLV, 13.] [O. r.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXXII.—Suits by or against Minors and Persons of unsound mind.—Sections 461, 462, 446.)

either by the parties, or by any one or more of the parties, to the suit, or out of any fund in Court in which the minor is interested, and may give directions for the repayment or allowance of such costs as justice and the circumstances of the case may require.

[444.] (3) Every order made in a suit or on any application before the Court, in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be, may be discharged, and, where the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority, with costs to be paid by such pleader.

[Amended by VIII of 1890, s. 53D.]

Receipt by next friend or guardian for the suit of property under decree for minor.

461. (1) A next friend or guardian for the suit shall not, except by leave of the Court, receive any money or other moveable property on behalf of a minor either—

(a) by way of compromise before decree or order, or

(b) under a decree or order in favour of the minor.

(2) Where the next friend or guardian for the suit—

(a) has not been appointed or declared by competent authority to be guardian of the property of the minor, or,

(b) having been so appointed or declared, is under any disability known to the Court to receive the money or other moveable property,

the Court shall, if it grants him leave to receive the property, require such security and give such directions as will, in its opinion, sufficiently protect the property from waste and ensure its proper application.

Agreement or compromise by next friend or guardian for the suit.

462. (1) No next friend or guardian for the suit shall, except by leave of the Court expressly recorded on his application, enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian.

(2) Any such agreement or compromise entered into without such leave so recorded shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

(3) Where the Court sees reason to grant leave to a next friend or guardian for the suit to enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, it shall record a proceeding or order showing that an application has been made to it, that the terms of the proposed agreement or compromise have been considered by it, and that, having regard to the interests of the minor, it has granted leave to make the agreement or compromise.

(4) A subsisting decree purporting to have been passed in pursuance of an agreement or compromise shall not be called in question, *on the ground that the requirements of this section have not been complied with,* by way of objection to any proceeding taken in execution of it; nor shall it be set aside or varied either in appeal or in a regular suit instituted, or upon an application for review made, by the minor through his next friend or by the minor himself on attaining his majority merely because no such proceeding or order *as is referred to* in sub-section (3) was recorded *or made* or because the leave of the Court was not expressly but impliedly granted, if in fact it appears that the next friend or guardian for the suit assented on behalf of the minor, and that the agreement or compromise was accepted by the Court and resulted in a decree not prejudicial to the interests of the minor.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, an agreement with reference to the suit shall be deemed to include an agreement to be bound by an oath of the nature referred to in section 9 of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, or to refer any matter in controversy in such suit to arbitration. X of 1873.

Retirement, removal or death of next friend.

[447.] 446. *(1)* Unless the Court otherwise directs, a next friend shall not retire without first procuring a fit person to be put in his place and giving security for the costs already incurred.

(2) The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be supported by affidavit showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor.

(3) Where—

(a) the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of such minor, or

[Amended by VIII, 1890, s. 53(C).]

(b) where he is so connected with a defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor as to make it unlikely that the minor's interests will be properly protected by him, or

(c) where he does not do his duty, or ceases during the pendency of the suit to reside within British India, or

(d) for any other sufficient cause,

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXXII.—Suits by or against Minors and Persons of unsound mind.—Sections 458, 450, 454-455A.)

application may be made on behalf of the minor or by a defendant for his removal; and the Court, if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned, may order the next friend to be removed accordingly.

(4) Where the next friend is not a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, and an application is made by a guardian so appointed or declared, who desires to be himself appointed in the place of the next friend, the Court shall remove the next friend, unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded, that the guardian ought not to be appointed the next friend of the minor.

(5) On the retirement, removal or death of the next friend of a minor, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

[449.] *(6)* Where the pleader of such minor omits, within a reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, ***the Court may, on the application of*** any person interested in the minor or in the matter ***in controversy or on its own motion,*** appoint such person as it thinks fit ***to be the next friend of the minor.***

458. *(1)* Where the guardian for the suit of a minor defendant ***desires to retire or*** does not do his duty, or where other sufficient ground is made to appear, the Court may ***permit*** such guardian ***to retire or may remove him,*** and may order him to pay such costs as may have been occasioned to any party by his breach of duty.

Retirement, removal or death of guardian for the suit.

[451.] *(2)* Where the guardian for the suit ***retires,*** dies or is removed by the Court during the pendency of the suit, the Court shall appoint a new guardian in his place.

450. *(1)* A minor plaintiff, or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pending, shall, on attaining majority, elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application.

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on attaining majority.

(2) Where such minor elects to proceed with the suit or application, he shall apply for an order discharging the next friend and permitting him to proceed in his own name, and the title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus:—

"*A. B.*, late a minor, by *C. D.*, his next friend, but now having attained majority."

[452.] *(3)* Where such minor elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff or applicant, apply for an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs which may have been incurred by the defendant or respondent, or which may have been paid by his next friend.

[453.] *(4)* Any application under this section may be made *ex parte*; ***but no order discharging a next friend and permitting a minor plaintiff to proceed in his own name shall be made without notice to the next friend.***

454. *(1)* Where a minor co-plaintiff, on attaining majority, desires to repudiate the suit, he shall apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff; and the Court, if it finds that he is not a necessary party, shall dismiss him from the suit on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Where minor co-plaintiff attaining majority desires to repudiate suit.

(2) Notice of an application under this section shall be served on the next friend, ***on any co-plaintiff of the applicant and*** on the defendant.

(3) The costs of such application, and of all or any proceedings theretofore had in the suit, shall be borne by such persons as the Court directs.

(4) Where the late minor is a necessary party to the suit, the Court may direct him to be made a defendant.

455. ***(1) A minor, on attaining majority, may apply, if a sole plaintiff, that a suit instituted in his name by a next friend be dismissed on the ground that it was unreasonable or improper.***

Unreasonable or improper suit.

(2) Notice of an application under this section shall be served on all the parties concerned; and the Court, on being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties in respect of the application and of anything done in the suit ***or make such other order as it thinks fit.***

455A. ***The provisions of this Chapter shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed,—***

Application of Chapter to certain proceedings and to persons of unsound mind.

(a) where they refer to suits, to extend also to proceedings other than suits;

(b) where they refer to plaintiffs, to extend also to defendants who have pleaded a set-off or counter-claim; and

[463.] ***(c) where they refer to minors, to extend also to*** persons of unsound

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXXII.—Suits by or against Minors and Persons of unsound mind.—Sections 464, 464A. Chapter XXXIII.—Suits by or against Military Men.—Section 465. Chapter XXXIV.—Suits by or agains Firms and Persons carrying on business in names other than their own.—Section 469A.)

[XXXV of 1858.]

mind, adjudged to be so under the Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858, or under any other law for the time being in force and of persons who, though not so adjudged, are found by the Court on inquiry to be unable, by reason of unsoundness of mind, to protect their interests when suing or being sued.

[Substituted by VIII of 1890, s. 35 (E).]

Saving for princes and chiefs and for local laws.

464. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to apply to a sovereign prince or ruling chief suing or being sued in the name of his State or being sued, by direction of the Governor General in Council or of a Local Government, in the name of an agent or in any other name.

Execution of certain orders.

464A. ***Where and in so far as any order made under this Chapter directs the payment of money by any person other than a party to the suit, such order may be executed in the same manner as if it were a decree for the payment of money.***

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

Power for officer or soldier who cannot obtain leave to authorize any person to sue or defend for him.

465. (*1*) Where any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity is a party to a suit and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

(*2*) Such authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of—

(*a*) his commanding officer or, if he is himself the commanding officer, the next subordinate officer, or,

(*b*) where the officer or soldier is serving in military staff employment, the head or other superior officer of the office in which he is employed.

(*3*) Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority, which shall be filed in Court; and, when it has been so filed, the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

[466.]

(*4*) Any person authorized by an officer or a soldier under this section to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present, or may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

[467.]

(*5*) Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or a soldier under this section or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for, or on behalf of, such officer or soldier, shall be as effectual as if they had been served on the party in person or on his pleader.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Chapter, the expression "commanding officer" means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or depôt to which an officer or soldier belongs.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

[New.]

SUITS BY OR AGAINST FIRMS AND PERSONS CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN NAMES OTHER THAN THEIR OWN.

[Cf. O. XLVIIIA, r. 6.]

Suing of partners in name of firm.

469A. Any two or more persons claiming or being liable as partners and carrying on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, may sue or be sued in the name of the firm (if any) of which such persons were partners at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, and any party to a suit may in such case apply to the Court for a statement of the names and addresses of the persons who were, at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, partners in such firm, to be furnished and verified in such manner as the Court may direct.

(*2*) ***Where persons sue or are sued as partners in the name of their firm under sub-section (1), it shall, in the case of any plaint, written statement or other document required by or under this Code to be signed, verified or certified by the plaintiff or the defendant or his pleader, suffice if such plaint, written statement or other document is signed, verified or certified by any one of such persons or by his pleader, as the case may be.***

[Ibid, r. 2.]

(*3*) Where a summons is issued upon the presentation of a plaint by partners in the name of their firm, the plaintiffs or their recognized agents shall, on demand in writing

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXXIV.—Suits by or against Firms and Persons carrying on business in names other than their own.—Section 469AA, 469B-469D.)

by or on behalf of any defendant, forthwith declare in writing the names and places of residence of all the persons constituting the firm on whose behalf the suit is brought.

(*4*) Where the plaintiffs or their recognized agents fail to comply with any demand made under sub-section (*2*), all proceedings in the suit may, upon an application for that purpose, be stayed upon such terms as the Court may direct.

(*5*) Where the names of the partners are declared in the manner referred to in sub-section (*2*), the suit shall proceed in the same manner, and the same consequences in all respects shall follow, as if they had been named as plaintiffs in the plaint :

Provided that all the proceedings shall, nevertheless, continue in the name of the firm.

[Ibid, r. 3.] (*6*) Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm under this section, the summons shall be served either—

(*a*) upon any one or more of the partners, or

(*b*) at the principal place at which the partnership business is carried on within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, upon any person having, at the time of service, the control or management of the partnership business there,

as the Court may direct; and such service shall be deemed to be service upon the firm so sued, whether all or any of the partners are out of jurisdiction or not; and it shall not be necessary to issue a summons ***to*** any partner :

Provided that, in the case of a partnership which has been dissolved to the knowledge of the plaintiff before the presentation of the plaint, summons shall be served upon every person within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court whom it is sought to make liable.

Right of suit on death of partner.

469AA. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872. ***1872, where—***

(a) two or more persons may sue or be sued in the name of a firm under the provisions of section 469A, and

(b) any one of such persons dies, whether before the institution, or during the pendency, of any suit,

the survivor or the survivors may sue or continue to sue or be sued without joinder of the legal representative of the deceased as a party.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall limit or otherwise affect any right which the legal representative of the deceased may have—

(a) to apply to be made a party to the suit, or

(b) to enforce any claim against the survivor or survivors.

Notice in what capacity served.

469B. Where a summons is issued ***to*** a firm and is served in the manner provided by section 469A, sub-section (*5*), every person upon whom it is served shall be nformed by notice in writing given at the ime of such service, whether he is served as a partner or as a person having the control or management of the partnership business, or in both characters, and, in default of such notice, the person served shall be deemed to be served as a partner. [Ibid, r. 4.]

Appearance of partners.

469C. (*1*) Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm, they shall appear individually in their own names, but all subsequent proceedings shall, nevertheless, continue in the name of the firm. [Ibid, r. 5.]

(*2*) Where a summons is served in the manner provided by section 469A, sub-section (*5*), upon a person having the control or management of the partnership business, no appearance by him shall be necessary unless he is a ***partner*** of the firm sued. [Ibid, r. 6.]

(*3*) Any person served ***with process*** as a partner under section 469A, sub-section (*5*), may appear under protest, denying that he is a partner, but such appearance shall not preclude the plaintiff from otherwise serving ***process*** on the firm and obtaining ***a decree*** against the firm in default of appearance where no partner has ***appeared.*** [Ibid, r. 7.]

Execution of decree against firm.

469D. ***(1)*** Where a decree has been passed against a firm, execution may be granted— [Ibid, r. 8.]

(a) against any property of the partnership within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court ***executing the decree;***

(*b*) against any person who has appeared in his own name under section 469C, sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), or who has admitted on the pleadings that he is, or who has been adjudged to be, a partner;

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXXIV.—Suits by or against Firms and Persons carrying on business in names other than their own.—Section 469E, 469F. Chapter XXXV.—Interpleader.—Sections 470-472.)

(c) against any person who has been individually served, as a partner, with the summons and has failed to appear:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 247.

IX of 1872.

(2) Where the decree-holder claims to be entitled to cause the decree to be executed against any person ***other than such a person as is referred to in sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c),*** as being a partner in the firm, he may apply to the Court ***which passed the decree*** for leave, and, where the liability is not disputed, ***such*** Court may grant such leave or, where such liability is disputed, may order that the liability of such person be tried and determined, in the same manner, and with the like power, as if a suit had been instituted by the decree-holder as plaintiff against the judgment-debtor and the objector as defendants.

(3) Where the liability of any person has been tried and determined under sub-section (2), the order made thereon shall have the same force and be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise as if it were a decree.

(4) Save as against any property of the partnership, a decree against a firm shall not release, render liable, or otherwise affect, any partner therein who was outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court ***which passed the decree,*** when the summons was issued and who has not appeared in compliance with such summons, unless service has been made upon such partner in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII or, if he has come within such local limits after the summons was issued, in the manner provided by section 469A, sub-section ***(5).***

[*Ibid*, r. 9.]

(5) Debts owing from a firm carrying on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court ***executing the decree*** may be attached in the manner prescribed by sections 268AA to 268D, although one or more partners in such firm may be resident abroad:

Provided that any person having the control or management of the partnership business or any partner in the firm within such local limits is served with the garnishee order.

(6) An appearance by any partner in pursuance of an order shall be deemed to be a sufficient appearance by the firm.

469E. Sections 469A to 469D shall be deemed to apply to suits between a firm and one or more of the partners therein and to suits between firms having one or more partners in common, provided that such firm or firms ***carries or*** carry on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court; but no execution shall be issued in such suits except by leave of the Court, and, on an application for leave to issue such execution, all such accounts and inquiries may be directed to be taken and made and directions given as may be just.

Suits between co-partners.

[*Ibid*, r. 10.]

469F. Any person carrying on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court in a name or style other than his own may be sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name; and the foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply.

Suit against person carrying on business in name other than his own.

[*Ibid*, r. 11.]

CHAPTER XXXV.

INTERPLEADER.

470. Where two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same ***debt, sum of money or other*** property, ***moveable or immoveable,*** from another person, whose only interest therein is that of a mere stakeholder and who is ready to render it to the right owner, such stakeholder may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to whom the payment or property shall be made or delivered, and of obtaining indemnity for himself:

Where interpleader-suit may be instituted.

Provided that, where any suit ***or other proceeding*** is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, the stakeholder shall not institute a suit of interpleader.

471. In every suit of interpleader the plaint shall, in addition to the other statements necessary for plaints, state—

Plaint in interpleader suit.

(a) that the plaintiff has no interest in the thing claimed otherwise than as a mere stakeholder;

(b) the claims made by the defendants severally; and

(c) that there is no collusion between the plaintiff and any of the defendants.

472. Where the ***property*** claimed is capable of being paid into Court or ***placed*** in the custody of the Court, the plaintiff ***may be required*** so

Payment or deposit in Court.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IV.—Of Suits in Particular Cases.—Chapter XXXV.—Interpleader.—Sections 473-476. Part V.—Provisional Remedies.—Chapter XXXVI.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.—Section 477.)

to pay or ***place*** it before he can be entitled to any order in a suit of interpleader.

Procedure at first hearing.

473. (*1*) At the first hearing the Court may—

(*a*) declare that the plaintiff is discharged from all liability to the defendants in respect of the ***property*** claimed, award him his costs, and dismiss him from the suit; or,

(*b*) if it thinks that justice or convenience so requires, retain all parties until the final disposal of the suit.

(2) The Court may,—

(*a*) if it finds that the admissions of the parties or other evidence enable it to do so, adjudicate the title to the ***property*** claimed; or

(*b*) direct the defendants to interplead one another by filing statements and entering into evidence for the purpose of bringing their respective claims before the Court, and adjudicate on such claims.

Bar of interpleader-suits by agents or tenants.

474. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to enable agents to sue their principals, or tenants to sue their landlords, for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B cannot institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

(*b*) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the jewels a security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that C's debt is satisfied, and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the jewels from B. B may institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

Charge of plaintiff's costs.

475. Where a suit of interpleader is properly instituted, the Court may provide for the costs of the plaintiff by giving him a charge on the ***property*** claimed or in some other effectual way.

Procedure where defendant is suing stake-holder.

476. Where any of the defendants in a suit of interpleader is actually suing the stake-holder in respect of the subject-matter of such suit, the Court in which the suit against the stake-holder is pending shall, on being duly informed by the Court which passed the decree in the suit of interpleader in favour of the stake-holder, that such decree has been passed, stay the proceedings as against him; and his costs in the suit so stayed may be provided for in such suit; but, if and in so far as they are not provided for in that suit, they may be added to his costs incurred in the suit of interpleader.

PART V.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Arrest before judgment.

Application during suit for security from defendant.

477. (*1*) Where at any stage of a suit, other than a suit ***of the nature referred to in section 16, clauses (a) to (d),*** the Court ***is satisfied, upon the application of the plaintiff supported*** by affidavit ***and after examining the applicant or the person making the affidavit and making such further inquiry as it thinks fit,***—

(***a***) that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to avoid any process of the Court, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,—

(*i*) has absconded or left the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*ii*) is about to abscond or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(*iii*) has disposed of or removed from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

(***b***) that the defendant is about to leave British India ***in*** circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

the Court may issue a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance to satisfy any decree that may be passed against him in the suit: [478.]

Provided that the defendant shall not be arrested if he pays to the officer executing the warrant any sum specified in the warrant as sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim; and such sum shall be held in deposit by the Court until the suit is disposed of or until the further order of the Court.

(*2*) If the defendant fails to show such cause, the Court shall order him either to deposit in Court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, ***or make such order as it thinks fit in regard to the sum which*** [479.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part V.—Provisional Remedies.—Chapter XXXVI.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.—Sections 480, 481, 491A, 482, 483, 487, 488.)

may have been paid by the defendant under the proviso to sub-section (1).

(*3*) Every surety for the appearance of a defendant shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

Procedure on application by surety to be discharged.

480. (*1*) A surety for the appearance of a defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety, to be discharged from his obligation.

(*2*) On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

(*3*) On the appearance of the defendant in pursuance of the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.

481. (*1*) Where the defendant fails to comply with an order made under section 477, sub-section (*3*,) or section 480, the Court may commit him to ***the civil*** prison until the decision of the suit, or, where ***a decree is passed*** against the defendant, until the execution of the decree:

Provided that no person shall be detained in prison under this section in any case for a longer period than six months, nor for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed fifty rupees:

Provided, also, that no person shall be detained in prison under this section after he has complied with the order under section 477, sub-section (*2*), or section 480, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of section 342A shall be deemed to apply to a defendant committed to the civil prison under sub-section (1), as though for the word "judgment-debtor" and the figures "342" the word "defendant" and the figures "481", respectively, were substituted.

[New.]

Prohibition of arrest of women before judgment.

491A. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to authorize a Court to order the arrest or detention in prison of any woman who would not, by reason of the provisions of section 245A, be liable to arrest or detention in prison in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Subsistence-allowance of defendants arrested.

482. The provisions of section 338, sub-sections (*2*) to (*5*), as to allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors shall be deemed to apply to all defendants arrested under this Chapter.

Attachment before judgment.

[483, 484.]

Application before judgment for security from defendant, and in default for attachment of property.

483. (*1*) Where, at any stage of a suit, the Court ***is satisfied upon the application of the plaintiff supported*** by affidavit ***and after such further inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit***, that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,—

(*a*) is about to dispose of the whole or an part of his property, or

(*b*) is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or

(*c*) has quitted the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him,

the Court may direct the defendant, within a time to be fixed by it, either to furnish security, in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

(*2*) Every application made under this section shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, specify the property required to be attached and the estimated value thereof.

(*3*) The Court may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

[485.]

(*4*) If the defendant fails to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fails to furnish the security required, within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to satisfy any decree which may be passed in the suit, be attached.

(*5*) If the defendant shows such cause or furnishes the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it has been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

[486.]

(*6*) The attachment shall be made in the manner provided by this Code for the attachment of property in the execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, property includes property of every description, whether moveable or immoveable *and, save where otherwise expressly stated, whether within or without the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction.

Investigation of claim to property attached before judgment.

487. Where a claim is preferred to property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in the execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Removal of attachment when security furnished or suit dismissed.

488. Where an order is made for attachment before judgment, the Court which made the order shall remove the

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part V.—Provisional Remedies.—Chapter XXXVI.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.—Sections 489-491. Chapter XXXVII.—Of temporary Injunctions and Interlocutory Orders.—Sections 492, 493.)

attachment when the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment, or when the suit is dismissed.

Attachment before judgment not to affect rights of strangers, nor bar decree-holder from applying for sale.

489. Attachment before judgment shall not be deemed to affect the rights existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree; **and it shall confer no priority as against the assignee entitled to the property of an insolvent under a vesting order made after such attachment but before the passing of a decree.**

Property attached before judgment not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

490. Where property is attached before judgment and a decree is subsequently passed in favour of the plaintiff, it shall not be necessary, ***if the attachment is still subsisting when application for the execution of the decree is made,*** to re-attach the property in execution of such decree.

[New.]

Agricultural produce not attachable before judgment.

490A. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to authorize the plaintiff to apply for the attachment of any *agricultural produce* in the possession of an agriculturist, or to empower the Court to order the attachment or production of such *produce*, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Compensation for improper arrest or attachment.

Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.

491. (*1*) Where, in any suit in which an arrest or attachment has been effected,—

(*a*) it appears to the Court that such arrest or attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

(*b*) the suit of the plaintiff fails and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the same,

the defendant, whether process in the suit has or has not been served upon him, may apply to the Court, and the Court may, upon such application, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the arrest or attachment, ***and the order awarding such amount may be executed as if it were a decree:***

Provided that *a* Court ***competent to try a suit for compensation*** shall not award ***an*** amount ***exceeding the amount for which*** it might ***pass a*** decree in ***such*** a suit:

Provided also that a Court, not so competent, shall not award an amount exceeding the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction or the sum of five hundred rupees, whichever is the less.

(*2*) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest or attachment.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

Temporary injunctions.

Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.

492. Where in any suit it is proved, by affidavit or otherwise,—

(*a*) that any property in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit or ***improperly*** sold in execution of a decree ***in another suit***, or

(*b*) that the defendant threatens, or is about, to remove or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors,

the Court may by order grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or make such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging, alienation, sale, removal or disposition of the property as it thinks fit ***until the suit is disposed of or until the further order of the Court.***

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.

493. (*1*) In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing ***any*** breach of contract or ***tortious act***, whether compensation is claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant from committing the breach of contract or ***tortious act*** complained of, or any breach of contract or ***tortious act*** of a like ***nature*** arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right.

(*2*) The Court may, by order, grant such injunction on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as it thinks fit.

(*3*) In case of disobedience, ***or of breach of any such terms, the Court granting the injunction may order the person guilty of such disobedience or breach to be detained in the civil prison either—***

(*a*) ***for a specified term not exceeding six months, or***

(*b*) ***subject to a maximum period of six months, until the Court directs his release,***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part V.—Provisional Remedies.—Chapter XXXVII.—Of temporary Injunctions and Interlocutory Orders.—Sections 494—501.)

or may direct his property to be attached, or both.

(*4*) No attachment under sub-section (*3*) shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the defendant has not obeyed the injunction, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the plaintiff such compensation as it thinks fit and pay the balance (if any) to the defendant.

Notice to opposite party.

494. The Court shall in all cases, except where it appears that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by the delay, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Injunction to corporation or company to bind its members and officers.

495. An injunction directed to a corporation or company shall be binding, not only on the corporation or company itself, but also on all members and officers of the corporation or company whose personal action it purports to restrain.

Discharge, varying or setting aside of order for injunction.

496. Any order for an injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside by the Court, on the application of any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.

497. (*1*) Where—

(*a*) it appears to the Court that an injunction granted by it was applied for on insufficient grounds, or,

(*b*) after the issue of an injunction, the suit is dismissed or judgment is given against the plaintiff by default or otherwise and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the issue of the injunction:

Provided that the Court shall not under this section award a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

(*2*) An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of the issue of the injunction.

Interlocutory orders.

Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.

498. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, order the sale, by any person named in such order and in such manner and on such terms as it think fit, of any moveable property, being the subject matter of such suit ***or attached before judgment in such suit,*** which is subject to speedy and natural decay.

Power to make order for detention, ***preservation or inspection or making inventory,*** of subject-matter, and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.

499. (*1*) The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit and on such terms as it thinks fit,—

(*a*) make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection ***or making an inventory*** of any property **which is** the subject-**matter** of such suit **or as to which any question may arise therein**;

(*b*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any person to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any other party to such suit; and,

(*c*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any samples to be taken, or any observation to be made or experiment to be tried, which may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

(*2*) The provisions hereinbefore contained as to execution of process shall, **so far as they are applicable, be deemed to** apply to persons authorized to enter under this section.

Notice of application under section 498 or 499.

500. (*1*) An application by the plaintiff for an order under section 498 or section 499 may be made after notice in writing to the defendant at any time after service of the summons.

(*2*) An application by the defendant for a like order may be made after notice in writing to the plaintiff, and at any time after the applicant has appeared.

Putting of party in immediate possession of land the subject-matter of suit.

501. (*1*) Where land paying revenue to the Government, or a tenure liable to sale, is the subject-matter of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure neglects to pay the Government revenue or the rent due, as the case may be, and such land or tenure is consequently ordered to be sold, any other party to the suit claiming to have an interest in such land or tenure may, upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale and with or without security at the discretion of the Court, be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure.

(*2*) **The** Court may, in a decree **passed under** sub-section (*1*), award against the defaulter the

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part V.—Provisional Remedies.—Chapter XXXVII.—Of temporary Injunctions and Interlocutory Orders.—Section 502. Chapter XXXVIII.—Appointment of Receivers.—Sections 503-504.)

amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as it thinks fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as it thinks fit, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

Deposit of money or thing in Court.

502. Where the subject-matter of a suit is money or some other thing capable of delivery, and any party thereto admits that he holds such money or other thing as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs or is due to another party, the Court may order the same to be deposited in Court or delivered to such last-named party, with or without security, subject to the further directions of the Court.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 42.]

Power of Court to appoint receivers.

503. (*1*) Where it appears to the Court to be necessary for the realization, preservation or better custody or management of any property, moveable or immoveable, the subject-matter of a suit or under attachment, the Court may, in its discretion, by order appoint a receiver of such property.

(*2*) Where the Court appoints a receiver of any property under sub-section (*1*), it may—

(*a*) remove the person in whose possession or custody the property is from the possession or custody thereof;

(*b*) commit the same to the custody or management of such receiver;

(*c*) confer upon such receiver all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, the collection of the rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits, and the execution of instruments in writing, as the owner himself has, or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit;

(*d*) by general or special order, fix the fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property to be paid in respect of the services of such receiver; and

(*e*) by general and special order, direct, in the case of a receiver other than an ***officer of the Court appointed to be*** receiver ***of estates,*** the remuneration to be paid to him out of such fee or commission.

(*3*) Every receiver appointed under this section shall—

(*a*) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he receives in respect of the property;

(*b*) ***submit*** his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs;

(*c*) pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs; and

(*d*) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

(*4*) ***Where a receiver—***

(a) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or

(b) fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or

(c) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence,

the Court may direct his property to be attached.

(*5*) ***No attachment under sub-clause (4) shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the receiver has not—***

(a) submitted his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or

(b) paid the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or

(c) made good any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or negligence,

as the case may be, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court shall apply to the property, of which he has been appointed receiver, such amount as it finds to be due from him as a balance or to make good any loss occasioned by his wilful default or negligence, and pay the balance (if any) to him.

(*6*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property under attachment any person whom the parties to the suit, or some or one of them, have or has not a present right so to remove.

Appointment of Collector to be receiver.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s.]

504. Where the property is land paying revenue to the Government or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, the Court may, with the consent of the Collector, appoint the Collector to be the receiver of such property, if it considers that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by making such an appointment.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part V.—Provisional Remedies.—Chapter XXXVIII.—Appointment of Receivers.—Section 505. Part VI.—Of Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIX.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 506-510.)

Exercise of powers under this Chapter.

505. (1) The powers conferred by this Chapter shall be exercised only by ***the*** High Court and ***the*** District Court.

(2) Where the Judge of a Court subordinate to a District Court considers it necessary that a receiver should be appointed in any suit before him, he shall nominate such person as he considers fit for such appointment and submit the name of such person, with the grounds for the nomination, to the District Court.

(3) ***On receiving a nomination under sub-section (2),*** the District Court ***may appoint or refuse*** to appoint the person nominated ***or any other person, and may give any necessary directions defining the powers of the person appointed by it, and may remove such person, and may, as occasion arises, make, upon the report of the subordinate Court, any*** such order ***as it might have made if it had appointed such person receiver of any property in any suit before it.***

PART VI.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Arbitration in suits.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

506. (1) Where all the parties to a suit ***or other proceeding*** desire that any matter in ***controversy*** between them in the suit ***or proceeding*** be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time before judgment is pronounced, apply, in person or by their respective pleaders specially authorized in writing in this behalf, to the Court for an order of reference.

(2) Every such application shall be in writing and shall state the matter sought to be referred.

(3) An application made under sub-section (1) shall not be withdrawn, nor shall any party withdraw therefrom, except by leave of the Court.

Nomination, election or choice of arbitrator.

507. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties, or elected or chosen in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

Order of reference.

508. (1) The Court shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in ***controversy*** which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the ***making*** of the award, and shall specify such time in the order.

(2) Where a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not, save as hereinafter provided, deal with such matter in the same suit ***or other proceeding.***

Where reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

509. (1) Where the reference is to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators—

(a) by the appointment of an umpire; or

(b) by declaring that, if the majority of the arbitrators agree, the decision of the majority shall prevail; or

(c) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire; or

(d) otherwise as may be agreed between the parties, or, if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine.

(2) When an umpire is appointed, the Court shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the ***making*** of his award in case he is required to act.

Power of Court to appoint arbitrator in certain cases.

510. (1) ***In any of the following cases, namely:—***

(a) where the parties cannot agree within a reasonable time, with respect to ***the*** nomination, election or choice ***of an arbitrator,*** or the person nominated, elected or chosen refuses to accept the arbitration, ***or*** [507 (2).]

(b) where an arbitrator or umpire— [510.]

(i) dies, or

(ii) refuses or neglects ***to act*** or becomes incapable ***of acting,*** or

(iii) leaves British India ***in*** circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, or

(iv) is removed by the Court, or

(c) where the arbitrators are empowered by the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, [511.]

any of the parties may serve ***the other parties or*** the arbitrators, ***as the case may be,*** with a written notice to ***nominate, elect or choose an arbitrator or*** to appoint an umpire.

(2) If, within seven clear days after such notice has been served or such further time as the Court may in each case allow, ***no arbitrator is nominated, elected or chosen or*** no umpire is appointed, ***as the case may***

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VI.--Of Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIX.—Reference to Arbitration.— Sections 512-520.)

be, the Court may, on application by the party who gave the notice, ***and after giving the other party an opportunity of being heard,*** appoint an arbitrator or umpire or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit ***or other proceeding:***

Provided that no appointment shall be made by the Court under this sub-section where **it is expressly stated in the application under section 506** ***that the Court shall not have this power.***

512. Every arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509 or section 510 shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509 or 510.

[IX of 1899, s. 10.]

512A. ***Where an arbitrator or an umpire misconducts himself, the Court may remove him.***

Removal for misconduct.

513. (1) The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire desire or desires to examine, as the Court may issue in suits tried before it.

Summoning witnesses and default.

(2) Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpire during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

514. **Where** the arbitrators **or the umpire** cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either allow further time, and from time to time, **either before or after the expiry of** the period **fixed** for the ***making*** of the award, **enlarge such period**; or may make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit ***or other proceeding.***

Extension of time for making award.

515. Where an umpire has been appointed, he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators,—

Where umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

(a) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(b) if they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree.

516. (1) Where an award in a suit ***or other proceeding*** has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and cause it to be filed in Court, together with any depositions and documents which have been taken and proved before them; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties.

Award to be signed and filed.

(2) An award shall not be deemed invalid merely because it has not been signed by all the arbitrators at one and the same time and by each in the presence of the others; but it shall be signed by each arbitrator ***making the award*** **either immediately after it has been made or within such period as the Court may find to be reasonable.**

517. Upon any reference by an order of the Court, the arbitrators or umpire may, with the consent of the Court, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; and the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to and form part of the award.

Statement of special case by arbitrators or umpire.

518. The Court may, by order, modify or correct an award,—

Power to modify or correct award.

(a) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, and such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred; or

(b) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision; or

(c) where the award contains a clerical mistake or *an* error arising from an accidental slip or omission:

519. The Court may also make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration where any question arises respecting such costs and the award contains no sufficient provision concerning them.

Order as to the costs of arbitration.

520. The Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it thinks fit,—

Where award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

(a) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration ***unless such matter can be separated without affecting the determination of the matters referred;***

(b) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(c) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it;

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VI.—Of Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIX.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 521—524.)

(*d*) where the award contains a clerical mistake or *an* error arising from an accidental slip or omission;

(*e*) where, for any other sufficient reason, the Court is of opinion that the award should be reconsidered by the arbitrators or umpire.

Grounds for setting aside award.

521. (*1*) An award may be set aside by the Court on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that the arbitration or the award has been improperly procured;

(b) that an arbitrator or ***the*** umpire ***has been guilty of*** corruption or misconduct;

(*c*) ***that*** the award ***has*** been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and restoring the suit ***or other proceeding:***

(*d*) ***that*** the award ***has*** not been made within the period fixed or enlarged by the Court;

(*e*) ***that*** the arbitrators or umpire have refused to reconsider the award when remitted to them under section 520, clauses (*a*) to (*d*):

Provided that no award shall be set aside on the ground specified in clause (*d*), unless an express objection on that ground has, before the time for making an application to set aside the award, been made by the parties to the reference, or by any of them.

(*2*) No award shall be set aside save as provided by sub-section (*1*).

Judgment to be according to award.

522. (*1*) Where the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for re-consideration in manner aforesaid, and no application has been made to set aside the award, or the Court has refused such application, the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed, ***subject to such modification or correction (if any) as may be made under section 518,*** to deliver judgment according to the award, or, if the award has been submitted to it in the form of a special case, according to its own opinion on such case.

(*2*) Upon the judgment so delivered a decree ***or final order*** shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner hereinbefore provided for the execution of decrees ***and orders.***

Agreements to refer to arbitration.

Application to file in Court agreement to refer to arbitration.

523. (*1*) Where any persons agree in writing that any difference between them, present or future, shall be referred to arbitration, the parties to the agreement, or any of them, may apply to any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, at any time before a final award has been made in pursuance of such agreement, that the agreement be filed in Court.

(*2*) The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application has been presented by all the parties; or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

(*3*) On such application being made, the Court shall, ***unless it sees reason to dismiss the application without notice,*** direct notice thereof to be given to all the parties to the agreement, other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

(*4*) Where no sufficient cause is shown, the Court may cause the agreement to be filed, and, if and when any such difference has arisen, shall make an order of reference to an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated, elected or chosen in accordance with the provisions of section 507, and may also nominate the arbitrator, when he is not named therein and the parties cannot agree as to the nomination.

Stay of proceedings where there is an agreement to refer to arbitration.

523A. Where any party to an agreement to refer to arbitration, or any person claiming under him, commences any ***suit or other*** proceeding against any other party to the agreement, or any person claiming under him, in respect of any matter agreed to be referred, any party to such ***suit or*** proceeding may, at ***or before the first hearing or, where issues are settled, at or before such settlement,*** apply to the Court to stay the ***suit or*** proceeding; and the Court, if satisfied that there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred in accordance with the agreement to refer to arbitration, and that the applicant was, at the time when the ***suit or*** proceeding ***was*** commenced, and still remains, ready and willing to do all things necessary to the proper conduct of the arbitration, may make an order staying the ***suit or*** proceeding. [IX of 1899, s. 19.]

Provisions of Chapter applicable to proceedings under section 523.

524. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter, so far as they are consistent with any agreement filed under section 523, shall be applicable to all proceedings under the order of reference made by the Court under that section, and to the award

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VI.—Of Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIX.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 525-526B. Chapter XL.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.—Sections 527-529.)

and to the execution of the decree following thereon.

Arbitration without the intervention of a Court.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

525. (*1*) Where any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in Court.

(*2*) The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

(*3*) The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration, other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

(*4*) **Save as provided by this section, no persons interested in the award shall institute or maintain any suit or other proceeding for the purpose either of causing the award to be filed or enforced or of obtaining any relief with respect to the matter referred.**

Filing of such award.

526. (*1*) The Court shall determine all questions relating to the existence and validity of an agreement to refer to arbitration or of an award, and, where it finds that there has been a valid agreement to refer and a valid award under it, it shall order such award to be filed; and such award shall thereupon take effect as an award made under the provisions of this Chapter.

(*2*) **For the purposes of this section, the Court shall have all the powers conferred *and shall perform all the duties imposed* upon it by sections 518 to 522.**

Appeals from decrees on award.

Appeals.

526A. (*1*) ***In any case in which an appeal lies from an original or appellate decree under this Code or any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from a decree or final order upon an award, or from an order setting side or refusing to file an agreement or an award, on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—***

(a) that there has been no valid submission to arbitration, or

(b) that there has been no valid award, or

(c) that the Court has failed to perform any duty imposed upon it, or has failed to exercise or improperly exercised a discretion conferred upon it, by this Chapter.

(2) Save as provided by sub-section (1), no appeal shall lie from a decree passed or order made in any proceeding under this Chapter.

Exclusion of certain words in the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

526B. The last thirty-seven words of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, shall not apply to any agreement to refer to arbitration, or to any award, to which the provisions of this Chapter apply

[I of 1877, s. 3.]

I of 1877.

CHAPTER XL.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Power to state case for opinion of Court.

527. (*1*) Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or of law may enter into an agreement in writing stating such question in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court, and providing that, upon the finding of the Court with respect to such question,—

(*a*) a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(*b*) some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(*c*) one or more of the parties shall do, or refrain from doing, some other particular act specified in the agreement.

(*2*) Every case stated under this section shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs, and shall concisely state such facts and specify such documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby.

Where value of subject-matter to be stated.

528. Where the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing, or the refraining from doing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or of the property (if any) to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as suit.

529. (*1*) The agreement, if framed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, may be filed in the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit, the amount or value of the subject-

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VI.—Of Special Proceedings.—Chapter XLI.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.—Sections 532-535.)

matter of which is the same as the amount or value of the subject-matter of the agreement.

(*2*) Every agreement, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties claiming to be interested, as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement, other than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

[530.] (*3*) Where an agreement has been so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court and shall be bound by the statements contained in the agreement.

[531.] (*4*) The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under Chapter VI, the provisions of which shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply.

(*5*) Where the Court is satisfied, after an examination of the parties or after taking such evidence as it thinks fit,—

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by them, and

(*b*) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question stated therein, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be decided,

it shall proceed to deliver judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so delivered a decree shall follow and shall be executed in the manner provided by this Code for the execution of decrees.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

532. (*1*) In any Court to which this Chapter applies, all suits upon bills of exchange, hundis or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed under this Chapter, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed by this Code; but the summons shall be in the form No. 172 contained in the third schedule, or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, etc.

(*2*) In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms respectively, the defendant shall not appear or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter provided so to appear and defend.

(*3*) In default of the defendant obtaining such leave or of his appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified or, where no rate is specified, at ***a*** rate ***not exceeding six per centum per annum,*** to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claims more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be executed forthwith.

(*4*) The defendant shall not be required to pay into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or to give security therefor, unless the Court thinks his defence not to be *primâ facie* sustainable, or feels reasonable doubt as to its good faith.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to be inapplicable to a suit merely because the cause of action includes facts which, if not admitted by the defendant, would have to be proved by the plaintiff.

Illustrations.

(a) A sues B upon a promissory note bearing an endorsement of payment which has been cancelled. This section is not inapplicable merely because A must prove that the note was endorsed by inadvertence, but that payment was not made and the endorsement cancelled in consequence.

(b) A executes, in favour of B, a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, payable in two equal instalments on the 1st July and 1st September, respectively, with a stipulation that, in default of payment of the first instalment, the whole amount shall become immediately payable. On the 13th July, B sues A for the whole amount. This section is not inapplicable merely because B must allege and prove that the first instalment was not paid on the 1st July.

533. (*1*) The Court shall, on the application of the defendant, grant him leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon his paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons, or upon affidavits showing, to the satisfaction of the Court, a defence or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or other facts sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.

(*2*) The leave referred to in sub-section (*1*) may be given upon an *ex parte* application:

Provided that, in any such case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to show, by affidavit or otherwise, that leave should not have been granted or should have been granted on more stringent terms.

534. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree and, if necessary, stay or set aside execution, and may grant leave to the defendant to appear and defend the suit, if it seems reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to set aside decree.

535. In any proceeding under this Chapter the Court may order the bill, hundi or promissory note on which the suit is founded, to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

Power to order bill, etc., to be deposited with officer of Court.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VI.—Of Special Proceedings.—Chapter XLI.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.—Sections 536, 537. Chapter XLII.—Of Suits relating to Public Charities.—Section 539. Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.—Section 540.)

Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill or note.

536. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this Chapter for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

Procedure in suits under this Chapter.

537. Save as otherwise provided by this Chapter, the procedure in suits under this Chapter shall be the same as the procedure in suits instituted under Chapter VI.

[Amended by VI of 1900.]

Application of Chapter.

538. (*1*) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply only to—

(*a*) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and at Madras and Bombay;

(*b*) the Chief Court of Lower Burma;

(*c*) the Presidency Courts of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(*d*) the Court of the Judge of Karáchi; and

(*e*) any other Court having ordinary original civil jurisdiction to which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply them.

(*2*) The Local Government may in like manner direct by whom any of the powers and duties incident to the provisions so applied shall be exercised and performed, and make any rules which it thinks fit for carrying the same into operation.

(*3*) ***After the expiration of*** one month ***from the publication of*** a notification under sub-section (*1*), clause (*e*), the said provisions shall apply accordingly, and the rules so made shall have effect as if enacted in this Code.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 44.]

When suits relating to public charities may be brought.

539. (*1*) In the case of the alleged breach of any express or constructive trust created for public purposes ***of a*** charitable or religious ***nature,*** or where the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Advocate General, or two or more persons having an interest in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit, whether contentious or otherwise, in the High Court, or in the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, to obtain a decree—

(*a*) removing any trustee,

(*b*) appointing a new trustee or new trustees under the trust;

(*c*) vesting any property in the trustees under the trust;

(*d*) recovering any of the trust-property from the hands of the trustees or of third parties;

(*e*) declaring what proportion of, or interest in, the trust-property shall be assigned for the fulfilment of any particular object of the trust;

(*f*) authorizing the whole or any part of the trust-property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged;

(*g*) settling a scheme for the management of the trust-property; or

(*h*) granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

(*2*) The powers conferred by this section on the Advocate General may, outside the Presidency-towns, be, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, exercised also by the Collector or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(*3*) ***Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any right of suit which may exist under any other law for the time being in force.***

PART VII.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 45.]

Appeal from original decree.

540. (*1*) Save in so far as is otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees, or from any part of the decrees, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

(*2*) An appeal may lie under this section from an original decree passed *ex parte*.

(*3*) ***Where an appeal lies under this section from a decree which by this Code is preliminary to a final decree, any party to the suit adversely affected by such preliminary decree may, at his option, either prefer a separate appeal from it, or after the passing of the final decree prefer a single appeal from both the decrees together.***

(*4*) Where the pecuniary value of an appeal determines the Court authorized to hear it within the meaning of this section, the test of jurisdiction shall be deemed to be the valuation of the original suit and not the

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.— Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.- -Sections 540A-543.)

actual amount affected by the decree ***and involved in the appeal.***

[New.] 540A. (*1*) An appeal under section 540 may be preferred by any party to the suit ***or other proceeding*** adversely affected by the decree or, if such party is dead, by his legal representative, or by any transferee of his interest who, in so far as such interest is concerned, is bound by the decree.

Who may appeal.

(*2*) Where there are two or more legal representatives of a deceased party and they do not all join in preferring the appeal, those who do not join shall be made respondents.

(*3*) ***Where*** an appeal ***is*** preferred by or on behalf of any person claiming to be the transferee of ***the interest of*** any party, ***such person shall set forth his title in the memorandum of appeal or by separate application, and such appeal shall be rejected unless, at the time of the presentation of the memorandum or application or within such further period as may be allowed in this behalf, the title of such transferee*** is proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

541. (*1*) Every appeal shall be preferred in the form of a memorandum ***signed*** by the appellant ***or his pleader (if any) and*** presented ***to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf; and the person presenting the memorandum shall, at or before the time of presentation, endorse or cause to be endorsed thereon his name, description and place of residence.***

Form of appeal.

(2) The memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) a copy of the decree appealed from, and

(*b*) a copy of the judgment on which the decree is founded :

Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, dispense with either or both of the copies referred to in clauses (a) and (b) or fix a period within which either or both of such copies shall be filed, and may from time to time extend such period.

541A. The memorandum of appeal shall ***contain the following particulars, namely :—***

Particulars to be contained in memorandum.

(a) the name of the Court in which the appeal is preferred ;

(b) the name, description and place of residence of the appellant ;

(c) the name, description and place of residence of the respondent, so far as they can be ascertained ;

(d) where the appellant or the respondent is a minor, a statement to that effect ;

(e) a plain and concise statement, in numbered paragraphs and without narrative or argument, of the grounds of objection to the decree appealed from ;

(f) a prayer for the relief which the appellant claims ; and

(g) a statement of the value of the subject-matter of the suit for the purposes of jurisdiction and of the appeal for the purposes of court-fees.

542. The appellant shall not, except by leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any ground of objection not set forth in the memorandum of appeal as provided by ***section 541A,*** or ***any ground of objection on any matter of fact*** not taken ***or taken and waived*** in the Court which passed the decree appealed from :

Grounds which may be taken in appeal.

Provided that the Appellate Court, in deciding the appeal, shall not be confined to the grounds of objection set forth in the memorandum of appeal as provided by section 541A or taken by leave of the Court under ***this*** section :

Provided, also, that the Appellate Court shall not rest its decision on any other ground unless the party adversely affected thereby has had a sufficient opportunity for contesting the case on that ground.

543. ***(1) The memorandum of appeal may, in the discretion of the Court,—***

Amendment of memorandum of appeal.

(a) at any time before judgment, be amended by the Court upon such terms as to the payment of costs as the Court thinks fit ;

(b) at or before the hearing of the appeal, be returned for amendment within a period to be fixed by the Court and upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by such amendment as the Court thinks fit, if—

(i) it is not signed as hereinbefore required, or

(ii) it does not state correctly and without prolixity the several par-

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.-Section 543A—543E.)

ticulars hereinbefore required or contains particulars other than those so required:

Provided that a memorandum of appeal shall not be amended either by the Court or by the party to whom it is returned for amendment so as to convert an appeal of one character into an appeal of a different and inconsistent character.

(2) Where a memorandum of appeal is amended under this section, the amendment shall be signed or initialled by the Judge or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

(3) Where the memorandum of appeal has been returned for amendment and duly amended, the appeal shall be deemed to have been preferred on the date when the memorandum was first presented.

Rejection of memorandum of appeal.

543A. (1) The memorandum of appeal may, in the discretion of the Court, at or before the hearing, be rejected if—

(a) it does not disclose a ground of objection to the decree appealed from, or

(b) it is obviously frivolous or vexatious, or

(c) it is not accompanied by the copies required by section 541.

(2) The memorandum of appeal shall at any stage of the trial be rejected, if—

(a) the relief sought is undervalued, and the appellant, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a period to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so; or

(b) the memorandum is written upon paper insufficiently stamped and the appellant, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a period to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so; or

(c) the appeal appears from the statement in the memorandum to be barred by any enactment or rule of law; or

(d) the memorandum, having been returned for amendment within a period fixed by the Court, is not amended within such period; or

(e) the copies required by section 541 are not furnished within a time to be fixed by the Court.

Saving of power of Court to prevent abuse of procedure.

543B. *Nothing in sections 543 and 543A shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Court at any time to stay or dismiss any suit or other proceeding or to strike out any passage in any written statement, memorandum of appeal or application, which is shown to the satisfaction of the Court to be frivolous or vexatious, scandalous and impertinent, or in any way an abuse of its procedure.*

Validation of certain memoranda of appeal.

543BB. (*1*) Where a memorandum of appeal has been presented within the time allowed by the law of limitation for the time being in force, but is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the insufficiency of the stamp was caused by a mistake on the part of the appellant as to the amount of the requisite stamp, *the Court shall, on his application, fix a period within which he shall supply such requisite stamp.* [Cf. 582A.]

(2) *Where the appellant supplies the requisite stamp within the period fixed under sub-section* (*1*), or within such further period as may from time to time be allowed by the Court, the memorandum of appeal shall have the same effect and be as valid as if it had been properly stamped.

(3) *Where the appellant fails to supply the requisite stamp as required by sub-section* (2), the memorandum shall be rejected.

Extension of time granted under section 543 or section 543A.

543C. *Any period fixed by the Court under section 543 or section 543A may, from time to time, be extended, even though the original period has expired, if such extension appears to the Court to be reasonable and proper.*

Procedure on rejecting memorandum of appeal.

543D. *Where a memorandum of appeal is rejected, the Judge shall record or cause to be recorded an order, to be signed by him, to that effect with the reasons therefor.*

When rejection of memorandum of appeal does not preclude preferment of fresh appeal.

543E. *The rejection of a memorandum of appeal on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the appellant from pre-*

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.—Sections 543F—546, 548, 549.)

ferring a fresh appeal from the same decree.

543F. ***(1) The memorandum of appeal shall, at any stage of the hearing, be returned to be presented to the proper Court if the appeal has been preferred in a Court other than a Court competent to hear it.***

Return of memorandum of appeal for presentation to proper Court.

(2) Where the memorandum of appeal is returned in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), the Judge shall endorse or cause to be endorsed thereon the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement, to be signed by him, of the reasons for returning it.

(3) Where the proper fee has been levied on a memorandum of appeal returned under sub-section (1) and the appellant re-institutes the appeal by presenting such memorandum in another Court, it shall not be chargeable with any further court-fee.

544. Where there are two or more plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, and the decree appealed from proceeds on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal from the whole decree, and thereupon the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants, as the case may be

Reversal or modification of whole decree proceeding on common ground and appealed from by one of several plaintiffs or defendants.

Execution of decrees under appeal.

545. ***(1) Where application is made to an Appellate Court for the stay of execution of a decree on the ground that an appeal has been preferred from it, or from a decision of the nature referred to in section 2, clause (f), sub-head (ii), passed in relation to the execution of such decree, the Court, on being satisfied that the application has been made without unreasonable delay, and that substantial loss may result to the applicant if execution of the decree is not stayed until the appeal is disposed of, may issue notice to the decree-holder to show cause why execution should not be stayed accordingly.***

Stay of execution of decree under appeal.

(2) After hearing such parties as may desire to be heard and receiving such evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, as they may adduce, the Court may order execution of the decree to be stayed until the appeal is disposed of, upon the condition that the applicant -

(a) deposits the decretal amount in Court, or

(b) gives such security as the Court may think reasonable for the due performance of such decree or order as may ultimately be binding upon him, unless the Court, in its discretion, thinks fit to dispense with such condition.

(3) Where the Court receiving an application of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) is satisfied that immediate stay of execution is necessary, it may make an ex parte order of the nature referred to in sub-section (2); but, in such case, the Court shall, in the notice to be given under sub-section (*1*), notify also the fact of the *ex parte* order and, after the hearing prescribed in sub-section (*2*), may either discharge the order ***or make it absolute.***

546. ***An Appellate Court shall, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, direct the Court which passed the decree to take security for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree or for the payment of the value of such property or for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court.***

Security for execution of decree under appeal.

Procedure on ***admission of appeal.***

548. Where a memorandum of appeal is admitted, the Appellate Court or the proper officer of that Court shall endorse thereon the date of its presentation, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the register of appeals.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

549. (*1*) The Appellate Court may, in its discretion, either before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent,

Security for costs from appellant.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 46.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.—Sections 551, 552, 550, 553—555.)

demand from the appellant security for the costs of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both :

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India and is not possessed of any sufficient immoveable property within British India ***other than*** the property (if any) to which the appeal relates.

(2) Where such security **is** not furnished within such **period** as the Court **may** fix, the Court shall reject the appeal.

***(3)* Where a period has been fixed under this section for furnishing security, the Court may, from time to time, extend it even though the original period has expired.**

[Substituted by VII of 1888, s. 47 (1).]

Power to dismiss appeal without notice to ***respondent.***

551. (1) The Appellate Court may, after ***sending for the record, if it thinks fit to do so, and*** fixing a day ***and hour*** for hearing the appellant or his pleader and hearing him accordingly if he appears on that day, ***and at or after that hour, when the case is called on for hearing,*** dismiss the appeal without sending notice of the appeal to the Court **from** whose decree the appeal is **preferred** and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader.

(2) **Where** on the day ***and at or after the hour*** fixed under sub-section (1), or any **subsequent** day ***and at or after the hour*** to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not ***appear when the appeal is called on for hearing,*** the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

(3) The dismissal of an appeal under this section shall be notified to the Court **from** whose decree the appeal is **preferred.**

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 47 (2).]

Day for hearing appeal.

552. **(1)** Unless the Appellate Court dismisses the appeal under section 551, it shall fix a day ***and hour*** for hearing the appeal ***and shall call upon the appellant to furnish, within such time as the Court may direct, as many copies on plain paper of the memorandum of appeal as there are respondents.***

(2) Such day ***and hour*** shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the respondent, and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, so as to allow the respondent sufficient time to appear and answer the appeal on such day ***and at such hour.***

Notice to Court below and transmission of papers.

550. **(1)** Where the appeal is ***not dismissed under section 551,*** the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court **from** whose decree the appeal is **preferred.**

(2) Where the appeal **is** from **a decree of** a Court **whose** records are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court receiving such notice shall send, with all **convenient speed,** all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

(3) Either party may apply in writing to the Court **from** whose decree the appeal is **preferred,** specifying any of **the** papers in such Court of which he requires copies to be made; and copies of such papers shall be made at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited ***in such Court.***

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

553. (1) Notice of the day ***and hour*** fixed **under section 552** shall be **affixed** in the appellate court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court **from** whose decree the appeal is **preferred,** and shall be served, **with a copy of the memorandum of appeal,** on the respondent or on his pleader **or, if there are two or more respondents, on each of them or their respective pleaders,** in the Appellate Court in the manner provided in Chapter VII for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all **the provisions** applicable to such summons, and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

(2) Instead of sending the notice to the Court **from** whose decree the appeal is **preferred,** the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice **and copy of the memorandum** to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the **provisions** referred to **in sub-section (1).**

Contents of notice.

554. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day ***and at the hour*** fixed, the appeal will be heard *ex parte.*

*Procedure on hearing **of appeal.***

Hearing.

555. ***(1)*** The appellant shall be heard in **support** of the appeal—

(a) on the day fixed **under section 552;** or

(b) on any **subsequent** day to which the hearing may be adjourned**; or,**

(c) where the Appellate Court has published a list of appeals *set down for hearing within a specified period and all the parties appearing are represented by pleader* on any subsequent day *within such period* on which the hearing may be reached.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees. Sections 556, 558, 559—561.)

(2) After hearing the appellant the Court shall, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default or for non-service of notice through failure to deposit costs.

556. (*1*) Where on any such day as is referred to in section 555, sub-section (*1*), the appellant does not ***appear when the appeal is called on for hearing,*** the appeal shall be dismissed for default ***unless the Court sees fit to adjourn the hearing to give the appellant further time to appear.***

(*2*) Where the appellant ***appears*** and the respondent does not ***appear,*** the appeal shall be heard *ex parte*.

[557.]

(*3*) Where on any such day as aforesaid it is found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the period fixed by the Court, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed:

Provided that no such order shall be made although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on any such day the respondent appears ***when the appeal is called on for hearing.***

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 47 (3).]

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

558. Where an appeal is dismissed under section 551, sub-section (*2*), or section 556, the appellant ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative*** may apply for the re-admission of the appeal to the Court which made the order of dismissal ***or to the Court to which that class of business to which the appeal belongs has been transferred;*** and, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that ***the appellant*** was prevented by any sufficient cause from ***appearing*** when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.

559. Where it appears to the Court at ***or before*** the hearing that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative,*** has not been made a party to the appeal, ***and*** is interested in the result of the appeal, the Court may direct that such person ***or his legal representative*** be made a respondent **and that such notice (if any) as it thinks necessary be given to *such respondent.***

Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree made.

560. When an appeal is heard *ex parte* and judgment is delivered against the respondent, he ***or, if he is dead, his legal representative*** may apply ***for a re-hearing of*** the appeal; and, if he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that the notice was not duly served or that ***the respondent*** was prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Objection by respondent.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 48.]

561. (*1*) Any respondent, though he may not have appealed from any part of the decree, may upon the hearing not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but take any objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he has filed the objection in the Appellate Court within one month from the date of the service on him or his pleader under section 553 of notice of the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or within such further time as the Appellate Court may think fit to allow.

(2) Such objection shall have the same effect as a memorandum of appeal in a cross-appeal so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment both on the appeal and the objection; and it shall be liable to the same court-fees, and the provisions of section 541, sub-section (1), and section 541A shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply thereto, as if it were a memorandum of appeal.

(*3*) Unless the respondent files with the objection a written acknowledgment from the ***other party or parties to the appeal or his or their pleader or pleaders*** of having received a copy ***or copies of the objection,*** the Appellate Court shall cause such copy ***or copies*** to be served, as soon as may be after the filing of the objection, on ***such party or parties or such pleader or pleaders,*** at the expense of the respondent.

(*4*) Where, in any case in which any respondent has under this section filed a notice of objection, the original appeal is stayed, or discontinued or dismissed, the objection so filed may nevertheless be proceeded with as *if* the memorandum of objection were a memorandum of appeal from the decree or any part thereof.

(*5*) The right of a respondent to take objections under this section shall ordinarily be limited to matters in controversy as between him and the appellant; but, where such matters cannot be completely deter-

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.—Sections 562, 564–568.)

mined without opening up questions arising between the objector and any co-respondent or any party to the suit, not being a party to the appeal, the Court may, on such terms as to notice, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, allow objections to be taken on such questions also, and, in such case, shall adjudicate thereon, and may, for this purpose, direct any such party to be made a respondent to the appeal.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 49 (1) and (2).]

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

562. Where the Court from whose decree an appeal is preferred,—

(*a*) has disposed of the suit upon ***a point or issue, the determination of which has precluded the necessity for determining other points or issues in the suit, and such other points or issues have been left undetermined,*** or

(*b*) has committed any error, omission or irregularity by reason of which, in the opinion of the Appellate Court, there has ***not*** been ***a proper trial*** or ***an effectual and complete*** adjudication of the suit as contemplated by law, and the party complaining of such error, omission or irregularity has been materially prejudiced thereby,

and the decree is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, by order remand the case, and may further direct what issue or issues shall be tried in the case so remanded, ***and*** shall send a copy of ***its judgment and*** order to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register of civil suits and proceed to determine the suit; ***and the evidence, if any, recorded during the original trial shall, subject to all just exceptions, be evidence during the trial after remand.***

Restriction on remands.

564. The Appellate Court shall not remand a case for a second hearing or adjudication save as provided in section 562; and any remand ordered in contravention of this section shall, if questioned in appeal under section 588, clause (*25*), be deemed to be void; but, where no such appeal has been preferred, such remand shall be deemed to be an irregularity only and shall not vitiate any proceedings taken thereon unless it has substantially affected the decision on the merits of the suit and the party complaining of the irregularity has been materially prejudiced thereby.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 51.]

Duty of Appellate Court where evidence on record sufficient.

565. (*1*) Where the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to ***determine the suit, it*** shall, after, if necessary, resettling the issues, finally determine the ***suit*** notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is preferred has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds:

Provided that, where the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred has not recorded its finding or findings on any issue or issues, the determination of which are, in the opinion of the Appellate Court, necessary for the proper adjudication of the suit, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, before determining such issue or issues, direct the Lower Court to record its finding or findings thereon.

(*2*) ***On receiving a direction of the nature specified in the proviso to sub-section (1), the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred shall, after hearing the parties if necessary, submit its finding or findings, with the reasons therefor, to the Appellate Court.***

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 52 (*1*) and (*2*).]

Framing of issues by Appellate Court and reference for trial to Court below.

566. (*1*) Where the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to ***determine the suit and*** the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred has omitted to frame or try any issue ***or issues,*** or to determine any question ***or questions*** of fact, which ***is or are, in the opinion of*** the Appellate Court, ***necessary for the proper adjudication of*** the suit, the Appellate Court may, if necessary, frame an issue or issues and refer the same for trial to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, and in such case shall direct such Court to take the additional evidence required.

(*2*) Such Court shall proceed to try such ***issue or*** issues, and shall ***submit*** to the Appellate Court its finding ***or findings*** thereon together with ***its reasons therefor and*** the evidence ***taken.***

[567.]

(*3*) Such finding ***or findings, reasons*** and evidence shall ***form*** part of the record of the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, present a memorandum of objections to the finding.

(*4*) After the expiration of the period so fixed the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

[Amended by XII of 1891.]

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

568. (*1*) The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to ***adduce*** additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court:

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.—Sections 571, 575—578.)

Provided that,—

(*a*) if the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred ***has*** refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or

(*b*) if the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to ***determine the suit,*** or

(*c*) for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence to be ***adduced***, or document to be received, or witness to be examined.

(*2*) Where additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the Court shall record **or cause to be recorded** the reason for such admission.

[6).] (*3*) Where additional evidence is allowed to be ***adduced***, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or direct the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred or any other subordinate Court to take such evidence and to ***submit*** it when taken to the Appellate Court.

[570.] (*4*) Where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the ***point or*** points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record **or cause to be recorded** on its proceedings the ***point or*** points so specified.

Judgment in appeal.

571. (*1*) The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring, if **necessary**, to any part of the proceedings, whether on appeal or in the Court which passed the decree appealed from, shall proceed to judgment.

Judgment in appeal.

[572 to 574.] (*2*) The judgment **of the Appellate Court shall be *reduced to writing*** and **shall be delivered by the Judge** in open Court **either immediately after the termination of the hearing** or at some **subsequent time of which notice has been given, orally or otherwise, as the Court may direct,** to the parties or their pleaders.

(*3*) The provisions of section 198, sub-section (*2*), and of sections 199 to 202 shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to every such judgment.

(*4*) **Every such** judgment shall **contain—**

(*a*) the points for determination;

(*b*) the decision thereon;

(*c*) the reasons **for such** decision; and,

(*d*) where the decree appealed from is reversed or varied, the relief to which the appellant is entitled.

575. (*1*) Where an appeal is heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority (if any) of such Judges.

Decision where appeal heard by two or more Judges.

(*2*) Where there is no such majority concurring in a decision varying or reversing the decree appealed from, such decree shall be affirmed:

Provided that, if the Bench hearing the appeal is composed of two Judges belonging to a Court consisting of more than two Judges and the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, the **hearing of the appeal shall be adjourned without delivery of judgment, and the appeal shall be heard and decided by a Bench consisting of the said Judges and** one or more of the other Judges of the same Court.

(*3*) Where ***upon such re-hearing*** there is no such majority concurring in a decision varying or reversing the decree appealed from, such decree shall be affirmed.

(*4*) The High Court may make rules consistent with this Code ***for the constitution of Benches under sub-section (2).***

576. (*1*) Where an appeal is heard by **a Bench of two or more Judges, the Judges concurring in the decision may deliver and sign separate judgments, or any one of them may deliver the judgment of the Court, which shall be signed by him and by the others concurring therein.**

Concurring and dissentient judgments.

(*2*) Any Judge dissenting from the **decision of** the Court **shall deliver and sign, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the delivery, contents and signature of an appellate judgment, a statement of** the decision or order which **in his opinion** should be **given or made** on the appeal, **together with his reasons for such opinion.**

577. The **Appellate Court** may **affirm, vary or reverse** the decree from which the appeal is **preferred**, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be **made** in appeal, may pass a decree or **make an** order accordingly.

What appellate judgment may direct.

578. No decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded, in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity (whether in the decision or in any order **made** in the suit, or otherwise) not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeals from original Decrees.—Sections 578A, 579, 579A, 579B, 580—582.)

[New.] [VII of 1887, s. 21 (1), (2), (3), (4).]

578A. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 578, an objection that, by reason of the over-valuation or under-valuation of a suit or appeal, ***the*** Court of first instance or Lower Appellate Court had no jurisdiction with respect to ***such*** suit or appeal, shall not be entertained by an Appellate Court unless the objection was taken—

Procedure where objection is taken on appeal or revision that suit or appeal was not properly valued for purpose of jurisdiction.

(*a*) in the Court of first instance at or before the ***first*** hearing or, where issues were ***settled, at or before such settlement, or***

(*b*) in the Lower Appellate Court in the memorandum of appeal to that Court,

as the case may be.

(*2*) Where the objection was taken in the manner referred to in sub-section (*1*), the Appellate Court, ***if*** it remands the suit or appeal, or frames and refers ***an issue or*** issues for trial, or requires additional evidence to be taken, shall direct its order to a Court competent to entertain the suit or appeal.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), the Appellate Court shall ***deal with*** the appeal as if there had been no defect of jurisdiction in the Court of first instance or lower Appellate Court.

579. (*1*) The decree of the Appellate Court shall be drawn up, dated and signed as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed by sections 205 and 205A for drawing up, dating and signing decrees in suits.

Preparation of decree in appeal.

(*2*) The decree of the Appellate Court shall contain—

(*a*) the number of the appeal;

(*b*) the names and descriptions of the parties;

(*c*) a clear specification of the relief granted or other adjudication made; and

(*d*) the amount of the costs incurred in the appeal and the parties by whom, and the proportions in which, they are to be borne.

[New.]

579A. (*1*) The decree of the Appellate Court shall, in every case, be deemed to supersede the decree appealed from and to be the sole decree capable of execution; and the provisions of sections 207 to 216 with regard to the form of particular decrees shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply thereto.

Effect and construction of appellate decree.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), where the decree of the Appellate Court merely affirms and by reference incorporates the decree appealed from, and the decree appealed from complies with the provisions of this Code in regard to the form and contents of decrees, it shall be sufficient if the decree of the Appellate Court contains a clear specification of such affirmance and incorporation.

(*3*) Where and in so far as the decree of the Appellate Court affirms and incorporates the decree appealed from, the decree appealed from may be referred to for the purpose of ascertaining the precise adjudication expressed in the decree of the Appellate Court.

(4) For all purposes relating to the execution of decrees, the decree of the Appellate Court shall be deemed to be the decree of the Court of first instance which passed the decree superseded by the decree of such Appellate Court or by the decree of any Court of intermediate appeal.

579B. ***The provisions of section 206A shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to the decree of the Appellate Court.*** New.]

Amendment of appellate decree.

580. Certified copies of the judgment and decree in appeal shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Appellate Court and at their expense.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

581. A copy of the judgment and of the decree, certified by the Appellate Court or by such officer as it may appoint in this behalf, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed from, and shall form part of the record of the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be made in the register of civil suits.

Certified copy of decree to be sent to lower Court.

582. (*1*) The Appellate Court shall have, in appeals under this Chapter, the same powers, and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties, as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under Chapter VI; and, in Chapter XXII, so far as may be, the word "plaintiff" shall be held to include a plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant, the word "defendant" a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent, and the word "suit" an appeal, in proceedings arising out of the death, marriage or insolvency of parties to an appeal. [Amended by VII of 1888, s. 53.]

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

(*2*) The provisions hereinbefore contained shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed topply to appeals under this Chapter.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLIII.—Of Appeal from Original Decrees.—Section 583. Chapter XLIV.—Of Appeals from Appellate Decrees.—Sections 584, 585, 587. Chapter XLV.—Of Appeals from Orders.—Section 588.)

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

583. (*1*) No suit, other than a suit ***a right to which is expressly given or expressly saved*** by Chapter XX, shall be maintained for the recovery of any benefit, by way of restitution or otherwise, to which any party may be entitled under a decree passed in an appeal under this Chapter.

(*2*) Where any party so entitled desires to obtain execution of such a decree, he shall apply to the Court ***of first instance*** or, if such Court has ceased to exist, to the Court to which that class of business to which the decree belongs has been transferred.

(*3*) On receiving an application of the nature referred to in sub-section (*2*), such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal according to the provisions relating to the execution of decrees in suits.

(*4*) Where and in so far as the decree of the Appellate Court sets aside the decree appealed from, the Court executing the decree of the Appellate Court shall, whether restitution has or has not been directed in such decree, ***on the application of the party desiring such restitution,*** cause such restitution to be made as will, so far as may be, place the parties in the position which they would have occupied but for the decree appealed from or such part thereof as has been set aside; and, for this purpose, the Court may make any orders, including orders for the refund of costs and for the payment of interest, damages, compensation and mesne profits, which are properly consequential to the adjudication expressed in the appellate decree.

(*5*) In exercising any of its powers under sub-section (*4*), the Court shall not be bound by the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction over suits.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Second appeals to High Court.

584. (*1*) Save where otherwise provided by this Code or by any other law, from every decree passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to a High Court an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) the decision being contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law;

(*b*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*c*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or by any other law which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

[586] (*2*) No such second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, unless the amount or value of the subject-matter ***of such second appeal*** exceeds ***five hundred*** rupees.

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that in suits not of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes in which—

(a) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(b) the decree appealed from does not involve a claim to or question respecting property exceeding such amount or value,

or in any class of such suits, a second appeal shall not lie, and may in any such notification fix the limit of value at any amount not exceeding one hundred rupees.

X of 1897

(4) The provisions of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1877, relating to the publication of rules or by-laws subject to the condition of previous publication, shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to the publication of every notification under sub-section (3).

(*5*) An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed *ex parte.*

(*6*) No second appeal shall lie save as provided by ***this*** section. [585.]

Power of High Court to determine issues of fact.

585. ***Where an appeal from an appellate decree is preferred under section 584,*** the High Court may, ***if*** the evidence on the record is sufficient to enable it to ***dispose of the appeal,*** determine any issue of fact necessary for the proper adjudication on any of the grounds specified in the said section but omitted to be determined by the lower Court either of first instance or of appeal.

Provisions as to second appeals.

587. The provisions of Chapter XLIII shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to appeals under this Chapter and to the execution of decrees passed in such appeals.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

Orders appealable.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 55 (1), (2).]

588. (*1*) An appeal shall lie from each of the following orders, and, save as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, from no other order ***made thereunder,*** namely:—

(1) an order returning a plaint to be presented to the proper Court;

(2) an order rejecting an application under section ***99 or section*** 103 (in a case open to appeal) for an order setting aside the dismissal of a suit;

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLV.—Of Appeals from Orders.—Sections 589-591. Chapter XLVI.—Of Pauper Appeals.—Section 592.)

(3) an order rejecting an application under section 108, sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), ***(in a case open to appeal)*** for an order setting aside a decree passed *ex parte* ;

(4) **an order under section 136 dismissing a suit for failure to comply with an order under Chapter XI;**

(5) an order under section 245, rejecting an application for the execution of a decree ;

(6) an order under section 168, for the attachment of property ;

(7) an order under section 261, sub-sections (*1*) to (*5*), as to an objection to the draft ***of an instrument*** or endorsement;

(8) **an order under section 293;**

(9) an order under section 294, section 313 or section 312, for confirming, setting aside, or refusing to set aside, a sale of immoveable property ;

(10) **an order under section 305 *postponing or refusing to postpone a sale, or under section 87 or section 93 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, extending or refusing to extend the time for the payment of mortgage money;***

IV of 1882.

(11) **an order under section 310A;**

(12) an order under section 366, ***clause (b),*** section 367 or section 368;

(13) an order under section 371, refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit ;

(14) an order under section 372;

(15) **an order under section 381, dismissing a suit for the failure of the plaintiff to furnish security;**

(16) an order under section 440 removing a plaint from the list of pending cases;

(17) an order under section 458, section 454 or section 455, directing a guardian for the suit ***or a*** next friend to pay costs ;

(18) an order in an interpleader-suit under section 473, ***sub-section (1),*** clause (*a*) ***or*** clause (*b*), or ***sub-section (2),*** clause (*b*), section 475 or section 476 ;

(19) an order under section 483, sub-section (4) or sub-section (*5*), ***section 491, sub-section (1), in a case open to appeal,*** section 492, section 493, section 496, section 497 or section 503 ;

(20) an order under section 514, superseding an arbitration ;

(21) an order under section 518, modifying an award ;

(22) an order rejecting an appeal as time-barred or under section 543A or under section 549;

(23) an order under section 543F returning a memorandum of appeal to be presented to the proper Court;

(24) an order of refusal under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to rehear, an appeal ;

(25) an order under section 562, remanding a case ; and

(26) an order under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing a fine, or directing the arrest or detention in ***the civil*** prison of any person, except where such detention is in execution of a decree.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLVII, every order ***made*** in appeal under this section shall be final ***and conclusive.***

What Courts to hear appeals from orders.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 56, and X of 1888, s. 3.]

589. Where an appeal from an order lies under this Chapter it shall lie to the Court to which an appeal would lie from the decree in the suit in relation to which such order was made, or, where such order is ***made*** by a Court (not being a High Court) in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, then to the High Court.

Procedure in appeals from orders.

590. The procedure prescribed by Chapter XLIII shall, so far as it is applicable, be deemed to apply to appeals from orders under this Code or under any special or local law for the time being in force in which a different procedure is not prescribed.

No other appeal from orders ; but error therein may be set forth in memorandum of appeal against decree.

591. Save as provided by this Chapter and by sections 598, sub-section (*4*), and 629, no appeal shall lie from any order ***made*** by a Court in the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction; but, where a decree is appealed from, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, which has affected the decision of the case ***on the merits,*** may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

Who may appeal as pauper.

592. (*1*) Any person entitled, under this Code or under any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, to prefer an appeal, who is unable to pay the

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLVII.—Of Appeals to the King in Council.— Sections 594-598.)

fee required for the petition of appeal, may, on presenting an application accompanied by a memorandum of appeal, be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject to the provisions of Chapters XXVII, XLIII, XLIV and XLV, in so far as they are applicable:

Provided that the Court shall reject the application, unless, upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and the decree appealed from and, if the Court, in its discretion, thinks it necessary to send for the record, upon reference to such record or any part thereof, it sees cause to think that the decree appealed from is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

[593.] (2) The inquiry as to the inability of the applicant to pay such fee as aforesaid may be made either by the Appellate Court or, under the orders of the Appellate Court, by the Court which passed the decree appealed from:

Provided that, if the applicant was permitted to institute or continue the suit as a pauper in the Court which passed the decree appealed from, no further inquiry in respect of his inability to pay such fee as aforesaid shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees cause to direct such inquiry.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF APPEALS TO THE King IN COUNCIL.

594. In this Chapter, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the expression "decree" includes also a judgment and an order.

"Decree" defined for purposes of Chapter.

595. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by His Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, an appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council—

When appeals lie to King in Council.

(a) from every final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or by any other Court of final appellate jurisdiction;

(b) from every final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction; and

(c) from every decree, where the case is, as hereinafter provided, certified to be a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

596. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section 595, no appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council from any such decree as is referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of that section, unless—

Bar of certain appeals.

(a) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance is ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to His Majesty in Council is the same sum or upwards; or

(b) the decree involves, directly or indirectly, some claim to, or question respecting, property of the like amount or value; and,

(c) where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal involves some substantial question of law.

(2) For the purposes of the pecuniary valuation referred to in this section, suits involving substantially the same questions for determination and decided by the same judgment may be consolidated; but suits decided by separate judgments shall not be consolidated, notwithstanding that they involve substantially the same questions for determination.

597. Notwithstanding anything in section 595, no appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council—

Bar of certain other appeals.

(a) from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, where such Judges are equally divided in opinion and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being; or

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

(b) from any decree which, under sub-section (2) *of section 584 or by virtue of a notification made under* sub-section (3) *of the said section,* is final *and conclusive.*

598. (1) Whoever desires to appeal under this Chapter to His Majesty in Council, shall apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Application to Court whose decree complained of.

[600.] (2) Every such petition shall state the grounds of appeal, and pray for a certificate, either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 596, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

(3) Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLVII.—Of Appeals to the King in Council.—Sections 603-605, 607, 608.)

party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

[601 as amended by VII of 1888, s. 57.]

(4) Where such certificate is refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that, if the decree complained of is a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, an appeal shall lie from the order refusing the certificate to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

[602.]

(5) Where such certificate is granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the date of the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,—

(a) furnish security for the costs of the respondent, and

(b) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing and transmitting to His Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except—

(i) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of His Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(ii) papers which the parties agree to exclude;

(iii) accounts or portions of accounts which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included; and

(iv) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded.

(6) Where the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of so much of the record as is required by sub-section (5), he shall also, within the time mentioned in the said sub-section, deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

(7) The period fixed by sub-section (5) for compliance with the requirements therein referred to may, from time to time, be extended by the Court, even though the original period has expired; but, if such requirements are not complied with within the period so fixed or extended, the appeal shall be removed from the list of pending cases.

603. Where the security and deposit required by section 598, sub-sections (5) and (6), have been furnished and made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may—

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

(a) declare the appeal admitted, and

(b) give notice thereof to the respondent,

and shall then—

(c) transmit to His Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of so much of the said record as is required by section 598, sub-section (5), and

(d) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

604. At any time before the admission of an appeal to His Majesty in Council, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any security furnished under section 598, sub-section (5), and make further directions thereon.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

605. (1) Where at any time after the admission of an appeal to His Majesty in Council, but before the transmission of the copy of so much of the record as is required by section 598, sub-section (5),—

Power to order further security or payment.

(a) such security appears inadequate,

(b) further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing or transmitting the copy of so much of the record as is so required,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

[606.]

(2) Where the appellant fails to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed, and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of His Majesty in Council, and in the meantime the execution of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed.

607. When the copy of so much of the record as is required by section 598, sub-section (5), has been transmitted to His Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance (if any) of the amount which he has deposited under sub-sections (5) and (6) of the said section.

Refund of balance of deposit.

608. (1) Notwithstanding the admission of an appeal to His Majesty in Council, the decree appealed from shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be unconditionally executed.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, on special cause shown by any party interested in the suit or otherwise appearing to the Court,—

(a) impound any moveable property in dispute or any part thereof; or

(b) allow the decree appealed from to be executed, taking such security from

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLVII.—Of Appeals to the King in Council.—Sections 609-612.)

the respondent as it thinks fit for the due performance of any order which His Majesty in Council may make on the appeal; or

(*c*) stay the execution of the decree appealed from, taking such security from the appellant as it thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed from, or of any order which His Majesty in Council may make on the appeal; or

(*d*) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal, as it thinks fit.

609. (*1*) Where at any time during the pendency of an appeal to His Majesty in Council the security furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

Increase of security found inadequate.

(*2*) In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court,—

(*a*) if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed from as if the appellant had furnished no such security; and,

(*b*) if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay the further execution of the decree and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 58.]

610. (*1*) Whoever desires to obtain the execution of any order of His Majesty in Council, shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order passed or made in appeal and sought to be executed, to the Court from which the appeal to His Majesty in Council was preferred.

Execution of orders of King in Council.

(*2*) Such Court shall transmit the order of His Majesty in Council to the Court which passed the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as His Majesty in Council by such order may direct, and shall, upon the application of either party, give such directions as may be required for the execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall execute it accordingly in the manner and according to the provisions relating to the execution of its original decrees.

[Cf. 251

(3) Where any person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree from which an appeal to His Majesty in Council has been preferred, or of any order which His Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, the decree or order may be executed against him, to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, ***as if the decree or order had been passed or made against him personally:***

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.

(*4*) Where any moneys expressed to be payable in British currency are payable in India under such order, the amount so payable shall be estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed, at the date of the making of the order, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

611. ***Where*** an order of His Majesty in Council ***is transmitted to a Court under section*** 610 ***for execution,*** an appeal shall lie from every order made by ***such*** Court relating to such execution in the same manner and subject to the same ***conditions*** as in the case of an order of such Court relating to the execution of its own decrees.

Appeal against order relating to execution of order of King in Council.

612. (*1*) The High Court may, from time to time, make rules to regulate—

Power for High Court to make rules.

(*a*) the service of notices under section 598, sub-section (*3*);

(*b*) the refusal or grant of certificates, under section 598, sub-sections (*4*) and (*5*), by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court;

(*c*) the amount and nature of the security required under section 598, sub-section (*5*), section 605 and section 609;

(*d*) the testing of such security;

(*e*) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record;

(*f*) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript;

(*g*) the revision and authentication of translations;

(*h*) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein;

(*i*) the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to His Majesty in Council; and

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VII.—Of Appeals.—Chapter XLVII.—Of Appeals to the King in Council.—Section 616. Part VIII.—Chapter XLVIII.—Of References to the High Court.—Section 617-621, 646A-646B.)

(*j*) all other matters connected with the enforcement of this Chapter.

(*2*) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Code.

Saving of His Majesty's pleasure, and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

616. (*1*) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed—

(*a*) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of His Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to His Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(*b*) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to His Majesty in Council or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

(*2*) Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to apply to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, or to appeals from the orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

OF REFERENCES TO THE HIGH COURT.

Reference of question to High Court.

617. Where before or on the hearing of a suit or an appeal in which the decree is final, or where in the execution of any such decree, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits, arises, on which the Court trying the suit or appeal, or executing the decree, entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

618. The Court making a reference under section 617 may either stay the proceedings or proceed in the case notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree or make an order contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred :

Provided that no execution shall be issued, property sold or person detained in the civil prison in any case in which such a reference is made until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the High Court upon the reference.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

619. *After giving the parties to the case an opportunity of being heard in person or by their respective pleaders and hearing them if they appear and desire to be heard,* the High Court shall decide the point so referred, and shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made; and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

620. The costs (if any) consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court made under section 617 shall be costs in the case.

Power to alter, *cancel or set aside* decree *or order* of Court making reference.

621. Where a reference is made to the High Court under section 617, the High Court may return the case for amendment, and may alter, cancel or set aside any decree or order which the Court making the reference has passed or made in the case out of which the reference arose, and make such order as it thinks fit.

Power to refer to High Court questions as to jurisdiction in small causes.

[Added by VII of 1888, s. 60.]

646A. (*1*) Where at any time before judgment a Court in which a suit has been instituted doubts whether the suit is cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or is not so cognizable, it may submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for the doubt as to the nature of the suit.

(*2*) On receiving such record and statement, the High Court may order the Court either to proceed with the suit or to return the plaint for presentation to such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit.

Power for District Court to submit for revision proceedings had under mistake as to jurisdiction in small causes.

[Added by VII of 1888, s. 60.]

646B. (*1*) Where a District Court is satisfied that a Court subordinate thereto has, by reason of erroneously holding a suit to be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or not to be so cognizable, failed to

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part VIII.—Chapter XLIX.—Of Revision by the High Court.—Sections 622, 622A. Part IX.—Chapter L.—Of Review.—Section 623.)

exercise a jurisdiction vested in it by law, or ***assumed*** a jurisdiction not so vested, the District Court may, and, if required by a party, shall, submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for considering the opinion of the subordinate Court with respect to the nature of the suit to be erroneous.

(*2*) On receiving **such** record and statement, the High Court may ***make*** such order in the case as it thinks fit.

(*3*) With respect to any proceedings subsequent to decree in any case submitted to the High Court under this section, the High Court may make such order as in the circumstances appears to it to be just and proper.

(*4*) A Court subordinate to a District Court shall comply with any requisition which the District Court may make for any record or information for the purposes of this section.

CHAPTER XLIX.

OF REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

Power for High Court to call for record of case not appealable to High Court.

622. (*1*) The High Court may call for the record of any **suit or other proceeding which has been decided by any Court subordinate to such High Court and** in which no appeal lies **thereto, *and,* if the** Court by which the **suit or other proceeding** was decided, appears—

(a) to have ***assumed*** a jurisdiction **which *is in excess of the limits, other than*** the **territorial or pecuniary limits, of the jurisdiction vested** in it by law, or

(***b***) to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or,

(***c***) ***while acting*** in the exercise of its jurisdiction, ***to have contravened* some express provision of law materially affecting the decision on the merits *where such contravention has* produced a serious miscarriage of justice,**

the High Court may make such order as, **in its opinion, should have been made by the Court which decided the suit or other proceeding.**

***(2)* The provisions of section *578A* shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to a *High* Court exercising *the powers conferred by this* section.**

[New.]

Costs of proceeding under section 622.

622A. The High Court may order by whom the costs (if any) **of any proceeding under section 622 shall be borne; and such costs shall be recoverable as though the order were a decree for the payment of money.**

PART IX.

CHAPTER L.

OF REVIEW.

[New.]

Application for review of judgment.

623. (*1*) Subject to the same limitations as are hereinbefore imposed by section 540A with regard to the right to appeal from the decrees, or from any part of the decrees, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction, any person **who** considers himself aggrieved—

(*a*) by a decree or order from which an appeal **lies under this Code,** but from which no appeal has been preferred,

(*b*) by a decree or order from which no appeal **lies under this Code,** or

(*c*) by a judgment on a reference from a Court of Small Causes,

and who,—

(*i*) from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree or order was passed or made, or

(*ii*) on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or

(*iii*) for any other sufficient reason,

desires to obtain a review of the **judgment delivered,** decree passed **or** order made against him, may apply for review to the Court which **delivered the judgment,** passed the decree **or** made the order or to the Court (if any) to which **that class of** business **to which the judgment, decree or order belongs,** has been transferred.

(**2**) A party who is not appealing from a decree ***or order*** may apply for a review notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party, except where the ground of such appeal is common to the applicant and the appellant, or where, being a respondent, he is **entitled to** present to the Appellate Court the case on which he applies for the review.

(3) A party, who has applied for a review of a judgment, decree or order shall not be precluded thereby from presenting an appeal from such decree or from the decree or order founded upon such judgment.

(4) Where an application has been made for a review of a judgment, decree or order and an appeal from such decree or order or from the decree or order founded upon such judgment is pending, the Appellate Court shall, on the application of any party

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(*Part IX.—Chapter L.—Of Review.—Sections 624-627, 629.*)

to the appeal whose rights under the judgment, decree or order will be affected by the review, if granted, stay the hearing of the appeal until the application for review is decided; and, where and in so far as the judgment, decree or order is altered on review, any such party shall, notwithstanding anything in section 542, be entitled to urge and be heard in support of any objection arising upon such alteration to the extent to which his rights are affected thereby.

To whom application for review may be made.

624. (*1*) An application for the review of a judgment, decree or order—

(*a*) of the High Court, or

(*b*) of any other Court on the ground of—

(i) the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as is referred to in section 623, or

(ii) of some clerical *or arithmetical* error apparent on the face of the decree,

may be made to the Court which delivered the judgment, passed the decree or made the order, or to the Court (if any) to which that class of business to which the judgment, decree or order belongs, has been transferred, but it need not be made to the Judge who delivered the judgment *or made the* order sought to be reviewed.

(*2*) An application for the review of a judgment, decree or order of a Court, other than a High Court, on *any* ground *not specified in sub-section* (*1*) shall be made to the Judge who delivered the judgment, *passed the decree or made the order.*

Form of applications for review.

625. The provisions of this Code as to the form of preferring appeals shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to applications for review.

(*2*) ***Every such application shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment, decree or order of which a review is sought, unless the Court sees fit to dispense with such copy.***

[Cf. 582A.]

Validation of certain applications for review.

625A. (*1*) Where an application for a review has been presented within the time allowed by the law of limitation for the time being in force, but is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the insufficiency of the stamp was caused by a mistake on the part of the applicant as to the amount of the requisite stamp, ***the Court shall, on his application, fix a period within which he shall supply such requisite stamp.***

(*2*) ***Where the applicant supplies the requisite stamp within the period fixed under sub-section*** (*1*) or within such further period as may from time to time be allowed by the Court, the application ***for review*** shall have the same effect and be as valid as if it had been properly stamped.

(*3*) ***Where the applicant fails to supply the requisite stamp as required by sub-section*** (*2*), the application ***for review*** shall be rejected.

Rejection and grant of application.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 59.]

626. (*1*) Where it appears to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application.

(*2*) Where the Court is of opinion that an application for review should be granted, it shall grant the same, and the Judge shall record or cause to be recorded his reasons for such opinion:

Provided, first, that no such application shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party, to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the judgment, decree or order a review of which is applied for;

Provided, secondly, that no such application shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter or evidence ***with respect to*** which the applicant alleges ***that it*** was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him, when the judgment, decree or order was delivered, passed or made, without strict proof of such allegation; and

Provided, thirdly, that an application of the nature referred to in section 624, sub-section (*2*), to the Judge who delivered the judgment, ***passed the decree or made the order,*** may, if that Judge has ordered notice to issue under the first proviso to this sub-section, be disposed of by his successor.

[628.]

(*3*) Where an application for review is heard by more than one Judge and the Court is equally divided, the application shall be rejected; and, where there is a majority, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Hearing of review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.

627. Where the Judge or Judges, or any one of the Judges, who delivered the judgment, passed the decree or made the order a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for review is presented, and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months next after the application, from considering the judgment, decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

Order of rejection final *and conclusive*, subject to objections to admission of application for review.

629. (*1*) An order of the Court rejecting an application for review shall be final ***and conclusive;*** but, where such an application is admitted, the admission may be objected to on the ground that it was—

(*a*) in contravention of the provisions of section 624,

(*b*) in contravention of the provisions of section 626, sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), or

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part IX.—Chapter L.—Of Review.—Section 630. Part X.—Chapter LI.—Special Rules relating to Chartered High Courts.—Sections 631-638.)

(*c*) after the expiration of the period allowed by the law of limitation for the time being in force and without sufficient cause.

(*2*) Such objection may be made at once by an appeal from the order granting the application, or may be taken in any appeal from the final decree or order made in the suit.

(*3*) Where an application for review has been rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear, he may apply for an order to have the application restored to the list of pending cases, and, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when such application was called on for hearing, the Court may order it to be so restored upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for hearing the same.

(*4*) No order shall be made under this section unless the applicant has served the opposite party with notice in writing of the latter application.

(*5*) No application to review an order made on review or on an application for a review shall be entertained.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

630. When an application for review is admitted, a note thereof shall be made in the register of civil suits or register of appeals, as the case may be, and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

PART X.

CHAPTER LI.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

Chapter to apply only to Chartered High Courts.

631. This Chapter shall apply only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

[Amended by XIII of 1895, s. 1.]

Application of Code to Chartered High Courts.

632. Save as provided by this Chapter and by section 652, the provisions of this Code shall be deemed to apply to such High Courts.

Chartered High Court to take evidence and record judgments, decrees and orders according to its own rules.

633. Every such High Court shall take evidence, deliver and record judgments and record decrees and orders, in such manner as it may, by rule, from time to time direct.

Power for Chartered High Court to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs.

634. Where such a High Court considers it necessary that a decree passed in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction should be executed before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, it may order—

(*a*) that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs; and

(*b*) that the decree, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs is ascertained by taxation.

Saving of powers of Chartered High Courts in respect of addressing the Court and the admission of pleaders.

635. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed—

(*a*) to authorize any person on behalf of another to address such a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or to examine witnesses, except where such High Court has, in the exercise of the power conferred by its Charter, authorized him so to do, or

(*b*) to interfere with the power of such a High Court to make rules concerning advocates, vakils and attorneys.

Who may serve process of High Court.

636. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and other judicial processes, issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of such a High Court, and of its matrimonial, testamentary and intestate jurisdictions, except summonses to defendants issued under section 64, writs of execution and notices under section 553, may be served by the attorneys in the suits, or by persons employed by them, or by such other persons as such High Court may, by rule or order, from time to time direct.

Non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts capable of being done by Registrar of Chartered High Court.

637. (*1*) Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394, may be done by the Registrar of such a High Court or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct.

(*2*) Such a High Court may, by rule, from time to time declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

Provisions of Code not applicable to Chartered High Courts in original civil jurisdiction.

638. (*1*) The following provisions of this Code shall not be deemed to apply to such a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely:—

sections 16, 19, 17, 54, sub-section (*2*), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), 57, 119, 160, 182 to 185A, 187, 189

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part X.—Chapter LI.—Special Rules relating to Chartered High Courts.—Section 639: Part XI.—Chapter LII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 640-645.)

191, 192 (so far as relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198 to 206A, ***the proviso to section 220, sub-section (2),*** and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum.

(2) Sections ***571 and*** 579 shall not apply to such a High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Code not to affect Chartered High Courts in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

639. (*1*) Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to extend or apply to any Judge of such a High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848.

11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.

(2) Such a High Court may from time to time frame forms for proceedings in insolvency and make rules as to the books, entries and accounts to be kept by its officers.

PART XI.

CHAPTER LII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Amended by VI of 1888, s. 6.]

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

640. ***Women,*** who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to exempt such ***women*** from arrest in execution of civil process in any case in which the arrest of ***women*** is not prohibited by this Code.

Power for Local Government to exempt from personal appearance.

641. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from personal appearance in Court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption.

(2) The names and residences of all persons so exempted shall, from time to time, be forwarded to the High Court by the Local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court, and a list of such persons as reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court subordinate to the High Court shall be kept in such subordinate Court.

(3) Where any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he shall pay the costs of that commission, unless the party requiring his evidence pays the same.

Persons exempt from arrest under civil process.

642. (*1*) No Judge, Magistrate or other judicial officer shall be liable to arrest under civil process while going to, presiding in, or returning from, his Court.

[Amended by VI of 1888, s. 7.]

(2) Save as provided by section 256 and section 337A, sub-section (5), where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, mukhtárs, revenue-agents and recognized agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to summons, shall not be liable to arrest under civil process, other than process issued for a contempt of Court, during such period as is, or is in good faith believed to be, necessary for going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and for returning from such tribunal.

Use of forms in third schedule.

644. Subject to the power conferred on the High Court by section 639 and by section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, the forms set forth in the third schedule, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Language of subordinate Courts.

645. (*1*) The language which, ***on*** the commencement of this Code, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court, shall continue to be the language of such subordinate Court until the Local Government otherwise directs.

(2) The Local Government may declare what shall be the language of any such Court ***and in which character applications to and proceedings in such Court shall be written.***

(3) Where this Code requires or allows any judgment, decree or order delivered, passed or made by the Court, or any plaint, verification, memorandum, list, certificate, written statement, set-off, counter-claim, interrogatory, affidavit, account, notice, report or application presented, made, tendered, exhibited, given or submitted to or in the Court to be in writing, such writing may be English :

Provided that, if the opposite party or his pleader is unacquainted with English, a translation into the language of the Court shall, at his request, be supplied to him ; and the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit in respect of the payment of the costs of such translation, and any such order shall be capable of execution as if it were a decree.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part XI.—Chapter LII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 645A, 646-649A.)

645A. (1) In any admiralty or vice-admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it is exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may, if it thinks fit, and shall upon the application of either party to the cause, summon to its assistance, in such manner as it may, by rule, from time to time direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Assessors in *certain maritime cases.*

(2) Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court may, by rule, from time to time prescribe; and such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court may in each case direct.

646. Where the Registrar of a Court of Small Causes has any doubt upon any question of law or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits of the decision, he may state a case for the opinion of the Judge; and all the provisions of this Code relating to the stating of a case by a Judge shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply to the stating of a case by such Registrar.

Power of Registrars of Small Cause Courts to state cases.

[Amended by VI of 1892, s. 4.]

647. (1) The procedure herein prescribed shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in all proceedings in any Court of civil jurisdiction other than suits and appeals.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

(2) The High Court may, from time to time, make rules to provide for the admission, in such proceedings, of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits respectively relate.

(3) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Code.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to applications for the execution of decrees.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 61 (1) and (2), and VI of 1900, s. 47.]

648. (1) Where any Court desires that any person shall be arrested or that any property shall be attached under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or such property is situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate, a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside district.

(2) On receiving such copy and amount, the District Court shall cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers, or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order, of the arrest or attachment.

(3) The Court making an arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he either shows cause to the satisfaction of the former Court why he should not be sent to the latter Court or furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before the latter Court or (where the case is one under Chapter XXXVI) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by that Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him.

(4) Where a person to be arrested or moveable property to be attached under this section is within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or at Madras or at Bombay, or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, the copy of the warrant of arrest or of the order of attachment, and the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment, shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, and that Court, on receiving such copy and account, shall proceed as if it were the District Court.

649. The provisions of Chapter XX shall be deemed to apply to the execution of any judicial process for the arrest ***and the detention in the civil prison*** of a person or the sale of property or the payment of money, which may be desired or ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding.

Rules applicable to all civil process for arrest, sale or payment.

649A. (1) Where a Civil Court imposes a fine upon any person in exercise of any power conferred upon it by this Code, it may direct that, in default of payment,—

Recovery of fines.

(a) such person shall be detained in the civil prison for a period which shall not exceed,—

(i) where the fine exceeds fifty rupees, six months, and

(ii) in any other case, six weeks; or

(b) his property, or a sufficient part thereof, be attached and sold or, if already attached, be sold for the purpose of satisfying the fine together with all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment or sale,

or both,

(2) The provisions of this Code other than clause (v) of the proviso to sub-

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Part XI.—Chapter LII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 650-653B.)

section (1) of section 342, and of any rules made under this Code relating to detention in the civil prison of any person and to the attachment and sale of any property in the execution of a decree shall be deemed to apply to any detention, attachment or sale made under sub-section (1) as if the order were a decree and the person fined were a judgment-debtor:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to require the making of an application or the payment of any subsistence-allowance, process-fee, court-fee or other like sum or the doing of any like act enjoined upon a decree-holder where the Court, otherwise than in the case specified in sub-section (3), orders any person to be detained or any property to be attached or sold.

(3) The Court may, in its discretion, direct that the costs of any detention in the civil prison or of any attachment or sale of property, ordered under sub-section (1), shall, in the first instance, be borne by the party (if any) on whose application such order was made; and in such case the provisions and rules referred to in sub-section (2) shall be deemed to apply as if such party and the person fined were a decree-holder and judgment-debtor respectively and the order were a decree.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 62.]

650. The provisions of Chapters XV and XVI relating to witnesses shall be deemed to apply to all persons required to give evidence or to produce documents in any proceeding under this Code.

Application of rules as to witnesses.

650A. Summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts:

Service of foreign summonses.

Provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council or that the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts.

[Amended by VII of 1888, s. 63, and XIII of 1895, s. 2.]

652. (1) Any High Court may, from time to time, make rules to regulate any matter connected with its own procedure or the procedure of the Civil Courts subject to its superintendence.

Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

(2) Any High Court not established under the Indian High Courts, Act, 1861, may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make, with respect to any matter other than procedure, any rule which any High Court so established might, under section 15 of the said Statute, make with respect to any such matter for any part of the territories under its jurisdiction which is not included within the limits of a presidency-town.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Code, any High Court established under the said Statute may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with its Charter, to regulate its own procedure in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, as it thinks fit.

(4) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Code.

653A. The enactments mentioned in the fourth schedule are hereby amended to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Amendment of certain Acts

[New.]

653B. The enactments mentioned in the fifth schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Repeals and savings.

[3.]

Provided, first, that all notifications published, declarations and rules made, places appointed, agreements filed, scales prescribed, forms framed, appointments made and powers conferred under any such enactment as aforesaid shall, so far as they are consistent with this Code, be deemed to be respectively published, made, appointed, filed, prescribed, framed and conferred hereunder:

Provided secondly, that, save as provided by section 99A, nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal preferred before the commencement of this Code or any proceedings subsequent to decree that may have been taken and were still pending at such commencement:

Provided, thirdly, that every appeal pending at the commencement of this Code which would have lain if this Code had been in force on the date of its presentation, shall be heard and determined as if this Code had been in force on such date.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The First and Second Schedules.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

1	2	3
Year.	*No.*	*Short title or subject.*
		Part I.—Bombay Regulations.
1827	*VIII*	*Administration of Estates.*
	XXIX	*Dekkhan and Khandesh (Puna, Ahmadnagar and Khandesh Districts).*
1830	*VII*	*Southern Maratha Country (Dharwar Districts).*
	XIII	*Jurisdiction of Jagirdars, etc.*
1831	*I*	*Land -suits.*
	XVI	*Land-suits.*
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.
1835	*XIX*	*Assistant to Agent for Sardars in Dekkhan.*
1840	*XV*	*Agents of Foreign Sovereigns, etc., Bombay.*
1852	*XI*	*Titles to rent-free Estates, Bombay.*
1864	*II*	*Civil and Criminal Justice, Aden.*
1876	*X*	*The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.*
1879	*XVII*	*The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.*
1881	*XX*	*The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.*
	XXI	*The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.*
1884	*XI*	*The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1884.*
1896	*XX*	*The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896.*
		Part III.—Bombay Acts.
1862	*V*	*Bhagdari and Narvadari Tenures.*
	VI	*Ahmadabad Taluqdars.*
1863	*II*	*Exemptions from land-revenue in territories subject to Act XI of 1852.*
	VII	*Exemptions from land-revenue in territories not subject to Act XI of 1852.*
1874	*III*	*The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act.*
1876	*II*	*The Bombay City Land-revenue Act, 1876.*
	III	*The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876.*
1879	*V*	*The Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879.*
	VII	*The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.*
1880	*I*	*The Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.*
1887	*VI*	*The Matadars Act, 1887.*
1888	*VI*	*The Gujarat Taluqdars' Act, 1888.*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

[See section 8, sub-section (1).]

[Substituted by X of 1888, s. 1.]

CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS OF THIS CODE EXTENDING TO PROVINCIAL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary: Sections 1 to 3 and section 8, sub-section (2).

CHAPTER II.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11 and section 14, sub-section (2).

CHAPTER III.—Of the Court of Institution, except section 24.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Second Schedule.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

CHAPTER IV.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section ***47, sub-sections (1) and (2).***

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Institution of Suits.

CHAPTER VII —Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER IX.—Of Written Statements, ***Set-off and Counter-claim.***

CHAPTER X.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER XI.—Of Discovery and of the Admission, **Inspection, Production, Impounding and Return** of Documents.

CHAPTER XIII.—Section 155, Judgment where either party fails to produce evidence, **except the words after** ***" decide the suit forthwith."***

CHAPTER XIV.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XVI.—Of the Hearing of the suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except section 203, **sub-section (*3*), and sections** 207 ***and*** 211 ***to*** 215.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of Costs, sections 220 ***to*** 222.

CHAPTER XX.—Of the Execution of Decrees ***and Orders,*** sections ***222B to*** 223, ***223A (so far as relates to moveable property), 223B*** to 236, ***238A to 248J, 248L (except so far as relates to the taking down of evidence)***, 250 to 259, 336 to ***342A,*** 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272, 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 278, 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 286 ***to*** 289, 290 (so far as relates to moveable property), 291, ***291A,*** 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under section 297), 294 to 303, 257, 295, 328 to 333 ***and 335A*** (so far as ***they*** relate to moveable property), and 343.

CHAPTER XXI.—Section 344, **sub-section (*1*)**, Power to invest certain Courts with Insolvency-jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Of Commissions ***and Local Investigations,*** except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by or against Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by or against the Government or Public Officers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by or against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by **or** against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by **or** against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Suits by **or** against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Suits by **or** against Firms and Persons carrying on business in names other than their own.

CHAPTER XXXV.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, ***except as regards immoveable property.***

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Appointment of Receivers.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Reference to Arbitration.

CHAPTER XL.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

CHAPTER XLVIII.—Of References to the High Court.

CHAPTER L.—Of Review, sections 623 **and 624, section 626, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*)** and 630.

CHAPTER LII.—Miscellaneous.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 644.)

FORMS OF PLEADINGS AND DECREES.

A.—PLAINTS. PART I.

No. 1.

FOR MONEY LENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT,

Civil Suit No. .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , he lent the defendant rupees repayable on demand [*or* on the day of].

2. That the defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 19 .

[*If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation, say :*—]

3. The plaintiff was a minor [*or* insane] from the day of till the day of .

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 19 .

[NOTE.—The object of stating when the debt is to be repaid is merely to fix a date for interest. If, therefore, interest is not claimed the statement may be omitted.]

No. 2.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED TO PLAINTIFF'S USE.

(Title.)

A. B. and *G. H.*, the above-named plaintiffs, state as follows :—

1. That on the day 19 , at , the defendant received rupees [*or* a cheque on the Bank for rupees] from one *E. F.* for the use of the plaintiffs.

2. That the defendant has not paid [*or* delivered] the same accordingly.

3. The plaintiffs pray judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 19 .

No. 3.

FOR PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY A FACTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , he and *E. F.*, since deceased, delivered to the defendant [*one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred maunds of rice, or as the case may be*] for sale upon commission.

2. That on the day of 19 [*or*, on some day unknown to the plaintiff, before the day of 19], the defendant sold the said merchandise for rupees.

3. That the commission and expenses of the defendant thereon amount to rupees.

4. That on the day of 19 , the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the proceeds of the said merchandise.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued*.

No. 4.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY DEFENDANT THROUGH THE PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE OF FACT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.

2. That the plaintiff procured the said bars, to be assayed by one *E. F.*, who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and that the said *E. F.* declared each of the said bars to contain 1,500 tolas of fine silver, and that the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant rupees annas therefor.

3. That each of the said bars did contain only 1,200 tolas of fine silver.

4. That the defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—A demand of re-payment is not necessary, but it may affect the question of interest or the costs.]

No. 5.

FOR MONEY PAID TO A THIRD PARTY AT THE DEFENDANT'S REQUEST.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , at the request [*or* by the authority] of the defendant, the plaintiff paid to one *E. F.* rupees.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised [*or* became bound] to pay the same to the plaintiff on demand [*or as the case may be*].

3. That [on the day of 19 , the plaintiff demanded payment of the same from the defendant, but] he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—If the request or authority is implied, the plaint should state facts raising the implication.]

No. 6.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , *E. F.*, of , deceased, sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, *or*, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, *or*, sundry goods].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [*or* on the day of *some day before the plaint was filed*].

3. That he was not paid the same.

4. That the said *E. F.* in his lifetime made his will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff executor thereof.

5. That on the day of 19 the said *E. F.* died.

6. That on the day of 19 probate of the said will was granted to the plaintiff by the Court of .

7. The plaintiff as executor as aforesaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—If a day was fixed for payment, it should be stated as furnishing a date for the commencement of interest.]

No. 7.

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [sundry articles of house-furniture] but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—The law implies a promise to pay so much as the goods are reasonably worth.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 8.

FOR GOODS DELIVERED TO A THIRD PARTY AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST AT A FIXED PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff sold to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour], and, at the request of the defendant, delivered the same to one *E. F.*

2. That the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 9.

FOR NECESSARIES FURNISHED TO THE FAMILY OF DEFENDANT'S TESTATOR WITHOUT HIS EXPRESS REQUEST, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff furnished to [*Mary Jones*] the wife of [*James Jones*], deceased, at her request, sundry articles of [*food and clothing*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were necessary for her.

3. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

4. That the said *James Jones* refused to pay the same.

5. That the defendant is the executor of the last will of the said *James Jones.*

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 10.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff sold to *E. F.*, of , deceased [*all the crops then growing on his farm in*].

2. That the said *E. F.* promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the same.

3. That he did not pay the same.

4. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[Demand of judgment.]

No. 11.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , *E. F.*, of , sold to the defendant [*all the fruit growing on his orchard in*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. That on the day of 19 the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the plaintiff committee of his estate, with the usual powers for the management thereof.

5. The plaintiff as committee as aforesaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

[NOTE.—When the lunatic's estate is not subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court, for paragraphs 4 and 5 substitute the following:—]

4. That on the day of 19 the Civil Court of duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, and appointed the plaintiff Manager of his estate.

5. The plaintiff as Manager as aforesaid.

[Demand of judgment.]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 12.

FOR GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , *E. F.*, of agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that the said *E. F.* should pay for the same upon the delivery thereof rupees.

2. That the plaintiff made the said goods, and on the day of 19 , offered to deliver the same to the said *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the said *E. F.* has not accepted the said goods or paid for the same.

4. That on the day of 19 , the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic, and appointed the defendant committee of his estate.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees with interest from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the estate of the said *E. F.* in the hands of the defendant.

No. 13.

FOR DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION].

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*articles of merchandise*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser thereof within [*ten days*] after the sale should be re-sold by auction on his account, of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. That the defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*] at the said auction at the price of rupees.

3. That the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the same to the defendant on the said day and for [*ten days*] thereafter, of which the defendant had notice.

4. That the defendant did not take away the said goods purchased by him, nor pay therefor, within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff re-sold the said [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. That the expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. That the defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE to § 4.—Unless the seller agreed to deliver, the purchaser must fetch the goods; see Act IX of 1872, section 93.]

No. 14.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF LANDS CONVEYED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff sold [and conveyed] to the defendant [the house and compound No. , in the city of , *or*, a farm known as , in *or*, a piece of land lying, *&c.*]

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the said [house and compound, *or* farm, *or* land].

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where there has been no actual conveyance, say, in § 1, "sold to the defendant the house, etc., and placed him in possession of the same."]

No. 15.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD, BUT NOT CONVEYED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

from the plaintiff, [the house No. , in the town of , *or* one hundred bighás of land in , bounded by the East Indian railroad, and by other lands of the plaintiff] for rupees.

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff tendered [*or* was ready and willing, and offered to execute] a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the said property to the defendant, on payment of the said sum, and still is ready and willing to execute the same.

3. That the defendant has not paid the said sum.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 16.

FOR SERVICES AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant [hired plaintiff as a clerk, at the salary of rupees per year].

2. That from the [said day] until the day of 19 , the plaintiff served the defendant as his [clerk].

3. That the defendant has not paid the said salary.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 17.

FOR SERVICES AT REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That between the day of 19 , and the day of 19 , at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.

2. That the said services were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 18.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff [furnished the paper for and printed one thousand copies of a book called] for the defendant, at his request [and delivered the same to him].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 19.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in], and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request, but no express agreement was made as to the price to be paid for such work and materials.

2. That the said work and materials were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 20.

FOR RENT RESERVED IN A LEASE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant entered into a contract with the plaintiff, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or state the substance of the contract.*]

2. That the defendant has not paid the rent of the [month] ending on the day of 19 , amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another form.

1. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house, No. 27, Chowringhee, for seven years to hold from the day of 19 , at rupees a year, payable quarterly.

2. That of such rent quarters are due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 21.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A FIXED RENT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:-

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant hired from the plaintiff [the house No. , Street], at the rent of rupees, payable on the first day of .

2. That the defendant occupied the said premises from the day of 19 to the day of 19 .

3. That the defendant has not paid rupees, being the part of said rent due on the first day of 19 .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 22.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A REASONABLE RENT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of *X. Y.*, deceased, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No. , Street], by permission of the said *X. Y.*, from the day of 19 , until the day of 19 , and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. The plaintiff as such executor as aforesaid prays judgment for rupees.

No. 23.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That from the day of 19 , until the day of 19 , the defendant occupied certain rooms in the house [No. , Street], by permission of the plaintiff, and was furnished by the plaintiff, at his request, with meat, drink, attendance, and other necessaries.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay [*or*, that no agreement was made], as to payment for such meat, drink, attendance or necessaries, but the same were reasonably worth the sum of rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 24.

FOR FREIGHT OF GOODS.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff transported in his barge [or otherwise] [one thousand barrels of flour, or sundry goods], from to , at the request of the defendant.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of [one rupee per barrel] as freight thereon [*or*, that no agreement was made as to payment for such transportation, but such transportation was reasonably worth rupees].

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 25.

FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , plaintiff conveyed the defendant [in his ship, called the], from to at his request.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees therefor [*or*, that no agreement was made as to the price of the said passage, but the said passage was reasonably worth rupees].

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No 26.

ON AN AWARD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at the plaintiff and defendant, having a controversy between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay], agreed to submit the same to the award of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as arbitrators [*or*, entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed].

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the said arbitrators awarded that the defendant should [pay the plaintiff rupees].

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This will apply where the agreement to refer is not filed in Court.]

No. 27.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at in the State [*or* Kingdom] of , the Court of that State [*or* Kingdom], in a suit therein pending between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

PLAINTS UPON INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY ONLY.

No. 28.

ON AN ANNUITY BOND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at the defendant by his bond became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

rupees to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees half-yearly on the day of and the day of in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void.

2. That afterwards, on the day of 19 , the sum of rupees for of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff and is still unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 29.

PAYEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days] after date.

2. That he has not paid the same [except rupees, paid on the day of 19].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—*Where the note is payable after notice, for paragraphs 1 and 2 substitute—*]

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees months after notice.

2. That notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same months after the said notice.

3. That the said time for payment has elapsed, but the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Where the note is payable at a particular place, say—*]

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff [at Messrs. *A. & Co.'s.*, Madras] rupees months after date.

2. That the said note was duly presented for payment [at Messrs. *A. & Co.'s*] aforesaid, but has not been paid.

Written Statement of the Defendant.

IN THE COURT, &C.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows :—

The defendant made the note sued upon under the following circumstances :—The plaintiff and defendant had for some years been in partnership as indigo manufacturers, and it had been agreed between them that they should dissolve partnership, that the plaintiff should retire from the business, and that the defendant should take over the whole of the partnership-assets and liabilities and should pay the plaintiff the value of his share in the assets after deducting the liabilities.

2. The plaintiff thereupon undertook to examine the partnership-books and inquire into the state of the partnership-assets and liabilities; and he did accordingly examine the said books and make the said inquiries, and he thereupon represented to the defendant that the assets of the firm exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 and that the liabilities of the firm were less than Rs. 30,000, whereas the fact was that the assets of the firm were less than Rs. 50,000 and the liabilities of the firm largely exceeded the assets.

3. The misrepresentations mentioned in the second paragraph of this statement induced the defendant to make the note now sued on, and there never was any other consideration for the making of such note

No. 30.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of *E. F.* [*or* to *E. F.* or order], rupees [days after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 31.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in the last preceding form.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* and of *G. H.* and *I. J.* [*or* and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 32.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the defendant or order rupees months after date.

2. That the defendant indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 19 , the same was duly presented for payment, but was not paid.

[*Or state facts excusing want of presentment.*]

4. That the defendant had notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 33.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 19 , at , to the order of the defendant, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date].

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* [and others], transferred to the plaintiff [*or*, that the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff].

3, 4 and 5. [*Same as 3, 4 and 5 of the last preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 34.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to him a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and endorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant.

2, 3 and 4. [*Same as in 3, 4 and 5 in Form No. 33.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 35.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant, was by the indorsement of the defendant [and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

2, 3 and 4. [*As in No. 33.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 36.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER AND FIRST AND SECOND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF , AT

Civil Suit, No. .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
and
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, *E. F.*, rupees [months after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the defendant, *G. H.*, who indorsed it to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 19 , the same was presented [*or state facts excusing want of presentment*] to the said *C. D.* for payment, but was not paid.

4. That the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* had notice thereof.

5. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 37.

DRAWER AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , by his bill of exchange, now overdue, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to him rupees [days after date, or sight, thereof].

2. That the defendant accepted the said bill. [*If the bill is payable at a certain time after sight, the date of acceptance should be stated; otherwise it is not necessary.*]

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where the bill is payable to a third party, for paragraphs 1, 2, 3, say—]

1. That on, &c., at, &c., by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to *E. F.* or order rupees months after date.
2. That the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said *E. F.* on .
3. That the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same, whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

No. 38.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after sight thereof.

2. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 39.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the order of one *G. H.* rupees after sight thereof.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

2. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 40.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in the last preceding form to the end of article 1.*]
2. That, by the indorsement of the said *G. H.* [and others], the same was transferred to the plaintiff
3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 41.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, by his bill of exchange, directed to *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days after sight].

2. That on the day of 19 , the same was duly presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 42.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees [days] after sight [*or* after date, *or* at sight] thereof [and accepted by the said *G. H.* on the day of 19]

2. That on the day of 19 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 43.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 19 , at , requiring one *I. J.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], and accepted by the said *I. J.* on the day of 19 . [*This clause may be comitted if not according to the fact.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 19 , the same was presented to the said *I. J.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

4. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued*.

No. 44.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant.

2. That on the day of 19 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 45.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 19 , at , requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of one *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant, was, by the indorsement of the defendant [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

2. That on the day of 19 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 46.

INDORSEE AGAINST DRAWER, ACCEPTOR AND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF , AT

Civil Suit No. .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

E. F. of

and

G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, *C.D.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the order of the defendant *G. H.* rupees [days after sight thereof].

2. That on the day of 19 , the said *E. F.* accepted the same.

3. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

4. That on the day of 19 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

5. That the other defendants had due notice thereof.

6. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 47.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN BILL.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant by his bill of exchange, drawn in Calcutta, required one *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff in [London] pounds sterling, [sixty days] after sight thereof.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

2. That on the day of 19 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured, and was thereupon duly protested.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

5. That the value of pounds sterling, at the time of the service of notice or protest on the defendant, was rupees annas.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for rupees, with [ten per cent.] compensation and interest from the day of 19 .

No. 48.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :

1. That on the day of 19 , at , one *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after date [*or* days after sight] thereof.

2. That on the day of 19 , the defendant accepted the said

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 49.

ON A MARINE [OPEN] POLICY, ON VESSEL LOST BY PERILS OF THE SEA, ETC.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff was the owner of [*or* had an interest in] the ship at the time of her loss, as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees to them paid [*or* which the plaintiff then promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said ship, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or*, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff, within days after proof of loss and interest, all loss and damage accruing to him by reason of the destruction or injury of the said ship, during her next voyage from to , whether by perils of the sea or by fire, or by other causes therein-mentioned, not exceeding rupees].

3. That the said ship, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was on the day of 19 totally lost by the perils of the sea [*or otherwise*].

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 19 , he furnished the defendants with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 50.

ON CARGO, LOST BY FIRE :—VALUED POLICY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or* had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] on board the ship at the time of her loss as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day 19 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees which the plaintiff then paid [*or* promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or*, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees in case of the total loss, by fire or other causes mentioned, of the said goods before their landing at ; *or*, in case of partial loss, such damage as the plaintiff might sustain thereby, provided the same should not exceed per cent. of the whole value of the goods].

3. That on the day of 19 , at , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said goods were totally destroyed by fire (*or* as the case may be).

4, 5 and 6. [*As in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the last preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 51.

ON FREIGHT:—VALUED POLICY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff had an interest in the freight to be earned by the ship on her voyage from to at the time of her loss as hereinafter mentioned, and that a large quantity of goods was shipped upon freight in her at that time.

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, in consideration of rupees to him paid, executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon the said freight, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That the said ship, while proceeding upon the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 19 , totally lost by [the perils of the sea].

4. That the plaintiff has not received any freight from the said ship, nor did she earn any on the said voyage, by reason of her loss as aforesaid.

5 and 6. [*As in Form No. 49.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 52.

FOR A LOSS BY GENERAL AVERAGE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or* had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] shipped on board a vessel called the *Y. Z.*, from to , at the time of the loss hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 19 , at , in consideration of rupees [which the plaintiff then promised to pay], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon his said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That on the day of 19 , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said vessel was so endangered by perils of the sea that the master and crew thereof were compelled to, and did, cast into the sea a large part of her rigging and furniture.

4. That plaintiff was, by reason thereof, compelled to, and did, pay a general average loss of rupees.

5. That on the day of 19 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 53.

FOR A PARTICULAR AVERAGE LOSS.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 and 2. [*As in the last preceding form.*]

3. That on the day of 19 , while on the high seas, the sea water broke into the said ship, and damaged the said [cotton] to the amount of rupees.

4 and 5. [*As in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the last preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 54.

ON A FIRE-INSURANCE POLICY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff [was the owner of, *or*] had an interest in a [dwelling-house, known as No. , street, in the city of ,] at the time of its destruction [*or*, injury] by fire as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 19 , at , in consideration of rupees [to them paid], the defendants executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the said [premises], a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor*].

3. That on the day of 19 , the said [dwelling-house] was totally destroyed [*or* greatly damaged] by fire.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 19 , he furnished the defendants with proof of his said loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 55.

AGAINST SURETY FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , one *E. F.* hired from the plaintiff, for the term of years, the [house No. , Street,] at the annual rent of rupees, payable [monthly].

2. That [at the same time and place] the defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the said premises to the said *E. F.*, to guarantee the punctual payment of the said rent.

3. That the rent aforesaid for the month of 19 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.

[*If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add* :—]

4. That on the day of 19 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the said rent, and demanded payment thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

No. 56.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO CONVEY LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, that on, &c., the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that, in consideration of a deposit of rupees then paid, and of the further sum of [ten thousand] rupees payable as hereinafter mentioned, he would, on the day of 19 , at , execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of [the house No. , street, in the city of , free from all incumbrances; and the plaintiff agreed to pay [ten thousand] rupees for the same on delivery thereof].

2. That on the day of 19 , the plaintiff demanded the conveyance of the said property from the defendant and tendered rupees to the defendant [*or*, that all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part].

3. That the defendant has not executed any conveyance of the said property to the plaintiff [*or*, that there is a mortgage upon the said property, made by to , for rupees, registered in the office of , on the day of 19 , and still unsatisfied, *or any other defect of title*].

4. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 57.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, that on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff forty bighas of land in the village of for rupees.]

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff, being then the absolute owner of the said property [and the same being free from all incumbrances as was made to appear to the defendant], tendered to the defendant a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the same [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered, to convey the same to the defendant by a sufficient instrument], on the payment by the defendant of the said sum.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 58.

Another Form.

FOR NOT COMPLETING A PURCHASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That by an agreement dated the day of 19 , it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff a house and land at the price of rupees, upon the terms and conditions following (that is to say):—

(*a*) That the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of rupees in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the day of 19 , on which day the said purchase should be completed.

(*b*) That the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the day of 19 , and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part; yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid on his part.

3. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 59.

FOR NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver [one hundred barrels of flour] to the plaintiff [on the day of 19], and that the plaintiff should pay therefor rupees on delivery.

2. That on the [said] day the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the said goods.

3. That the defendant has not delivered the same, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 60.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as [an accountant, *or*, in the capacity of foreman, *or as the case may be*], and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such for the term of [one year], and pay him for his services rupees [monthly].

2. That on the day of 19 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant as aforesaid, and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year, whereof the defendant always has notice.

3. That on the day of 19 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 61.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY, WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT NEVER TOOK EFFECT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in last preceding Form.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff offered to enter upon the service of the defendant, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the defendant refused to permit the plaintiff to enter upon such service, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 62.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at an [annual] compensation of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as [an artist] for the term of [one year].

2. That the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the said agreement [and on the day of 19 , offered so to do].

3. That the defendant [entered upon] the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 19 , he refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 63.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or state the tenor of the contract.*]

[2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.]

3. That the defendant [built the house referred to in the said agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 64.

BY THE MASTER AGAINST THE FATHER OR GUARDIAN OF AN APPRENTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , defendant entered into an agreement, under his hand and seal,* a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or state the tenor of the contract.*]

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff received the said [*apprentice*] into his service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said agreement on his part to be performed.

3. That on the day of 19 , the said [*apprentice*] wilfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff, and continued so to do.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

* The form given in Act XIX of 1850 requires the seal of the father or guardian.

No. 65.

BY THE APPRENTICE AGAINST THE MASTER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and his [father], *E. F.*, under their hands and seals, a copy of which is hereto annexed

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff entered into the service of the defendant with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term mentioned in the said agreement and has always performed all things in the said agreement contained on his part to be performed.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

3. That the defendant has not [instructed the plaintiff in the business of , *or state any other breach, such as cruelty, failure to provide sufficient food, or other ill-treatment*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 66.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , plaintiff employed one *E. F.* as a clerk.

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that if the said *E. F.* should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place the defendant bound himself to the plaintiff, by a writing under his hand, in the penal sum of rupees, conditioned that if the said *E. F.* should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff and should justly account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the same should be void but not otherwise.]

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place the defendant executed to the plaintiff a bond, a copy of which is hereto annexed.]

3. That between the day of 19 and the day of 19 the said *E. F.* received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 67.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, by an instrument in writing, let to the plaintiff [the house No. , Street], for the term of years, contracting with the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representatives should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. That on the day of during the said term, one *E. F.*, who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of *G. H.* and *I. J.* by such removal].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 68.

FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant warranted a steam-engine to be in good working order, and thereby induced the plaintiff to purchase the same of him, and to pay him rupees therefor.

2. That the said engine was not then in good working order, whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in having the said engine repaired, and lost the profits which could otherwise have accrued to him while the engine was under repair.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 69.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the firm of *A. B. & C. D.*, dissolved the said partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership-property, pay all debts of the firm, and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the said firm.

2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.

3. That on the day of 19 , [a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by one *E. F.*, in the High Court of Judicature at , upon a debt due from the said firm to the said *E. F.*, and on the day of 19 ,] the plaintiff paid rupees [in satisfaction of the same].

4. That the defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 70.

BY SHIPOWNER AGAINST FREIGHT OR FOR NOT LOADING.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, 1. That on , at , the plaintiff and defendant agreed by charter-party that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff's ship at , on the day of 19 , five hundred tons of merchandise, which she should carry to , and there deliver, on payment of freight; and that the defendant should have days for loading, days for discharge, and days for demurrage, if required, at rupees per day.]

2. That at the time fixed by the said agreement the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to receive [the said merchandise, *or*, the merchandise mentioned in the said agreement] from the defendant.

3. That the period allowed for loading and demurrage has elapsed, but the defendant has not delivered the said merchandise to the said vessel.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees for demurrage and rupees additional for compensation.

C.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION UPON WRONGS.

No. 71.

FOR TRESPASS ON LAND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant entered upon certain land of the plaintiff, known as , [and depastured the same with cattle, trod down the grass, cut the timber, and otherwise injured the same].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 72.

FOR TRESPASS IN ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff, called , and made a noise and disturbance therein for a long time, and broke open the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from carrying on his business and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling-house for himself and family.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 73.

FOR TRESPASS ON MOVEABLES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant broke open ten barrels of rum belonging to the plaintiff, and emptied their contents into the street [*or*, seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, rice and household furniture, *or as the case may be*, and carried away the same and disposed of them to his own use].

[*Or*, seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks, and impounded them and kept them impounded for a long time.]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the use of the cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them and in getting them restored to him ; and was also prevented from selling them at fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff [*otherwise, state the injury according to the facts*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 74.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , plaintiff was in possession of certain goods described in the schedule hereto annexed [*or*, of one thousand barrels of flour].

2. That on that day, at , the defendant converted the same to his own use, and wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Schedule.

No. 75.

AGAINST A WAREHOUSEMAN FOR REFUSAL TO DELIVER GOODS.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, in consideration of the payment to him of rupees [*or*, rupees per barrel, per month, &c.], agreed to keep in his godown [one hundred barrels of flour] and to deliver the same to the plaintiff on payment of the said sum.

2. That thereupon the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the said [hundred barrels of flour].

3. That on the day of 19 , the plaintiff requested the defendant to deliver the said goods, and tendered him rupees [*or*, the full amount of storage due thereon], but the defendant refused to deliver the same.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from selling the said goods to *E. F.* and the same are lost to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 76.

FOR PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he, the defendant, was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. That the said representations were false [*or, state the particular falsehoods*] and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. That the defendant has not paid for the said goods. [*Or, if the goods were not delivered,* That the plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the said goods and procuring their restoration, expended rupees].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 77.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that one *E. F.* was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [*or*, that *E. F.* then held a responsible situation and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell to the said *E. F.*, [rice] of the value of rupees [on month's credit].

3. That the said representations were false and were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [*or*, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. That the said *E F.* [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, *or*] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same by reason of the premises.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 78.

FOR POLLUTING THE WATER UNDER THE PLAINTIFF'S LAND.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That he is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called and situate in , and of a well therein, and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same to flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. That on the day of 19 , the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well.

3. That by reason of the premises the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 79.

FOR CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called , situate in .

2. That ever since the day of 19 , the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter, which spread themselves over and upon the said lands, and corrupted the air, and settled on the surface of the said lands.

3. That thereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value and the cattle and live-stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy, and divers of them were poisoned and died.

4. That by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming-stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the said lands as he otherwise would have had.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 80.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A WAY.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of [a house in the village of

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

2. That he was entitled to a right of way from the said [house] over a certain field to a public highway and back again from the said highway over the said field to the said house, for himself and his servants [with vehicles, *or*, on foot] at all times of the year.

3. That on the day of 19 , defendant wrongfully obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot, *or*, in any manner] along the said way [and has ever since wrongfully obstructed the same].

4. [*State special damage if any.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. That thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [*or*, into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 81.

FOR DIVERTING A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of a mill situated on a [stream] known as the , in the village of , district of .

2. That by reason of such possession the plaintiff was entitled to the flow of the said stream for working the said mill.

3. That on the day of 19 , the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, wrongfully diverted the water thereof, so that less water ran into the plaintiff's mill.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff has been unable to grind more than sacks per day, whereas, before the said diversion of water, he was able to grind sacks per day.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 82.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT TO USE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff is, and was at the time hereinafter mentioned, possessed of certain lands situate, &c., and entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for irrigating the said lands.

2. That on the day of 19 the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by wrongfully obstructing and diverting the said stream.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 83.

FOR WASTE BY A LESSEE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , the defendant hired from him [the house No. , Street] for the term of .

2. That the defendant occupied the same under such hiring.

3. That during the period of such occupation the defendant greatly injured the premises [defaced the walls, tore up the floors and broke down the doors ; *or otherwise specify the injuries as far as possible*].

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 84.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 85.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him until he became insensible.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby disabled from attending to his business for [six weeks thereafter] and was compelled to pay rupees for medical attendance, and has been ever since disabled [from using his right arm]. [*Or otherwise state the damage, as the case may be.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 86.

FOR ASSAULT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows: -

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and imprisoned him for days [*or*, hours] ; [*state special damage, if any, thus*:—]

2. That by reason thereof the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and mind and was exposed and injured in his credit and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business and from providing for his family by his personal care and attention, and incurred expense in obtaining his liberation from the said imprisonment [*or otherwise as the case may be*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 87.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE ON A RAILROAD.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , the defendants were common carriers of passengers by railway between and .

2. That on that day the plaintiff was a passenger in one of the carriages of the defendants on the said road.

3. That while he was such passenger, at [*or*, near the station of *or*, between the stations of and], a collision occurred on the said railway, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby the plaintiff was much injured [having his leg broken, his head cut, &c., *and state the special damage, if any, as*], and incurred expense for medical attendance, and is permanently disabled from carrying on his former business as [a salesman].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[*Or thus* :— 2. That on that day the defendants by their servants so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached thereto upon and along the defendants' railway which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train were driven and struck against the plaintiff, whereby, *&c., as in* § *3*.]

No. 88.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. The plaintiff is a shoemaker, carrying on business at . The defendant is a merchant of .

2. On the day of , 19 , the plaintiff was walking eastward along Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was obliged to cross Harrington Street, which is a street running into Chowringhee at right angles. While he was crossing this street, and just before he could reach the foot-pavement on the further side thereof, a carriage of the defendant's, drawn by two horses, under the charge and control of the defendant's servants, was negligently, suddenly and without any warning turned at a rapid and dangerous pace out of Harrington Street into Chowringhee. The pole of the carriage struck the plaintiff and knocked him down, and he was much trampled by the horses.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

3. By the blow and fall and trampling the plaintiff's left arm was broken, and he was bruised and injured on the side and back, as well as internally, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was for four months ill and in suffering, and unable to attend to his business, and incurred heavy medical and other expenses, and sustained great loss of business and profits.

The plaintiff claims rupees damages.

(Title.)

Written Statement of defendant.

1. The defendant denies that the carriage mentioned in the plaint was the defendant's carriage, or that it was under the charge or control of the defendant's servants. The carriage belonged to [Messrs. *E. F.* and *G.H.*] of Street, Calcutta, livery stable-keepers, employed by the defendant to supply him with carriages and horses; and the person under whose charge and control the said carriage was, was the servant of the said [Messrs. *E.F.* and *G.H.*].

2. The defendant does not admit that the said carriage was turned out of Harrington Street either negligently, suddenly or without warning, or at a rapid or dangerous pace.

3. The defendant says that the plaintiff might and could, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have seen the said carriage approaching him, and avoided any collision with it.

4. The defendant does not admit the statements of the third paragraph of the plaint.

No. 89.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*], the following words concerning the plaintiff :—

[*Set forth the words used.*]

2. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—If the libel was in a language not the language of the Court, set out the libel *verbatim* in the foreign language in which it was published, and then proceed thus :—" Which said words, being translated into the language, have the meaning and effect following and were so understood by the persons to whom they were so published, that is to say [*here set out a literal translation of the libel in the language of the Court*] "

No. 90.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS NOT BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff [is, and] was, on and before the day of 19 , a merchant doing business in the city of .

2. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*, *or otherwise how published*], the following words concerning the plaintiff :—

["*A. B.* of this city has modestly retired to foreign lands. It is said that creditors to the amount of rupees are anxiously seeking his address.]

3. That the defendant meant thereby that [the plaintiff had absconded to avoid his creditors, and with intent to defraud them].

4. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 91.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke, in the hearing of *E. F.* [*or*, sundry persons], the following words concerning the plaintiff ["He is a thief"].

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

2. That in consequence of the said words the plaintiff lost his situation as in the employ of .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 92.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS NOT BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously said to one *E. F.* concerning the plaintiff : [" He is a young man of remarkably easy conscience."]

2. That the plaintiff was then seeking employment as a clerk, and the defendant meant, by the said words, that the plaintiff was not trustworthy as a clerk.

3. That in consequence of the said words [the said *F. F.* refused to employ the plaintiff as a clerk].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 93.

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant obtained a warrant of arrest from [a Magistrate of the said city, *or, as the case may be*] on a charge of , and the plaintiff was arrested thereon, and imprisoned for [days, *or*, hours, and gave bail in the sum of rupees to obtain his release].

2. That in so doing the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause.

3. That on the day of 19 , the said Magistrate dismissed the complaint of the defendant and acquitted the plaintiff.

4. That many persons, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, hearing of the said arrest, and supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, have ceased to do business with him ; *or*, that, in consequence of the said arrest, the plaintiff lost his situation as clerk to one *E. F.*; *or*, that by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment and in defending himself against the said complaint.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

D.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

No. 94.

BY THE ABSOLUTE OWNER FOR THE POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That *X. Y.* was the absolute owner [of the estate, *or*, share of the estate, called , situate in the district of , the Government revenue of which is rupees and the estimated value rupees, *or*, of the house No. , Street in the town of Calcutta, the estimated value of which is rupees].

2. That on the day of 19 , *Z.* illegally dispossessed the said *X. Y.* of the said estate [*or*, share, *or*, house].

3. That the said *X. Y.* has since died intestate, leaving the plaintiff, the said *A. B.*, his heir him surviving.

4. That the defendant withholds the possession of the estate [*or*, share, *or*, house] from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) for the possession of the said premises ;

(2) for rupees compensation for withholding the same.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Another Form.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. On the day of , plaintiff, by an instrument in writing, let to the defendant a house and premises [No. 52, Russell Street, in the] for a term of five years from the day of , at the monthly rent of 300 rupees.

2. By the said instrument the defendant covenanted to keep the said house and premises in good and tenantable repair.

3. The said instrument also contained a clause of re-entry, entitling the plaintiff to re-enter upon the said house and premises, in case the rent thereby reserved, whether demanded or not, should be in arrear for twenty-one days, or in case the defendant should make default in the performance of any covenant upon his part to be performed.

4. On the day of 19 , a month's rent became due, and on the day of 19 another month's rent became due; on the day of 19 , both had been in arrear for twenty-one days and both are still due.

5. On the same day of 19 , the house and premises were not and are not now in good or tenantable repair, and it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money to re-instate the same in good and tenantable repair, and the plaintiff's reversion is much depreciated in value. The plaintiff claims—

(1) possession of the said house and premises;

(2) rupees for arrears of rent;

(3) rupees compensation for the defendant's breach of his covenant to repair;

(4) rupees for the occupation of the house and premises from the day of 19 to the day of recovering possession.

No. 95.

BY THE TENANT.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That one *E. F.* is the absolute owner of [a piece of land in the town of Calcutta bounded as follows:], the estimated value of which is rupees

2. That on the day of 19 , the said *E. F.* let the said premises to the plaintiff for years, from .

3. That the defendant withholds the possession thereof from the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 96.

FOR MOVEABLE PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TAKEN.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , plaintiff owned [*or*, was possessed of] one hundred barrels of flour the estimated value of which is rupees.

2. That on that day, at , the defendant took the same.

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) for the possession of the said goods, or for rupees in case such possession cannot be had;

(2) for rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

No. 97.

FOR MOVEABLES WRONGFULLY DETAINED.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , plaintiff owned [*or state facts showing a right to the possession*] the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed [*or describe the goods*], the estimated value of which is rupees.

2. That from that day until the commencement of this suit the defendant has detained the same from the plaintiff.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

3. That before the commencement of this suit, to wit, on the day of the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, but he refused to deliver them.

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) for the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had ;

(2) for rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

The Schedule.

No. 98.

AGAINST A FRAUDULENT PURCHASER AND HIS TRANSFEREE WITH NOTICE.

(Title.)

A. B, the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 19 , at , the defendant [*C. D.*], for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell and deliver to the said *C. D* [one hundred boxes of tea], the estimated value of which is rupees.

3. That the said representations were false, and were then known by the said *C. D.* to be so. [*Or*, That, at the time of making the said representations, the said *C. D.* was insolvent, and knew himself to be so.]

4. That the said *C. D.* afterwards transferred the said goods to the defendant *E. F.* without consideration [*or*, who had notice of the falsity of the representation].

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) for the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had ;

(2) for rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

E.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIAL RELIEF.

No. 99.

FOR RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT ON THE GROUND OF MISTAKE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :

1. That on the day of 19 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that a certain piece of ground belonging to the defendant, situated at , contained [ten bíghas]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to purchase the same at the price of rupees in the belief that the said representation was true, and signed an instrument of agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed. But no conveyance of the same has been executed to him.

3. That on the day of 19 the plaintiff paid the defendant rupees as part of such purchase-money.

4. That the said piece of ground contained in fact only [five bíghas].

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) for rupees, with interest from the day of 19 ;

(2) that the said agreement of purchase be delivered up and cancelled.

No. 100.

FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING WASTE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is the absolute owner of [*describe the property*].

2. That the defendant is in possession of the same under a lease from the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has [cut down a number of valuable trees, and threatens to cut down many more for the purpose of sale] without the consent of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further waste on the said premises.

[*Pecuniary compensation might also be prayed.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 101.

FOR ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the absolute owner of [the house No. , Street, Calcutta].

2. That the defendant is, and at all the said times was, the absolute owner of [a plot of ground in the same street].

3. That on the day of 19 , the defendant erected upon his said plot a slaughter-house, and still maintains the same ; and from that day until the present time has continually caused cattle to be brought and killed there [and has caused the blood and offal to be thrown into the street opposite the said house of the plaintiff].

4. That [the plaintiff has been compelled, by reason of the premises, to abandon the said house, and has been unable to rent the same].

The plaintiff prays judgment that the said nuisance be abated.

No. 102.

FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF A WATER-COURSE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

[*As in Form No. 81.*]

The plaintiff prays judgment that the defendant be restrained by injunction from diverting the water as aforesaid.

No. 103.

FOR RESTORATION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION, AND FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of [a portrait of his grandfather which was executed by an eminent painter], and of which no duplicate exists [*or, state any facts showing that the property is of a kind that cannot be replaced by money*].

2. That on the day of 19 , he deposited the same for safe keeping with the defendant.

3. That on the day of 19 , he demanded the same from the defendant and offered to pay all reasonable charges for the storage of the same.

4. That the defendant refuses to deliver the same to the plaintiff and threatens to conceal, dispose of, cut or injure the same if required to deliver it up.

5. That no pecuniary compensation would be an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the [painting].

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) that the defendant be restrained by injunction from disposing of, injuring or concealing the said [painting] ;

(2) that he return the same to the plaintiff.

No. 104.

INTERPLEADER.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That before the date of the claims hereinafter mentioned one *G. H.* deposited with the plaintiff [*describe the property*] for [safe keeping].

2. That the defendant *C. D.* claims the same [under an alleged assignment thereof to him from the said *G. H.*].

3. That the defendant *E. F.* also claims the same [under an order of the said *G. H.* transferring the same to him].

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

4. That the plaintiff is ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants.

5. That he has no claim upon the said property, and is ready and willing to deliver it to such persons as the Court shall direct.

6. That this suit is not brought by collusion with either of the defendants.

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) that the defendants be restrained, by injunction, from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in relation thereto;

(2) that they be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said property;

[(3) that some person be authorized to receive the said property pending such litigation;]

(4) that upon delivering the same to such [person] the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants in relation thereto.

No. 105.

ADMINISTRATION BY CREDITOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. *E. F.*, late of , was at the time of his death, and his estate still is, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of [*here insert nature of debt and security, if any*].

2 The said *E. F.* made his will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor [*or*, devised his estate in trust, &c., *or*, died intestate, *as the case may be*].

3. The said will was proved by the said *C. D.* [*or*, letters of administration were granted, etc.].

4. The defendant has possessed himself of the moveable [and immoveable, *or*, the proceeds of the immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, and has not paid the plaintiff his said debt.

5. The said *E. F.* died on or about the day of .

6. The plaintiff prays that an account may be taken of the moveable [and immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, deceased, and that the same may be administered under the decree of the Court.

No. 106.

ADMINISTRATION BY SPECIFIC LEGATEE.

(Title.)

[*Alter Form No. 105 thus:*—]

[*Omit paragraph 1 and commence paragraph 2*] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such will bequeathed to the plaintiff [*here state the specific legacy*].

For paragraph 4 substitute—

The defendant is in possession of the moveable property of the said *E. F.*, and, amongst other things, of the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*].

For the commencement of paragraph 6 substitute—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to him the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*], or that, &c.

No. 107.

ADMINISTRATION BY PECUNIARY LEGATEE.

(Title.)

[*Alter Form No. 105 thus:*—]

[*Omit paragraph 1 and substitute for paragraph 2*] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such will bequeathed to the plaintiff a legacy of rupees.

In paragraph 4 substitute "legacy" *for* "debt."

Another Form.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

E. F., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. *A. B.* of *K.* in the duly made his last will, dated the [day of], whereby he appointed the defendant and *M. N.* [who died in the testator's lifetime] executors thereof, and bequeathed his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to his executors in trust, to pay the rents and income

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

hereof to the plaintiff for his life; and after his decease, and in default of his having a son who should attain twenty-one, or a daughter who should attain that age or marry, upon trust as to his immoveable property for the person who would be the testator's heir-at-law, and as to his moveable property for the persons who would be the testator's next-of-kin if he had died intestate at the time of the death of the Plaintiff, and such failure of his issue as aforesaid.

2. The testator died on the day of , and his will was proved by the defenaant on the day of . The plaintiff has not been married.

3. The testator was at his death entitled to moveable and immoveable property; the defendant entered into the receipt of the rents of the immoveable property and got in the moveable property; he has sold some part of the immoveable property.

The plaintiff claims—

(1) to have the moveable and immoveable property of *A. B.* administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken;

(2) such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. *A. B.*'s will contained a charge of debts; he died insolvent; he was entitled at his death to some immoveable property which the defendant sold, and which produced the nett sum of rupees , and the testator had some moveable property which the defendant got in, and which produced the nett sum of rupees.

2. The defendant applied the whole of the said sums and the sum of rupees which the defendant received from rents of the immoveable property in the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and some of the debts of the testator.

3. The defendant made up his accounts and sent a copy thereof to the plaintiff on the day of , and offered the plaintiff free access to the vouchers to verify such accounts, but he declined to avail himself of the defendant's offer.

4. The defendant submits that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of this suit.

No. 108.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS.

IN THE COURT OF , AT .

Civil Suit, No. .

A. B. of ... ... *Plaintiff,*

against

C. D. of , the beneficiary [*or*, one of the beneficiaries]... ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That he is one of the trustees under an instrument of settlement bearing date on or about the day of made upon the marriage of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, the father and mother of the defendant [*or*, an instrument of assignment of the estate and effects of *E. F.* for the benefit of *C. D.*, the defendant, and the other creditors of *E. F.*].

2. The said *A. B.* has taken upon himself the burden of the said trust, and is in possession of [*or* of the proceeds of] the moveable and immoveable property conveyed [*or* assigned] by the before-mentioned deed.

3. The said *C. D.* claims to be entitled to a beneficial interest under the before-mentioned deed.

4. The plaintiff is desirous to account for all the rents and profits of the said immoveable property [and the proceeds of the sale of the said, *or*, of part of the said, immoveable property, *or*, moveable, *or*, the proceeds of the sale of, *or*, of part of, the said moveable, property, *or*, the profits accruing to the plaintiff as such trustee in the execution of the said trust]; and he prays that the Court will take the accounts of the said trust, and also that the whole of the said trust estate may be administered in the Court for the benefit of the said *C. D.*, the defendant, and all other persons who may be interested in such administration, in the presence of the said *C. D.* and such other persons so interested as the Court may direct, or that the said *C. D.* may show good cause to the contrary.

[*N. B.—Where the suit is by a beneficiary, the plaint may be modelled, mutatis mutandis, on the plaint by a legatee.*]

No. 109.

FORECLOSURE OR SALE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. By a mortgage-deed dated the day of 19 , a house with the garden and appurtenances, situated within the jurisdiction of this Court, were conveyed by the

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

defendant to him the plaintiff, his heirs [*or* executors, administrators,] and assigns, for securing the principal sum of Rs. together with interest thereon at the rate of Rs. per cent. per annum, subject to redemption upon payment by the said defendant of the said principal and interest at a day long since past.

2. There is now due from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. for principal and interest on the said mortgage.

3. The plaintiff prays (*a*) that the Court will order the defendant to pay him the said sum of Rs. with such further interest as may accrue between the filing of the plaint and the day of payment, and also the costs of this suit, on some day to be named by the Court, and in default that the right to redeem the said mortgaged premises may be foreclosed and the plaintiff placed in possession of the same premises; or (*b*) that the said premises may be sold, and the proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the amount of the said principal, interest and costs; and (*c*) that, if such proceeds shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of such amount, the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the amount of the deficiency with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum until realization; and (*d*) that for that purpose all proper directions may be given and accounts taken by the Court.

No. 110.

REDEMPTION.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form No. 109 thus:—*]

Transpose parties and also the facts in paragraph 1.

For paragraph 2 substitute—

2. There is now due from the plaintiff to the defendant, for principal and interest on the said mortgage, the sum of Rs. , which the plaintiff is ready and willing to pay to the defendant, of which the defendant, before filing this plaint, had notice.

For paragraph 3 substitute—

The plaintiff prays that he may redeem the said premises and that the defendant may be ordered to re-convey the same to him upon payment of the said sum of Rs. and interest, with such costs (if any), as the Court may order, upon a day to be named by the Court, and that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such re-conveyance and doing such other acts as may be necessary to put him into possession of the said premises, freed from the said mortgage.

No. 111.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 1.)

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. By an agreement dated the day of and signed by the above-named defendant, *C. D.*, he, the said *C. D.*, contracted to buy of [*or*, sell to] him certain immoveable property therein described and referred to, for the sum of rupees.

2. He has applied to the said *C. D.* specifically to perform the said agreement on his part, but he has not done so.

3. The said *A. B.* has been and still is ready and willing specifically to perform the agreement on his part of which the said *C. D.* has had notice.

4. The plaintiff prays that the Court will order the said *C. D.* specifically to perform the said agreement and to do all acts necessary to put the said *A. B.* in full possession of the said property [*or*, to accept a conveyance and possession of the said property] and to pay the costs of the suit.

[*N. B.—In suits for delivery up, to be cancelled, of any agreement, omit paragraphs 2 and 3, and substitute a paragraph stating generally the grounds for requiring the agreement to be delivered up to be cancelled—such as that the plaintiff signed it by mistake, under duress, or by the fraud of the defendant—and alter the prayer according to the relief sought.*]

No. 112.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 2.)

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 19 , the defendant was absolutely entitled to certain moveable property described in the agreement hereto annexed.

2. That on the same day the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

3. That on the day of 19 , the plaintiff tendered rupees to the defendant, and demanded a conveyance of the said property.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

4. That on the day of 19 , the plaintiff again demanded such conveyance. [*Or,* That the defendant refused to convey the same to the plaintiff.]

5. That the defendant has not executed such conveyance.

6. That the plaintiff is still ready and willing to pay the purchase-money of the said property to the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment—

(1) that the defendant execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of the said property [*following the terms of the agreement*];

(2) for rupees compensation for withholding the same.

No. 113.

PARTNERSHIP.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. He and the said *C. D.*, the defendant, have been for the space of years [*or* months] last past carrying on business together at within the jurisdiction of this Court, under certain articles of partnership in writing, signed by them respectively [*or,* under a certain deed sealed and executed by them respectively, *or,* under a verbal agreement between them, the said plaintiff and defendant].

2. Diverse disputes and differences have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as such partners, whereby it has become impossible to carry on the said business in partnership with advantage to the partners.

3. The plaintiff desires to have the said partnership dissolved and he is ready and willing to bear his share of the debts and obligations of the partnership according to the terms of the said articles [*or,* deed, *or,* agreement].

4. The plaintiff prays the Court to decree a dissolution of the said partnership, and that the accounts of the said partnership-trading may be taken by the Court, and the assets thereof realized, and that each party may be ordered to pay into Court any balance due from him upon such partnership-account, and that the debts and liabilities of the said partnership may be paid and discharged, and that the costs of the suit may be paid, out of the partnership-assets, and that any balance remaining of such assets, after such payment and discharge, and the payment of the said costs, may be divided between the plaintiff and defendant according to the terms of the said articles [*or,* deed, *or,* agreement], or that if the said assets shall prove insufficient, the plaintiff and the said defendant may be ordered to contribute in such proportions as shall be just to a fund to be raised for the payment and discharge of such debts, liabilities and costs. And to give such other relief as the Court shall think fit.

This plaint was filed by of , pleader for the plaintiff [*or* by].

[*N. B.—In suits for winding-up of any partnership, omit the prayer for dissolution ; but instead thereof insert a paragraph stating the facts of the partnership having been dissolved.*]

No. 114.

FORMS OF CONCISE STATEMENTS.

[Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , section 58.]

Money lent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for money lent [and interest].
Several demands.	The plaintiff's claim is good sold, and interest.	rs., whereof rs. is for the price of rs. for money lent, and rs. for
Rent.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for arrears of rent.
Salary, etc.	The plaintiff's claim is *as the case may be*].	rs. for arrears of salary as a clerk [*or*
Interest.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for interest upon money lent.
General average.	The plaintiff's claim is tion.	rs. for a general average contribu-
Freight, etc.	The plaintiff's claim is	rs. for freight and demurrage.
Banker's balance.	The plaintiff's claim is defendant as a banker.	rs. for money deposited with the
Fees, etc., as pleader.	The plaintiff's claim is money expended] as a pleader.	rs. for fees for work done [and rs.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Commission.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for commission earned as [*state character—as* auctioneer, cotton-broker, etc.]
Medical attendance.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for medical attendance.
Return of premium.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of premiums paid upon policies of insurance.
Warehouse rent.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the warehousing of goods.
Carriage of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the carriage of goods by railway.
Use and occupation of house.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the use and occupation of a house.
Hire of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the hire of [furniture].
Work done.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for work done as a [surveyor].
Board and lodging.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for board and lodging.
Schooling.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the [board, lodging and] tuition of *X. Y.*
Money received.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money received by the defendant as pleader [*or* factor, *or* collector, *or etc.*] of the plaintiff.
Fees of office.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for fees received by the defendant under colour of the office of .
Money overpaid.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money overcharged for the carriage of goods by railway.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of fees overcharged by the defendant as .
Return of money by stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money deposited with the defendant as stake-holder.
Money won from stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money entrusted to the defendant as stake-holder, and become payable to plaintiff.
Money entrusted to agent.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money entrusted to the defendant as agent of the plaintiff.
Money obtained by fraud.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money obtained from the plaintiff by fraud.
Money paid by mistake.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant by mistake.
Money paid for consideration which has failed.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant for [work to be done, *or*, work left undone ; or a bill to be taken up, *or*, a bill not taken up ; *or etc.*]
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money paid as a deposit upon shares to be allotted.
Money paid by surety for defendant.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money paid for the defendant as his surety.
Rent paid.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money paid for rent due by the defendant.
Money paid on accommodation bill.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or*, indorsed] for the defendant's accommodation.
Contribution by surety.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a contribution in respect of money paid by the plaintiff as surety.
By co-debtor.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a contribution in respect of a joint debt of the plaintiff and the defendant paid by the plaintiff.
Money paid for calls.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money paid for calls upon shares, against which the defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff.
Money payable under award.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money payable under an award.
Life-policy.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a policy of insurance upon the life of *X. Y.*, deceased.
Money-bond.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bond to secure payment of rs. and interest.
Foreign judgment.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a judgment of the Court in [the Empire of Russia].

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Bills of exchange, etc.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a cheque drawn by the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* drawn, *or* indorsed] by the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a promissory note made [*or* indorsed] by the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant *A. B.* as acceptor, and against the defendant *C. D.* as drawer [*or* indorser], of a bill of exchange.

Surety.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant as surety for the price of goods sold.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant *A. B.* as principal, and against the defendant *C. D.* as surety, for the price of goods sold [*or* for arrears of rent, *or* for money lent, *or* for money received by the defendant *A. B.* as traveller for the plaintiff, *or &c.*].

Calls.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. for calls upon shares.

Indorsement for costs, &c.

[*Add to the above forms*] and rs. for costs ; and if the amount claimed be paid to the plaintiff or his pleader within days [*or if the summons is to be served out of the jurisdiction, insert the time for appearance limited by the order*] from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

Damages and other Claims.

Agent, etc.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff as traveller.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongful dismissal from the defendant's employment as traveller [and rs. for arrears of wages].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the defendant's wrongfully quitting the plaintiff's employment as manager.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty as factor [*or &c.,*] of the plaintiff [and rs. for money received as factor, *or etc.*]

Apprentices.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of the terms of a deed of apprenticeship of *X. Y.* to the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

Arbitration.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-compliance with the award of *X. Y.*

Assault, etc.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault [and false imprisonment, and for malicious prosecution].

By husband and wife.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, *C. D.*

Against husband and wife.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault by the defendant *C. D.*

Pleader.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's negligence as pleader of the plaintiff.

Bailment.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of goods [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Pledge.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the keeping of goods pawned [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Hire.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of furniture [*or* a carriage] lent on hire [and for wrongfully, *&c.*].

Banker.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully neglecting [*or* refusing] to pay the plaintiff's cheque.

Bill.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to accept the plaintiff's drafts.

Bond.

The plaintiff's claim is upon a bond conditioned not to carry on the trade of a .

Carrier.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff's goods by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of coals by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of machinery by sea.

Charter-party.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of charter-party of ship [*Mary*].

Claim for return of goods : damages.

The plaintiff's claim is for return of household furniture, [*or*, &c.] or their value, and for damages for detaining the same.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Damages for depriving of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for wrongfully depriving plaintiff of goods, household furniture, &c.

Defamation. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for libel.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for slander.

Wrongful distress. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for improperly distraining.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the distress complained of be wrongful or excessive or irregular.*]

Ejectment. The plaintiff's claim is to recover possession of a house, No. in Street, or of a farm called Blackacre, situate in the of in the of

To establish title and recover rents. The plaintiff's claim is to establish his title to [*here describe property*] and to recover the rents thereof.

[*The two previous Forms may be combined.*]

Fishery. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for infringement of the plaintiff's right of fishing.

Fraud. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation on the sale of a horse [*or* a business, *or* shares, *or &c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation of the credit of *A. B.*

Guarantee. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract of guarantee for *A. B.*

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to indemnify the plaintiff as the defendant's agent to distrain.

Insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy upon the ship [*Royal Charter*], and freight of cargo [*or* for return of premiums].

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the loss claimed be total or partial.*]

Fire-insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy of fire-insurance upon house and furniture.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to insure a house.

Landlord and tenant. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to keep a house in repair.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breaches of covenants contained in a lease of a farm.

Medical man. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff from the defendant's negligence as a medical man.

Mischievous animal. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's dog.

Negligence. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff by the negligent driving of the defendant or his servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff while a passenger on the defendant's railway by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff at the defendant's railway-station from the defective condition of the station.

Act XIII of 1855. The plaintiff's claim is as executor of *A. B.* deceased, for damages for the death of the said *A. B.* from injuries received while a passenger on the defendant's railway, by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Promise of marriage. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Sale of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-delivery [*or* short delivery, *or* defective quality, *or other breach of contract of sale*] of cotton [*or etc.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of warranty of a horse.

Sale of land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [or purchase] land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to let [*or* take] a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] the lease, with good-will, fixtures and stock-in-trade of a public house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of covenant for title [*or* for quiet enjoyment, *or etc.*] in a conveyance of land.

Trespass on land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully entering the plaintiff's land and drawing water from his well [*or* cutting his grass, *or* felling his timber, *or* pulling down his fences, *or* removing his gate, *or* using his road or path, *or* crossing his field, *or* depositing sand there, *or* carrying away gravel from thence, *or* carrying a way stones from his river]

The Code of Civil Procedure 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully taking away the support of plaintiff's land [*or* house, *or* mine].

Way. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing a way [public highway, *or* private way].

Water-course, etc. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully diverting [or obstructing, *or* polluting, *or* diverting water from] a water-course.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully discharging water upon the plaintiff's land [*or* into the plaintiff's mine].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing the plaintiff's use of a well.

Pasture. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's right of pasture.

[*This form shall be sufficient whatever the nature of the right to pasture be.*]

Light. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for obstructing the access of light to plaintiff's house.

Patent. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

Copyright. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copyright.

Trade-mark. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully using [*or* imitating] the plaintiff's trade-mark.

Work. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to build a ship [*or* to repair a house, *&c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff to build a ship, etc.

Nuisance. — The plaintiff's claim is for damages to his house, trees, crops, etc., caused by noxious vapours from the defendant's factory [*or*, etc.].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages from nuisance by noise from the defendant's works [*or* stables, *or*, etc.].

Injunction. — [*Add to indorsement*]:—and for an injunction.

[*Add to indorsement where claim is to land, or to establish title, or both*] :—

Mesne profits. — and for mesne profits.

Arrears of rent. — and for an account of rents or arrears of rent.

Breach of covenant. — and for breach of covenant for [repairs].

1. Creditor to administer Estate.

The plaintiff's claim is as a creditor of *X. Y.*, of , deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X. Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the administrator of the said *X. Y.* [and the defendants *E. F.* and *G. H.* as his co-heirs at law].

2. Legatee to administer Estate.

The plaintiff's claim is as a legatee under the will dated the day of 19 , of *X. Y.*, deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X. Y.* administered. The defendant *C. D.* is sued as the executor of the said *X. Y.* [and the defendants *E. F.* and *G. H.* as his devisees].

3. Partnership.

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the plaintiff and defendant [under articles of partnership dated the day of], and to have the affairs of the partnership wound up.

4. By Mortgagee.

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what is due to him for principal, interest and costs on a mortgage dated the day of made between [*parties*] [*or*, by deposit of title-deeds], and that the mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure or sale.

5. By Mortgagor.

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what, if anything, is due on a mortgage dated and made between [*parties*], and to redeem the property comprised therein.

6. Raising Portions.

The plaintiff's claim is that the sum of Rs. which by a deed of settlement, dated was provided for the portions of the younger children of may be raised.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

7. Execution of Trusts.

The plaintiff's claim is to have the trusts of an indenture dated and made between [*parties*] carried into execution.

8. Cancellation or Rectification.

The plaintiff's claim is to have a deed dated and made between [*parties*] set aside or rectified.

9. Specific Performance.

The plaintiff's claim is for specific performance of an agreement dated the day of for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of certain [freehold] hereditaments at

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No. 115.

PROBATE.

1. By an executor or legatee propounding a will in solemn form.

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will, dated the day of , of *C. D.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , and to have the said will established. This summons is issued against you as one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

2. By an executor or legatee of a former will, or a next-of-kin, &c., of the deceased, seeking to obtain the revocation of a probate granted in common form.

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will, dated the day of , of *C. D*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , and to have the probate of a pretended will of the said deceased, dated the day of , revoked. This summons is issued against you as the executor of the said pretended will [*or, as the case may be*].

3. By an executor or legatee of a will when letters of administration have been granted as in an intestacy.

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will of *C. D*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , dated the day of .

The plaintiff claims that the grant of letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased obtained by you should be revoked, and probate of the said will granted to him .

4. By a person claiming a grant of administration as a next-of-kin of the deceased, but whose interest as next-of-kin is disputed.

The plaintiff claims to be the brother and sole next-of-kin of *C. D.*, of , deceased, who died on the day of , intestate, and to have as such a grant of administration to the personal estate of the said intestate. This writ is issued against you because you have entered a caveat, and have alleged that you are the sole next-of-kin of the deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 116.

Section 57B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

COURT of the , of holden at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 19 .

Date of presentation of plaint.	No. of suit.	PLAINTIFF.			DEFENDANT.			CLAIM.			APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.			APPEAL.		EXECUTION.					RETURN OF EXECUTION.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the cause of action accrued.	Day and hour for parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of appeal.	Judgment in appeal.	Date of application.	Date of order.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of costs.	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than Payment or Arrest, and date of every Return.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 117.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS has instituted a suit against you for you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and, as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader, , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are [*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*] required to put in a written statement by day of .

No. 118.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS has instituted a suit against you for you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on , the day of 19 , at o'clock in the noon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader, , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

NOTE—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have summonses from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are [*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*] required to put in a written statement by the day of .

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 119.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

Section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

No. of Suit.

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To

(Name, description and address.)

WHEREAS [*here enter the name, description and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [*here state the particulars of the claim as in the register*]: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at [*place*] at the hour of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state*—"in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"] to answer the above-named plaintiff [*if the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here :* "and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"]; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day and at the hour before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*], which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 120.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS FOR SERVICE IN THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

The day of 19 .

WHEREAS it is stated in the plaint that , the defendant in the above suit , is at present residing in , but that the right to sue accrued within the jurisdiction of this Court: it is ordered that a summons returnable on the day of 19 be forwarded to [*or* delivered to the plaintiff for presentation in] the Court of for service on the said defendant, with a duplicate of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 121.

TO ACCOMPANY RETURNS OF SUMMONS OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

The day of 19 .

A. B. of

against

C. D.

Read the proceeding from the forwarding [*or* delivering to the plaintiff for presentation in this Court] for service on in civil No. of that Court.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Read Bailiff's endorsement on the back of the process stating that the
and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the [oath *or*] affirmation of
and it is ordered that the
be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding.

(L. S.)

Judge.

NOTE.—This form will be applicable to process other than summons, the service of which may have to be effected in the same manner.

No. 122.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

I, the undersigned defendant [*or* one of the defendants], disclaim all interest under the will of the said *E. F.* in the plaint, named [*or*, as heir-at-law, *or*, as next-of-kin, *or*, one of the next-of-kin, of *E. F.*, deceased, in the said plaint named].

Or, I, the undersigned defendant, state that I admit [*or* deny] [*here repeat in the language of the plaint the statements admitted or denied*].

Or, I, the undersigned defendant, submit that, upon the facts stated in the plaint, it does not appear that there is any agreement which can be legally enforced [*or*, that it appears upon the said plaint that I am jointly liable with one *E. F.*, who is not a party to the suit, and not severally liable as by the plaint appears, *or*, that it appears by the said plaint that *G. H.* should have been a joint-plaintiff with the said *A. B.* in the said suit, *or as the case may be*].

Or, that the plaintiff has conveyed his interest in the said mortgage [*or* right to redeem] to one *I. J.*, [*or*, that I have conveyed or assigned to *H. L.* by way of further charge for securing the sum of Rs. the right to redeem in the property sought by the suit to be foreclosed].

Or, that since the dissolution of the partnership the plaintiff has executed an instrument, whereby the plaintiff covenants to discharge all debts and liabilities of the partnership, and generally to release me from all claims and liabilities either by or to himself and others in respect of the said partnership-trading [*or as the case may be*].

2. [*Where the defendant intends to rely upon documents in his possession or power in support of his case*] The documentary evidence of every description which is in my possession or power and upon which I intend to rely *in support of* my case is as follows, namely [*describe the documents*].

Signed *C. D.*,
Defendant.

No. 123.

INTERROGATORIES.

Section 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B.
against
C. D., *E. F.* and *G. H.*

Interrogatories on behalf of the above-named *A. B.* [*or*] *C. D.*] for the examination of the above-named *E. F.* and *G. H.* [*or A. B.*]

1. Did not, &c.
2. Has not, &c.

The defendant *E. F.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered .
The defendant *G. H.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered .

No. 124.

FORM OF NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT :

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B.
against
C. D.

Take notice that the plaintiff [*or* defendant] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your plaint [*or* written statement, *or* affidavit], dated the day of 19 .

Describe documents required.

X. Y., Pleader for the plaintiff [*or* the defendant].

W. Z.,
Pleader for the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 125.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to on behalf of the in the above cause, you are hereby required [personally to appear before this Court] on the day of 19 , at the hour of [and] to bring with you or to send to this Court

A sum of Rs. , being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence-allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you fail to comply with this order without lawful excuse, you will be subject to the consequences of non-attendance laid down in sections 168 and 169 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

NOTICE—(1) If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2) If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 126.

Another Form.

No. of Suit.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.
Defendant.

To

[Name, description and address.]

YOU are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at 19 , at the hour of , to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff [*or* the defendant] in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce [*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*], and you are not to depart thence until you have been examined [*or* have produced the document] and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

FORMS OF DECREES.

No. 127.

SIMPLE MONEY-DECREE.

(Title.)

Claim for

THIS cause coming on for final disposal before in the presence of on the part of the plaintiff, and on the part of the defendant, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per from to the date of realization of the said sum, and do also pay to the the costs of this suit as taxed by the officer of the Court, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Costs of suit.

PLAINTIFF.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEFENDANT.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint . . .				Stamp for power . . .			
2. Do. for power . . .				Do. petition . . .			
3. Do. for exhibits . . .				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fees on Rs. . . .				Subsistence for witnesses . .			
5. Translation-fee . . .				Service of process . . .			
6. Subsistence for witness for attendance . . .				Translation-fee . . .			
7. Commissioner's fee . . .				Commissioner's fee . . .			
8. Service of process . . .							
TOTAL .				TOTAL .			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 128.

DECREE FOR SALE IN A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE OR PERSON ENTITLED TO A LIEN.

(Title.)

IT is ordered that it be referred to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] to take an account of what is due to he plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage [*or* lien] mentioned in the plaint, and to tax the plaintiff's costs of this suit, and that the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] do declare in Court on the day of what he shall find to be due for principal and interest as aforesaid, and for costs; And upon the defendant paying into Court what shall be certified to be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest as aforesaid, together with the said costs, within six months from the date of declaring in Court the amount so due, it is ordered that the plaintiff do re-convey the said mortgaged premises free and clear from all incumbrances done by him, or any claiming by, from or under, him, and do deliver up to the defendant or to such person as he appoints all documents in his custody or power relating thereto, and that upon such re-conveyance being made, and documents being delivered up, the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall pay out to the plaintiff the said sum so paid in as aforesaid for principal, interest and costs; but in default of the defendant paying into Court such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, then it is ordered that the said mortgaged premises [*or* the premises subject to the said lien] be sold with the approbation of the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer]. And it is ordered that the proceeds of such sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court, to the end that the same may be duly applied in payment of what shall be found due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and that the balance (if any) shall be paid to the defendant or other person entitled to receive the same.

No. 129.

FINAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE.

(Title.)

WHEREAS it appears to the Court that the defendant has not paid into Court the sum which was on the day of last declared in Court to be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest upon the mortgage in the plaint mentioned, and for costs, pursuant to the order made in this suit on the day of last, and that the period of six months has elapsed since the said day of

It is ordered that the defendant do stand absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the said mortgaged premises.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 130.

PRELIMINARY DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

It is ordered that the following accounts and inquiries be taken and made; that is to say:—

In creditor's suit—

1. That an account be taken of what is due to the plaintiff and all other the creditors of the deceased.

In suits by legatees—

2. An account be taken of the legacies given by the testator's will.

In suits by next-of-kin—

An inquiry be made and account taken of what, or of what share, if any, the plaintiff is entitled to as next-of-kin [*or* one of the next-of-kin] of the intestate.

[*After the first paragraph, the decree will, where necessary, order, in a creditor's suit, inquiry and accounts for legatees, heir-at-law and next-of-kin. In suits by claimants other than creditors, after the first paragraph, in all cases, an order to inquire and take an account of creditors will follow the first paragraph, and such of the others as may be necessary will follow, omitting the first formal words. The form is continued as in a creditor's suit.*]

3. An account of the funeral and testamentary expenses.

4. An account of the moveable property of the deceased come to the hands of the defendant, or to the hands of any other person by his order or for his use.

5. An inquiry what part (if any) of the moveable property of the deceased is outstanding and undisposed of.

6. And it is further ordered that the defendant do, on or before the day of next, pay into Court all sums of money which shall be found to have come to his hands, or to the hands of any person by his order or to his use.

7. And that if the Registrar shall find it necessary for carrying out the objects of the suit to sell any part of the moveable property of the deceased, that the same be sold accordingly, and the proceeds paid into Court.

8. And that Mr. *E. F.* be Receiver in the suit (*or* proceeding), and receive and get in all outstanding debts and outstanding moveable property of the deceased, and pay the same into the hands of the Registrar (and shall give security by bond for the due performance of his duties to the amount of rupees).

9. And it is further ordered that if the moveable property of the deceased be found insufficient for carrying out the objects of the suit, then the following further inquiries be made, and accounts taken, that is to say—

(*a*) an inquiry what immoveable property the deceased was seized of or entitled to at the time of his death;

(*b*) an inquiry what are the incumbrances (if any) affecting the immoveable property of the deceased, or any part thereof;

(*c*) an account, so far as possible, of what is due to the several incumbrancers, and to include a statement of the priorities of such of the incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale hereinafter directed.

10. And that the immoveable property of the deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make up the fund in Court sufficient to carry out the object of the suit, be sold with the approbation of the Judge, free from incumbrances (if any) of such incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale, and subject to the incumbrances of such of them as shall not consent.

11. And it is ordered that *G. H.* shall have the conduct of the sale of the immoveable property, and shall prepare the conditions and contracts of sale subject to the approval of the Registrar, and that in case any doubt or difficulty shall arise the papers shall be submitted to the Judge to settle.

12. And it is further ordered that, for the purpose of the inquiries hereinbefore directed, the Registrar shall advertise in the newspapers according to the practice of the Court, or shall make such inquiries in any other way which shall appear to the Registrar to give the most useful publicity to such inquiries.

13. And it is ordered that the above inquiries and accounts be made and taken, and that all other acts ordered to be done be completed, before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the inquiries, and the accounts, and that all other acts ordered are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

14. And, lastly, it is ordered, that this suit [*or* matter] stand adjourned for making final decree to the day of

[*Such part only of this decree is to be used as is applicable to the particular case.*]

No. 131.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY A LEGATEE.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

1. It is ordered that the defendant do, on or before the day of , pay into Court the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

from the said defendant on account of the estate of , the testator and also the sum of Rs. for interest, at the rate of Rs. per cent. per annum, from the day of to the day of , amounting together to the sum of Rs.

2. Let the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said costs, when so taxed, be paid out of the said sum of Rs. ordered to be paid into Court as aforesaid, as follows :—

(*a*)—The costs of the plaintiff to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader], and the costs of the defendant to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader].

(*b*)—And (*if any debts are due*) with the residue of the said sum of Rs. after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, let the sums, found to be owing to the several creditors mentioned in the schedule to the Registrar's certificate, together with subsequent interest on such of the debts as bear interest, be paid; and, after making such payments, let the amount coming to the several legatees mentioned in the schedule, together with subsequent interest (to be verified as aforesaid), be paid to them.

3. And if there should then be any residue, let the same be paid to the residuary legatee.

PRELIMINARY DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY A LEGATEE, WHERE AN EXECUTOR IS HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

1. Declare that the defendant is personally liable to pay the legacy of Rs. bequeathed to the plaintiff;

2. And it is ordered that an account be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said legacy;

3. And it is also ordered that the defendant do, within weeks after the date of the Registrar's certificate, pay to the plaintiff the amount of what the Registrar shall certify to be due for principal and interest;

4. And it is ordered that the defendant do pay the plaintiff his costs of suit, the same to be taxed in case the parties differ.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION-SUIT BY NEXT-OF-KIN.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

1. Let the Registrar of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said plaintiff's costs, when so taxed, be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff out of the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the personal estate of *E. F.*, the intestate, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the said Registrar, and let the defendant retain for her own use out of such sum her costs, when taxed.

2. And it is ordered that the residue of the said sum of Rs. , after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, be paid and applied by defendant as follows :—

(*a*) Let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay one-third share of the said residue to the plaintiffs *A. B.*, and *C.*, his wife, in her right as the sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*b*) Let the defendant retain for her own use one other third share of the said residue, as the mother and one other of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*c*) And let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay the remaining one-third share of the said residue to *G. H.*, as the brother and the other next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

No. 132.

PRELIMINARY DECREE IN A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(*Title.*)

IT is declared that the partnership in the plaint mentioned between the plaintiff and defendant ought to stand dissolved as from the day of , and it is ordered that the dissolution thereof as from that day be advertised in the Gazette, etc.

And it is ordered that be the Receiver of the partnership-estate and effects in this suit, and do get in all the outstanding book-debts and claims of the partnership.

And it is ordered that the following accounts be taken :—

1. An account of the credits, property and effects now belonging to the said partnership;

2. An account of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership;

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

3. An account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant, from the foot of the settled account exhibited in this suit and marked (A), and not disturbing any subsequent settled accounts.

And it is ordered that the goodwill of the business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant as in the plaint mentioned, and the stock-in-trade, be sold on the premises, and that the Registrar may, on the application of any of the parties, fix a reserved bidding for all or any of the lots at such sale, and that either of the parties is to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

And it is ordered that the above accounts be taken, and all the other acts required to be done be completed, before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the accounts, and that all other acts are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of .

And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit stand adjourned for making a final decree to the day of .

No. 133.

FINAL DECREE IN A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No.
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

IT is ordered that the fund now in Court, amounting to the sum of Rs. , be applied as follows: —

1. In payment of the debts due by the partnership set forth in the Registrar's certificate, amounting in the whole to Rs.

2. In payment of the costs of all parties in this suit, amounting to Rs.

* [*These costs must be ascertained before the decree is drawn up.*]

In payment of the sum of Rs. to the plaintiff as his share of the partnership-assets, of the sum of Rs. , being the residue of the said sum of Rs. now in Court, to the defendant as his share of the partnership-assets.

[*Or,* And that the remainder of the said sum of Rs. be paid to the said plaintiff [*or* defendant] in part payment of the sum of Rs. certified to be due to him in respect of the partnership-accounts].

And that the defendant [*or* plaintiff] do on or before the day of pay to the plaintiff [*or* defendant] the sum of Rs. being the balance of the said sum of Rs. due to him, which will then remain due.

No. 134.

Omitted.

No. 135.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.

Section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .
Miscellaneous, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS

has made application to this Court for execution of decree in Civil Suit No. 19 , this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 19 at the hour of , either in person, or by a pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed, to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .



Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 136.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION IN EXECUTION OF DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 254 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was ordered, by decree of this Court passed on the day of 19 , in Suit No. of 19 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin; and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid.

DECREE.		
Principal		
Interest		
Costs		
Costs of decree		
Interest thereon		
Total of attachment		
TOTAL		

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to attach the moveable property of the said as set forth in the list hereunto annexed, or which shall be pointed out to you by the said , and unless the said shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. the costs of this attachment, to hold the same until further orders from this Court.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 19 , with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed, or why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

Schedule.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 137.

WARRANT TO THE BAILIFF TO GIVE POSSESSION OF LAND, &c.

Section 263 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS in the occupancy of has been decreed to , the plaintiff in this suit : you are hereby directed to put the said in possession of the same, and you are hereby authorized to remove any person bound by the decree who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 138.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY other than a debt or property deposited in or in the custody of any Court TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSON TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 19 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said , that is to say, , to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said , and the said

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any person or persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 154.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION.

Section 337 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .
Miscellaneous, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was adjudged by a decree of the Court, in No. of 19 , dated 19 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin, and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the said plaintiff in satisfaction of the said decree, these are to command you to arrest the said defendant, and unless the said defendant shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. , together with Rs. for the costs of executing this process, to bring the said defendant before the Court with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 , with an endorsement certifying the day and manner in which it has been executed or the reason why it has not been executed.

Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Execution			
TOTAL .			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 142.

ATTACHMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY OR OF ANY SECURITY IN THE HANDS OF A COURT OF JUSTICE OR OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT.

Sections 272 and 483, sub-section (6), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

SIR,

The plaintiff having applied, under section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , for an attachment of certain money now in your hands (*here state how the money is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account, etc.*), I request that you will hold the said money subject to the further order of this Court.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

(L. S.)

Judge.

Dated the day of 19

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 141.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 274 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

To

Defendant.

WHEREAS you have failed to satisfy a decree passed against you on the day of 19 , in Civil Suit, No. of 19 , in favour of , for Rs. : it is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, **for the period of** , from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited **for the said period** from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Schedule.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 143.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO THE PLAINTIFF, ETC., OF MONEY, ETC., IN THE HANDS OF A THIRD PARTY.

Section 277 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19

Miscellaneous, No. of 19 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT AND TO

WHEREAS the following property has been attached in execution of a decree in Civil Suit, No. of 19 , passed on the day of 19 , in favour of , for Rs. : it is ordered that the property so attached, consisting of Rs. in money, and Rs. in currency-notes, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you, the said , to , and that the said property, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, shall be sold by you, the Bailiff of the Court, by public auction in the manner prescribed for sale in execution of decrees, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over to the said and the remainder, if any, shall be paid to you, the said .

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

[New.]

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 139.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

GARNISHEE ORDER ATTACHING DEBT.

Section 268AA, *sub-section (1),* of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

In the Court of , at

Civil Suit, No of 19 .

A B. of *Decree-holder,*

against

C.D. of *Judgment-Debtor.*

Garnishee.

Upon hearing and upon reading the affidavit of , filed the day of , 19 , and ;

It is ordered that all debts owing or accruing due from the above-named garnishee to the above-named judgment-debtor be attached to answer a decree passed against the said judgment-debtor in favour of the above-named decree-holder in the Court of on the day of 19 , for the sum of Rs. , on which decree the sum of Rs remains due, and unpaid.

And it is further ordered that the said garnishee attend this Court, on the day of , 19 , at the hour of , on an application by the said decree-holder, that the said garnishee pay the debt due from him to the said judgment-debtor, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

[New.]

No. 140

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

GARNISHEE ORDER ABSOLUTE

Section 268AA, sub-section (*3*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

[*Heading as in No. 139.*]

Upon hearing the decree-holder and the garnishee and upon reading the affidavit of , filed the day of 19 , and the order made herein, dated the day of , 19 , whereby it was ordered that all debts owing or accruing due from the above-named garnishee to the above-named judgment-debtor should be attached to answer a decree passed against the said judgment-debtor in favour of the above named decree-holder in the Court of on the day of 19 , for the sum of Rs. , on which decree the sum of Rs. remained due and unpaid;

It is ordered that the said garnishee do forthwith pay the said decree-holder Rs. , the debt due from him to the said judgment debtor (or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree), and that in default thereof execution may issue for the same (*where costs are given, add* and that the costs of this order be added to the decree passed against the said judgment-debtor in favour of the said decree-holder).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

[New.]

No. 140A.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY STOCK SHOULD NOT BE CHARGED.

Section 268E of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

In the Court of , at

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of *Decree-holder,*

against

C. D. of *Judgment-debtor.*

Upon hearing and upon reading the affidavit of , filed the day of , 19 , whereby it appears that a decree was passed in favour of the above-named decree-holder against the said judgment-debtor in the Court of on the day of , 19 , for the sum of Rs. , on which decree the sum of Rs. remains due and unpaid, and there is standing in ;

It is ordered that unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary before this Court on the day of , 19 , at the hour of , the said judgment-debtor's interest in the so standing as aforesaid shall, and that it in the meantime do, stand charged with the payment of the above-mentioned amount due on the said decree.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of , 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 140B.

[New.]

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

CHARGING ORDER ABSOLUTE.

Section 268E of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

In the Court of , at

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of *Decree-holder,*

against

C. D. of *Judgment-debtor.*

Upon hearing and upon reading the affidavit of , filed the day of , 19 , and an order to show cause made herein on the day of 19 , reciting the affidavit of , whereby it appeared that a decree was passed in favour of the above-named decree-holder against the above-named judgment-debtor on the day of , 19 , for the sum of Rs. , on which decree the sum of Rs. remains due and unpaid, and that there is standing in ;

It is ordered that the said judgment-debtor's interest in the so standing as aforesaid stand charged with the payment of the above-mentioned amount due on the said decree.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No 144.

Omitted.

No. 145.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

Miscellaneous, No. of 19 .

A. B. of

against

C D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to sell by auction after giving days, previous notice, by affixing the same in this Court-house, and after making due proclamation,* the property attached under a warrant from this Court dated the day of 19 , in execution of a decree in favour of in suit No of 19 , or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this warrant on or before the day of 19 , with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 146.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 299, sub-section (2), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been the purchaser at a sale by auction in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any person except the said .

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

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* This proclamation shall specify the time, the place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed should the property consist of land paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered, and as fairly and accurately as possible the other particulars required by section 287 to be specified.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 147.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

Section 299, sub-section (3), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To and to

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of .. certain debt due from you to you , that is to say , it is ordered that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said .

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 148.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF STOCK SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 299, sub-section (3), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

and , Manager of Company.

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree, in the above suit, of certain shares in the above company, that is to say, of standing in the name of you , it is ordered that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from making any transfer of the said shares to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid, or from receiving any dividends thereon; and you Manager of the said Company, from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 149.

Omitted.

No. 150.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

THIS is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at sale by public auction on the day of 19 , of

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

in execution of decree in this suit, and that the said sale has become absolute.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

(L. S)

Judge.

No. 151.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY TO CERTIFIED PURCHASER OF LAND AT A SALE IN EXECUTION.

Section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has become the certified purchaser of at a sale in execution of the decree in Civil Suit, No. of 19 ; and whereas such land is in the possession of , you are hereby ordered to put the said , the certified purchaser, as aforesaid, [or ***legal representative of the certified purchaser, as aforesaid***] into possession of the , and, if need be, to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 152.

AUTHORITY TO THE COLLECTOR TO STAY PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

Section 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

Collector of .

SIR,

In answer to your communication No. , dated , representing that the sale in execution of the decree in this suit of and lying within your district, paying revenue to Government, is objectionable, I have the honour to inform you that you are authorized to make provision for the satisfaction of the said decree in the manner recommended by you instead of proceeding to a public sale of .

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 153.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL FOR RESISTING, &c., EXECUTION OF DECREE FOR LAND.

Section 328, *sub-section (3)*, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

WHEREAS it appears to the Court that has without just cause resisted [*or* obstructed] the execution of the decree of the Court passed against

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

on the day of 19 , in Civil Suit, No. of 19 , whereby certain land or immoveable property was adjudged to , it is ordered that the said be committed to custody for a period of days.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 155.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Section 376, sub-section *(2)*, [*or 379A*] of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF .

B. No. 19 .

A. B. v. *C. D.*

TAKE notice that the defendant [*or judgment-debtor*] has paid into Court Rs. , and says that that sum is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's [*or decree-holder's*] claim [*or* the plaintiff's [*or decree-holder's*] claim for, etc.]

To Mr. *X. Z.*,
the Plaintiff's Pleader.

Z.,
Defendant's Pleader.

No. 156.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESSES.

Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS the evidence of is required by the in the above suit; and whereas you are requested to take the examination on interrogatories [*or* vivâ voce] of such witnesses and you are hereby appointed a Commissioner for that purpose, and you are further requested to make return of such examination so soon as it may be taken [process to require the attendance of the witness will be issued by the Court having local jurisdiction on your application].*

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

* Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 157.

COMMISSION FOR A LOCAL INVESTIGATION, OR TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

Sections 392 and 394 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS it is deemed requisite, for the purpose of this suit, that a commission for should be issued; you are hereby appointed Commissioner for the purpose of [process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by the Court having local jurisdiction on your application].*

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

* Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 157A.

NOTICE TO MINOR DEFENDANT.

Section 443, sub-section (3), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190

[New.]

In the Court of District
Civil Suit, No. of 19 .
***A. B.* of**
against
***C. D.* of**

To

Minor Defendant,

Natural guardian of the said minor defendant [*or* in whose house the said minor defendant resides *or* under whose care the said minor defendant is].

Whereas application has been made by the plaintiff in the above suit for the appointment of a guardian for the suit for the minor defendant; you, the said minor, and you, , are hereby required to take notice that, unless within days from the service of this notice, an application is made to this Court for the appointment of you, the said , or of some friend of you, the said minor, to be the guardian for the suit, the Court will proceed to appoint some other person to be the guardian for the suit for the said minor.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this day of

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 158.

WARRANT OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Section 477, sub-section (*1*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in the above suit, ***claims the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin and*** has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to ,

Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
TOTAL			

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to ***demand and receive from the said the sum of Rs. as sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim and, unless the said sum of Rs. is forthwith delivered to you by or on behalf of the said***, *to take* the said into custody, and to bring before the Court, in order that he may show cause why he should not furnish security to the amount of rupees for personal appearance before the Court, until such time as the said suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against in the suit.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

(L. S.)

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 159.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

Section 481 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS , plaintiff in this suit, has made application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against in the suit; and whereas the Court has called upon the defendant to furnish such security, or to offer a sufficient deposit in lieu of security, which has failed to do; it is ordered that the said defendant be committed to *the civil* prison until the decision of the suit; or, if judgment be delivered against until the execution of the decree.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 160.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, WITH ORDER TO CALL FOR SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF DECREE

Section 483, sub-section (*1*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in the above suit , THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to call upon the said defendant on or before the day of either to furnish security for the sum of rupees to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to fulfil any decree that may be passed against , or to appear and show cause why should not furnish security; and you are further ordered to attach the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to the Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 161.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, ON PROOF OF FAILURE TO FURNISH SECURITY.

Section 483, sub-section (*4*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in this suit, has applied to the Court to call upon , the defendant, to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against in the suit, and whereas the Court has called upon the said to furnish such security, which has failed

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

to do; THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to attach the property of the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to this Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 162.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED, SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSONS TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 483, sub-section (*6*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To Defendant.

IT is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby prohibited and restrained, for the period of , from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say, , to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, for the said period, from delivering the said property to any persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 163.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 483, sub-section (*6*), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To Defendant.

IT is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, for the period of , from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited and restrained, for the said period, from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Schedule.

L. S.

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 164.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY IN THE HANDS OF OTHER PERSONS, OR OF DEBTS NOT BEING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Section 483, sub-section (6), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To .

IT is ordered that the defendant be, and he is hereby, prohibited and restrained, **for the period of** , from receiving from the [money now in hands belonging to the said defendant *or* debts, *as the case may be, describing them*] and that the said be, and hereby, prohibited and restrained, **for the said period,** from making payment of the said [money, &c.], or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

L. S.

Judge.

No. 165.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &C.

Section 483, sub-section (6), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
Defendant, and to

To , Manager of Company.

IT is ordered that , the defendant, be, and hereby, prohibited and restrained, **for the period of** from making any transfer of shares, being in the aforesaid Company, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and you , Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained, **for the said period,** from permitting any such transfer, or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 166.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

Section 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

UPON motion made unto this Court by , Pleader of [*or* Counsel for] the plaintiff *A. B.*, and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed [this day] [*or* the plaint filed in this cause on the day of , *or* the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of] and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof, [*if after notice and defendant not appearing : add*, and also he evidence of as to service of notice of this motion

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

upon the defendant, *C. D.*]. This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, workmen and agents, from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down, the house in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned [*or* in the written statement, *or* petition, of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned] being No. 9, Oilmongers Street, Hindupur, in the Taluk of , and from selling the materials whereof the said house is composed, until the hearing of this cause or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

[*Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a note or bill, the ordering part of the order may run thus:—*] to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them or endorsing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note [*or* bill of exchange] in question, dated on or about the , *&c.*, mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition] and the evidence heard at this motion until the hearing of this cause, or until the further order of this Court.

[*In Copyright cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing or vending a book, called , or any part thereof, until the, *&c.*

[*Where part only of a book is to be restrained*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint [*or* petition and evidence, *&c.*] mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled and also that part which is entitled [*or* which is contained in page to page both inclusive] until the , *&c.*

[*In Patent cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks [*or as the case may be*] upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*, *or* written statement, *&c.*] mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint [*or as the case may be*] mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions, or either of them, or making any addition thereto, or subtraction therefrom, until the hearing, &c.

[*In cases of Trade marks*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or blacking [*or as the case may be*] described as or purporting to be blacking manufactured by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, in bottles having affixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*] mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as by colourable imitation or otherwise, to represent the composition or blacking sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or blacking manufactured and sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent that any composition or blacking sold or proposed to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or blacking manufactured or sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, until the, &c.

[*To restrain a partner from in any way interfering in the business*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents and servants, from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security in the name of the partnership-firm of *B.* & *D*, and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking, and from doing or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership-firm of *B.* & *D.*, or whereby the said partnership-firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking until the, &c.

No. 167.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

Section 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TAKE notice that I, *A. B.*, intend to apply at the sitting of the Court at aforesaid, on the day of , for an injunction to restrain *C. D.* from further prosecuting a suit which he has commenced against me in , to recover damages

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

for the breach of the contract for the specific performance of which this suit was commenced [*or* to restrain him from receiving and giving discharges for any of the debts due to the partnership in the matter of the partnership between us for the winding-up of which the suit was commenced, *or* from digging the turf from the land which was agreed to be sold by him to me by the agreement, the specific performance of which this suit is commenced to enforce, *or as the case may be*].

Dated this day of 19 .

To *C. D.*

A. B.

[*N.B.—Where the injunction is to be applied for against a party whose name and address do not appear upon any proceeding already filed in the suit, such name and address must be stated in full to enable the proper officer to serve the notice.*]

No. 168.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit, No. of 19 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been attached in execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 19 , in favour of : you are hereby (subject to your giving security to the satisfaction of the *Registrar*) appointed Receiver of the said property under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with full powers under the provisions of that section.

YOU are required to render a due and proper account of your receipts and disbursements in respect of the said property on . You will be entitled to remuneration at the rate of per cent. upon your receipts under the authority of this appointment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 169.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Civil Suit, No. of .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, *I. J.* of, &c., and *K. L.* of, &c., and *M. N.* of, &c., are jointly and severally bound to *G. H.*, *Registrar* of the Court of , in Rs. to be paid to the said *G. H.* or his attorney, executors, administrators or assigns. For which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Dated this day of 19 .

And whereas a plaint has been filed in this Court by *A. B.* against *C. D.* for the purpose of [*here insert the object of suit*].

And whereas the said *I. J.* has been appointed, by order of the above-mentioned Court, to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable property and to get in the outstanding moveable property of *O. P.*, the testator in the said plaint named.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden *I. J.* shall duly account for all and every the sum and sums of money which he shall so receive on account of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and in respect of the moveable property of the said *O. P.* [*or, as may be*] at such

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

periods as the said Court shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court hath directed or shall hereafter direct, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.

I. J.
K. L.
M. N.

Signed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—*If deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the condition of the bond.*

No. 170.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION UNDER AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

To

WHEREAS the above-mentioned plaintiff and defendant have agreed to refer the matters in *controversy* between them in the above suit to your arbitration and award, you are hereby appointed accordingly to determine all the said matters in *controversy* between the parties, and with power, by consent of the parties, to determine which party shall pay the costs of this reference.

You are required to deliver your award in writing to this Court on or before the day of 19 , or such other day as this Court may further fix.

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on your application, and you are empowered to administer to such witnesses oath or affirmation.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above suit, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 171.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BY COURT, WITH CONSENT.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(Title.)

UPON reading a petition of the plaintiff, filed this day, and on the consent of for the defendant, and upon hearing for the plaintiff and for the defendant, it is ordered, by and with the consent of all the parties, that all matters in *controversy* this suit, including all dealings and transactions between all parties, be referred to the final determination of

who is to make his award in writing and submit the same to this Court, together with all proceedings, depositions and exhibits in this suit, within one month from the date hereof. And it is ordered further, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator is to be at liberty to examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath or affirmation, which he is empowered to administer, and that the said arbitrator shall have all such powers or authorities as are vested in arbitrators under the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 including therein power to call for all books of account that he may consider necessary. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the costs of this suit, together with the costs of reference to arbitration, up to and including the award of the said arbitrator, and the enforcement thereof, do abide the result of the finding of the said arbitrator. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator be at liberty to appoint a competent accountant to assist him in the investigation of the several matters referred to him as aforesaid, and that the remuneration of such accountant and other charges attending hereto be in the discretion of the said arbitrator.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

L. S.

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 172.

SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.
Section 532 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 . .

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

To Defendant.

[*Here enter the defendant's name, description and address.*]

WHEREAS [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XLI of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. , principal and interest [*or* Rs. , balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [*or* endorsee] of a bill of exchange [*or* hundi *or* promissory note], of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within ten days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

[*Here copy the bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note, and all endorsements upon it.*]

No. 173.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.
Sections 541 *and 541A* of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Plaintiff—Appellant.

(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Defendant—Respondent.

[*Name of Appellant*] [plaintiff *or* defendant] above-named appeals to the High Court at [*or* District Court at , *as the case may be*] against the decree of in the above suit dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely [*here state the grounds of objection*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 174.

REGISTER OF APPEALS.

Section 548 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

COURT (*OR* HIGH COURT) AT .

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 19 .

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	Appellant.			Respondent.			Decree appealed from.				Appearance.			Judgment.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day *and hour* for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what or Amount.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 175.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

APPEAL from the of the Court of dated the day of 19 .

Respondent.

To

TAKE notice that an appeal from the decree of in this case has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the day of 19 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex parte* in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

[NOTE.—*If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.*]

No. 176.

DECREE ON APPEAL.

Section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

APPEAL No. , *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*. from the of the Court of dated the day of 19 .

This appeal coming on for hearing on the day of 19 before , in the presence of for the Appellant, and of for the Respondent, it is ordered—

[*here state the relief granted*].

The costs of this appeal, amounting to , are to be paid by . The cost of the original suit are to be paid by .

GIVEN under my hand, this day of .

(L. S.)

Judge.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .
(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. 177.

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Section 587 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

HIGH COURT AT .

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day *and hour* for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what or Amount.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

(The Third Schedule.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

No. 178.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A REVIEW SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

Section 626 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .

IN THE COURT OF AT .

Plaintiff, v. *Defendant.*

To

TAKE notice that has applied to this Court for a review of its judgment passed on the day of 19 in the above case. The day of 19 , at the hour of , is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a review of its judgment in this case.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

(L. S.)

Judge.

No. 179.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLEADER.

IN THE COURT of AT

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT.

TAKE notice that I, *A. B.* [*or C. D.*], have hitherto employed as my pleader *G. H.* of in the above-mentioned cause, but that I have ceased to employ him, and that my present pleader is *J. K.* of

A. B. [*or C. D.*]

No. 180.

MEMORANDUM TO BE PLACED AT FOOT OF EVERY SUMMONS, NOTICE, DECREE OR ORDER OF COURT, OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OF THE COURT.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Registrar [*place of office*] from *ten* till *four*, except on [*here insert the day on which the office will be closed*], when the office will be closed at *one*.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE. [New.

ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(See section 653A.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
1855	XXVIII	The Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1855.	In section 2, *after the word* amount *the words* for any period prior to the date of the institution of the suit *shall be inserted.* For section 3 *the following shall be substituted, namely :—* 3. Whenever the Court by its decree orders interest to be paid — (Rate of interest subsequent to institution of suit.) (*a*) upon the principal sum adjudged from the date of the institution of a suit to the date of the decree, or (*b*) upon the aggregate sum so adjudged from the date of the decree to the date of payment or to such earlier date as it thinks fit, it may, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, order such interest to be calculated at the rate of interest (if any) adjudged upon the principal sum in the decree or, for reasons to be recorded, at such lower rate or rates as the Court deems equitable.
1870	*VII*	*The Court-fees Act, 1870*	*In article 1 of Schedule I, after the word "plaint", in both places in which it occurs, the words "written statement pleading a set-off or counter-claim" shall be inserted. From article 11 of Schedule II the words "from an order rejecting a plaint or" shall be omitted. For the entries in column 1 of the said Schedule relating to articles 18 and 19 the following entries shall be substituted, namely :— "18. Application under sections 523 and 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 . 19. Agreement under section 527 of the said Code."*
1875	XX	The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	For section 11 *the following section shall be substituted, namely :—* 11. The provisions of sections 184, 185, *185A* and 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , shall not apply. (Bar of application of certain sections of Civil Procedure Code.) In section 12, *for the word and figures* sections 182, 190 *the words and figures* sections 182, 184, sub-section (2), 189, sub-section (2), *shall be substituted.*
1876	XVII	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876	In section 19, *for the words and figures* sections 172 to 205 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby repealed, so far as the province of Oudh is concerned, *the words and figures* sections 181 to 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , shall not apply *shall be substituted.*
1877	II	The Indian Registration Act, 1877.	To *the second paragraph of* section 89 *the following shall be added, namely :—* The filing of such copy shall have the same force and effect as registration.
"	XV	The Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	In section 3, *after the definition of* foreign country *the following definitions shall be added, namely :—* the expression "growing crops" includes crops of all sorts attached to the soil, and leaves, flowers and fruits upon, and juice in, trees and shrubs; "moveable property" includes growing crops; *To section 5 the following shall be added, namely :— "The provisions of this section applicable to appeals shall be deemed to apply to applications under sections 363, sub-section (2), 366, 368 and 370 to 372 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 ."*

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
1877	XV—*contd.*		

To section 12 *the following shall be added, namely* :—

Explanation.—The time requisite for obtaining a copy of a decree or judgment shall not be deemed to include any period anterior to the date of applying for such copy, even though the decree may not have been drawn up, dated or signed, nor shall it be deemed to include any period subsequent to the date on which the copy, being ready for delivery, could have been obtained by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, *nor any period during which the preparation of a copy may have been stopped for failure to pay the requisite costs or fees.*

After section 16 *the following section shall be added, namely* :—

16A. *In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit of the nature referred to in section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , the period of two months next after the notice in writing was delivered or left in pursuance of the said section shall be excluded.*

Exclusion of period of notice in suits against Secretary of State or public officer.

After section 18 *the following section shall be added, namely* :—

18A. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application for the execution of a decree, where and in so far as such decree (not being a decree for the enforcement of a mortgage) is a decree for the payment of money, the time (if any) during which payment of the amount decreed has been postponed, by an order of the Court under section 210 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which payment of money-decree has been postponed.

In column 1 of the second schedule, *for the figures and words in article 11,* 280, 281, 282 of the Code of Civil Procedure, *the figures and words* 332 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , *shall be substituted.*

In the second schedule, after article 12, the following article shall be added, namely :—

12AA. By a person whose property has been sold in execution of a decree to which he was not a party and who has made no claim under section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , against the purchaser or his representative in interest for possession of such property, when the plaintiff while in possession has been dispossessed by such auction-purchaser or his representative.	*Ditto . . .*	*The date of dispossession."*

In the second schedule, for articles 163 and 164 the following articles shall be substituted, namely :—

163. By a plaintiff or a decree-holder for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	*Thirty days .*	*The date of the dismissal.*
164. By a defendant or judgment-debtor for an order to set aside a judgment ex parte or an order made ex parte in an execution-proceeding.	*Ditto . . .*	*The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment or order.*

In the second schedule, after article 164 *the following article shall be added, namely* :—

164A. For the issue of a notice under section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , to show cause why the payment or adjustment therein mentioned should not be recorded or certified.	Ditto . .	The date of executing any process for enforcing the decree *in contravention of such agreement or adjustment.*

In the second schedule, after article 165, the following article shall be added, namely :—

165A. Under section 290, sub-section (2), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , by a judgment-debtor to set aside a sale.	*Ditto . .*	*The date on which the period of thirty days or of fifteen days, as the case may be, referred to in sub-section (1) of the said section, expires.*

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

<table>
<tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr>
<tr><th>Year.</th><th>No.</th><th>Short title.</th><th>Amendment.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1877</td><td>XV—
contd.</td><td></td><td>In column 1 of the second schedule, after the word "in," where it occurs for the second time in article 166, the words "attaching the property or in" shall be inserted.
In column 1 of the second schedule, for the words "person whose interest in the property purported to be sold" in article 172 the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted.
In the second schedule, after article 172 the following article shall be inserted, namely:—
<table>
<tr><td>"172A. To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of fraud.</td><td>Ninety days .</td><td>The date when the fraud becomes known to the applicant.</td></tr>
</table>
In the second schedule, for article 173A the following article shall be substituted, namely:—
<table>
<tr><td>173A. By a purchaser at a sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 .</td><td>Ditto . .</td><td>From the date on which the sale became absolute.</td></tr>
</table>
In the second schedule, after article 175C, the following articles shall be added, namely:—
<table>
<tr><td>175D. Under section 363 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff made a party, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent made a party.</td><td>Ditto . .</td><td>The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff, or of the deceased plaintiff-respondent, or defendant-respondent.</td></tr>
<tr><td>175E. Under section 370 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , by an assignee or receiver to continue the suit.</td><td>Ditto . .</td><td>The date of the plaintiff's insolvency.</td></tr>
<tr><td>175F. Under section 372 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , to continue a suit or appeal in the case of assignment, creation or devolution of any interest.</td><td>Ditto . .</td><td>The date of such assignment, creation or devolution of any interest.</td></tr>
</table>
In the second schedule, for article 176 the following articles shall be substituted, namely:—
<table>
<tr><td>"176. Under section 523 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , that an agreement to refer to arbitration be filed.</td><td>Ditto . . .</td><td>The date of the agreement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>176A. Under section 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , that an award be filed.</td><td>Ditto . . .</td><td>The date on which any right given by the award is infringed by the person against whom it is sought to inforce such award."</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>1882</td><td>IV</td><td>The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.</td><td>In sections 86 and 89, after the words awarded to him the words and figures together with any interest allowed under section 222 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , shall be inserted.
To section 89 the words and figures save in so far as is otherwise provided by sections 291 and 310A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , shall be added.
In section 90, after the word mortgage the words and figures or when the sale is stopped under section 291, sub-section (3), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , or is set aside under section 310A of the said Code shall be inserted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1884</td><td>XVIII</td><td>The Punjab Courts Act, 1884 .</td><td>For section 70, sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely:—
(3) Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 190 , shall not apply to the territories to which this Act extends.</td></tr>
</table>

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 653B.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1870	VII	The Court-fees Act, 1870	In section 16, *the words* on the hearing of such appeal.
1879	II	The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1879.	So much of section 2 as added a new section 11 to the Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure	The whole Act.
"	XV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	The last paragraph of section 3.
1887	VII	The Suits Valuation Act, 1887	Section 11.
1888	VI	The Debtors Act, 1888	Sections 2 to 8.
"	VII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888.	So much as is unrepealed, except section 1, section 65 and section 66, sub-sections (3) and (4).
"	X	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Law Amendment Act, 1888.	So much as is unrepealed.
1889	XIII	The Cantonments Act, 1889	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XIV of 1882.
1890	VIII	The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.	Section 53 and so much of the schedule as relates to Act XIV of 1882.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act XIV of 1882 and Acts VI, VII and X of 1888.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	In the title and preamble *the words* and the Code of Civil Procedure *and* sections 2, 3 and 4.
1894	V	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole Act.
1895	I	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895.	Section 12.
"	VII	The Punjab Laws Act Amendment Act, 1895.	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
"	XIII	The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1895.	The whole Act.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much as relates to Acts X of 1888 and XIII of 1895.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900	So much of the schedules as relate to Act XIV of 1882.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March, 1903:—

No. 9 OF 1903.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

II of 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1903; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1903.

Amendments in Act II of 1886.

2. (*1*) In section 5, sub-section (*1*), clause (*j*), of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, for the words "five hundred" the words "one thousand" shall be substituted.

II of 1886.

(*2*) In section 41 of the said Act, for the words "forty-one rupees ten annas and eight pies" and "five hundred," the words "eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies" and "one thousand," respectively, shall be substituted.

(*3*) In the second column of Part III of the Second Schedule to the said Act, for the figures "500" the figures "1000" shall be substituted.

(*4*) For sub-head (*a*) in the second column of Part IV of the said Schedule the following sub-head shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) If the annual income is assessed at—

not less	than	Rs.	1,000	but less than	Rs.	1,250	the tax shall be	Rs. 20
"	"	"	1,250	"	"	1,500	"	" 28
"	"	"	1,500	"	"	1,750	"	" 35
"	"	"	1,750	"	"	2,000	"	" 42

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the present law, the limit below which incomes are not liable to income-tax is fixed at Rs. 500 per annum. It has been decided to raise this limit to Rs. 1,000 per annum; and the object of the present Bill is to give effect to that decision. No other change of any kind is proposed to be made.

E. FG. LAW.

The 16th March, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 18th March, 1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Pugh.
The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir M. C. Turner, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Whitworth.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. Rampini.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. T. Power.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur.
His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1903-1904.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced and explained the Financial Statement for 1903-1904. He said:—

"1. With Your Excellency's permission I will now lay before the Legislative Council the actual financial results of the year 1901-1902; our Revised Estimate for 1902-1903; and our Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1903-1904.

"2. In their briefest form, and leaving out Capital, Debt and Remittance transactions, the figures are as follows:—

	1901-1902 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	76,344,525
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,394,282
Surplus	4,950,243

	1902-1903 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	76,892,500
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	74,154,000
Surplus	2,738,500

	1903-1904 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	76,355,400
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	75,406,700
Surplus	948,700

"Accounts, 1901-1902.

"3. The final accounts of the financial year 1901-1902 show a surplus of £4,950,243, being an increase of £4,259,343 over the original Estimate which showed a surplus of £690,900.

"4. On the Expenditure side the accounts show a decrease of £106,718 as compared with the original Estimate, and of £479,518 as compared with our Revised Estimate.

"5. The more important figures contributing to this latter result are an increase of £134,225 under Other Public Works, and decreases of £365,369 under Army Services, of £43,088 under Famine Relief and Insurance, and of £35,318 under Miscellaneous Civil Charges, and of £144,690 under Provincial Surplus added to the Provincial balances and charged as expenditure. These items account for the greater portion of the total difference noted, although there are many minor differences under various heads which on balance more or less compensate one another. The increased expenditure under Other Public Works is due to unexpectedly heavy expenditure in the last two months of the financial year. The decrease under Army Services of £365,369 is mainly due to smaller payment of capitation rates to War Office, owing to absence of troops in South Africa, and refunds from the War Office on account of over-payments in previous years, and the decrease under Famine Relief of £43,088 to an under-estimate of the interest charge for the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which is met from the "Famine Insurance Grant," whilst the saving in "Miscellaneous Civil Charges" is owing mainly to an over-estimate in England, more especially under the head of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

"6. On the Revenue side the heads under which the chief differences are observable between Accounts and the Revised Estimate are Land Revenue, a decrease of £181,882; Salt, a decrease of £57,390; Stamps, a decrease of £48,294; and Other Heads, a decrease of £54,991. Against these rather considerable decreases we have important increases under Receipts by Military Department, £72,389, and under Railways, £47,868. The result of these and other minor changes is an actual decrease of £202,175 of revenue as compared with the Revised Estimate of the year, and allowing for a decrease in expenditure of £479,518, the final result is an increase to the surplus of £277,343.

"7. The important decrease of £181,882 under Land Revenue is accounted for by suspensions and smaller recoveries of arrears in the Punjab, where the winter rains failed to some extent; also to the season having proved more unfavourable than was anticipated,

in North Arcot, and in parts of the Ceded Districts in Madras; and to over-estimates of collections in Sind, and to a relatively small extent in the United Provinces.

"8. The decrease of £57,390 from Salt is mainly due to a decline in the trade at Sambhar at the end of the year, which is attributed to the spread of rumours of a possible reduction of duty.

"9. The falling-off of £48,294 in Stamps Revenue was mainly in the United Provinces and in Bengal. In the former plague appeared in March, and the passing of the Tenancy Bill in January appears to have diminished litigation. There were minor deficiencies in the Punjab, in Bombay, and in Madras, and it is possible that these may to some extent be attributed to the fact that the Easter holidays fell at the end of March.

"10. The decrease of £54,991 noted under Other Heads was chiefly in the Forest revenue, which fell short by £34,545. There was an extraordinary decline last year in the returns from Burma Forests; the floating season was bad, and there was a fall in the price of teak.

"11. The increase of £72,389 under "Army Receipts" was in great part due to larger credits for Europe stores despatched to South Africa and China, and to greater sales of malt liquor than anticipated.

"12. The increase in Railway revenues, amounting to £47,868 nett, was earned chiefly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the carriage of favourable crops of cotton and oil-seeds.

"Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.

"13. The Revised Estimate shows an anticipated increase over the Original Estimate of £2,522,100 under Revenue, and allowing for an increase (including Provincial surpluses and deficits) of £621,300 in expenditure, results in a total anticipated surplus of £2,738,500 as compared with the Budget Estimate which showed a surplus of £837,700.

"14. This very large surplus is due to an increase of revenue in greater or less proportion under every principal head except Stamps, which shows a slight decrease of £6,200. The following are the principal differences between the Revised and Budget Estimates, giving, after allowing for some minor items, the total increase of revenue of £2,522,100:—

	£
Land Revenue	698,400
Opium	274,300
Salt	66,700
Excise	257,300
Customs	286,700
Assessed Taxes	47,000
Interest	108,000
Post Office	57,900
Telegraph	51,500
Mint	351,900
Receipts, Civil Departments	49,400
Miscellaneous	42,400
Railways	77,000
Irrigation	138,300
Receipts, Military Department	31,400
TOTAL	2,538,200

"15. The increase under Land Revenue which accounts for more than one-fourth of the total, is due to a favourable monsoon season and to the inclusion for the first time of the Berar revenues amounting to £480,000. The other principal increases making up the large total were—

	£
Burma	46,100
Madras	73,800
Bombay	141,400

The total amount anticipated to be realised during the closing financial year, excluding Berar, is higher than the average of the past six preceding years by a sum of more than three-fifths of a million sterling, and this notwithstanding remissions in districts specially affected by the recent famine amounting to the important sum of £504,300. This very satisfactory increase is indicative of general progress, and of the great

strides towards recovery made by the impoverished peasantry of recently afflicted areas. It may be noted that the proportion of Land Revenue from irrigated lands, or due to irrigation, is estimated at £821,900, the increase over the figure of the preceding year being £8,503. Increases under this head are specially satisfactory as showing the value of our irrigation system. But, as I have before now pointed out, such increases are not directly indicative of the condition of the people, since, apart from increased returns from newly irrigated tracts, the greater the defect of rainfall, the greater the revenue from irrigation in those districts whose topographical situation has enabled us to provide them with water.

"16. The important increase under Opium is due to the obtaining of a higher price than estimated from sales, and to larger exports of Malwa Opium. In view of the rapidly falling market prices during the latter half of the last financial year, we assumed in our calculations for this year's sales a price of R1,150 per chest for Bengal Opium. In the early part of the year a continued decline in the market justified our anticipations, but in the later months there has been a fortunate recovery leading to the result now stated. The following figures illustrate the course of the market throughout the year:—

Average sale-price of Opium per chest during the financial year 1902-1903.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
April	1,178	2	10	October	1,135	13	1
May	1,074	13	7	November	1,169	5	7
June	1,108	2	1	December	1,128	9	1
July	1,100	11	6	January	1,149	12	2
August	1,140	4	1	February	1,154	11	7
September	1,132	1	0	March	1,262	5	1

"17. Beyond certain improved facilities of distribution favouring consumption, the increased returns from Salt can only be attributed to an improvement in the material condition of consumers. The increase of £100,690, over the actuals of 1901-1902, is decidedly satisfactory, and it would have been larger but that we consider it necessary to allow for a loss of about £40,000 during the closing weeks of the year on account of the reduction in duty which comes into force immediately.

"18. Excise, which has been yielding a slow but steady increase of revenue during the past few years, has suddenly taken a great leap forward, the revenue for the closing year being estimated at more than £300,000 in excess of that for 1901-1902. This remarkable increase of over 7 per cent in a single year is undoubtedly due in part to better administration and more efficient preventive measures, but it is also due, and to a probably greater extent, to the improved condition of the people.

"19. Our Customs Revenue shows an increase under most of the important heads, the only serious exceptions being sugar and cotton goods. There has been some check in the importations of foreign petroleum, but there is no great cause for dissatisfaction at this, since such check is compensated by increased production of oil in Burma and Assam. The importation into Calcutta of petroleum from Burma increased by approximately 3¼ million gallons, or by some 25 per cent, during the eleven months terminating on March 1, 1903, as compared with the importation during the corresponding period in the previous year.

"20. The general importation of sugar shows a very considerable decline, but I much doubt whether this decline has been accompanied by any similar decline in consumption. The sugar market has been greatly perturbed by anticipations regarding the result of the Brussels Conference, and prices have varied considerably since last year. The prices quoted for refined beet sugar, last month, per cwt. in Bombay, were R10-13 as compared with R9-5 in March 1902, and the fluctuations in the interval have been considerable. Such uncertainties and fluctuations in prices must necessarily have affected the operations of importers, and although I am without precise information on the subject, I feel pretty sure that stocks of sugar in India must now be much lower than they were twelve months ago.

"Our returns from the countervailing duties on sugar have not only been received on a less volume of importations, but have also been affected by the changes introduced in our system of levying that duty under the Act passed in June 1902. The total received under countervailing duties for the first eleven months of the current financial year has amounted to only R17,05,000 as compared with R33,83,000 in the preceding year. In this connection I may recall that in the discussion on the Budget last March, one of the Hon'ble Members of this Council questioned the advisability

of our taking so low a figure as 24 lakhs for returns from countervailing duties. The prudence of that estimate has, however, been more than justified by the event.

"21. The duties on cotton manufactures, including all kinds, have also shown a falling-off, the receipts during the first eleven months of the current year amounting to R85,00,223 as compared with R96,65,320 in the immediately preceding corresponding period. It is only in the secondary category of white piece goods that a serious decline of importations has occurred, and in the much more important class of grey goods there has been an actual increase from R46,66,879 to R47,36,512. As regards the question of purchasing power for a staple article of consumption among the people, the relative falling-off in importations is compensated by an important increase in the output of local manufactures, as evidenced by the following figures showing the returns of excise dues levied in British India:—

Net total receipts of cotton excise dues.

	R
1897-98	11,38,950
1898-99	13,53,120
1899-1900	13,09,514
1900-1901	11,62,947
1901-1902	17,16,836
1902-1903	17,42,000 (estimate for last two months)

"Various important articles of importation have shown satisfactory increases. Liquors give an increase of R4,54,382, copper of R3,03,623, and hardware and cutlery, of R1,04,341.

"22. Deducting silver, the increased importation of which has been due to special circumstances to which I shall again allude, and sugar, the importation of which has, as I have shown, been influenced by exceptional circumstances, it will be found that there is scarcely any difference between the total revenues which we estimate will be derived from Customs importations in the current year and in the year 1901-1902. In this connection I may observe that, whilst I hope that increasing general prosperity may continue to swell our Customs returns from certain articles which we shall necessarily continue to import from abroad, I am inclined to anticipate that the development of Indian resources and industries, particularly as regards supplying such important articles of common consumption as cotton goods, petroleum and sugar, will tend to check the recent somewhat rapid growth of Customs Revenue from imports.

"23. Under "Interest" the increase in receipts occurs mostly in England, and is due to the temporary investment of larger sums and to higher rates being obtained for them than was anticipated last March.

"24. In Assessed Taxes, consisting almost entirely of income-tax, the important increase of £47,000 must be considered satisfactory. It is, I fear, only by their contributions as income-tax that a considerable section of the wealthier classes of the community make any adequate contribution towards the expenses of the administration of the State. It may be hoped that, with improved collection and control, income-tax will become a fair and important head of revenue.

"25. Both letter postage and money order receipts increased beyond the Budget Estimate, and together they contributed £47,300 out of the total increase of £57,900 under "Post Office," and this notwithstanding a loss of approximately £11,400 entailed by the reduction of the commission on money orders for sums not exceeding five rupees.

"26. The increase of £51,500 in Telegraph receipts is mainly due to the Budget Estimate providing for too large a reduction under foreign message revenue in view of the reduction of the tariff, whilst the cessation of hostilities in China has caused a smaller falling-off in receipts than was anticipated. "Receipts, Civil Departments" were swollen by the inclusion of Berar accounts from October 1st to the extent of £8,500, and by £26,100 from the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service. Of the increase of £42,400 under "Miscellaneous," £6,100 is due to increase of receipts in England, and £10,900 to the inclusion of Berar revenues from October 1st. There is also an improvement of £36,900 in Exchange transactions with Guaranteed Railways. With regard to Railways, I explained in my last Financial Statement that we could not count for the continuance in the current year of the abnormal receipts of 1901-1902, and I regret to say that my anticipations have been realised, as our Revised Estimate is £199,568 below the actuals of 1901-1902. The net increase of the Revised

over the Budget Estimate, *viz.*, £77,000, is relatively a small difference, considering the magnitude of the transactions involved, amounting to only ·4 per cent. The increase of £138,300 under "Irrigation" occurred chiefly in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal, and is due to the irrigation of a larger area than was anticipated. The increase of £31,400 under Army Receipts is chiefly due to credits for the supply of stores to troops serving abroad.

"27. On the whole, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the important increase of revenue noted, and which is, in the main, due to a favourable agricultural season and to the steady recuperation of those provinces which have been so severely tried in the last few years.

"28. I now pass to the Expenditure side of the account, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the total expenditure according to our Revised Estimate will be £802,900 less than the Original Estimate.

"29. In Army Services there has been a decrease of £509,200, but out of this large sum we must attribute some £479,500 to prolongation of the absence of troops in South Africa and China, and there were lapses of certain sanctioned grants which it was not found possible economically to employ in full, before the close of the financial year.

"30. The other heads under which important economies have been effected are Direct Demands on the Revenue £259,100, Interest £75,600, and Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments £488,900. "Direct Demands on the Revenue" were reduced by £129,200 owing to the opium crop proving to be below the estimate which allowed for a full crop, and there was also a considerable decrease in charges connected with Land Revenue. Under "Interest" there was a large saving owing chiefly to a reduction in the sum estimated for discount and interest on the loan of 150 lakhs raised in India last summer. The decrease under "Salaries and Expenses of Civil Establishments" was largely due to the impossibility to profitably utilize during the financial year the special grants made for "Education," "Medical," "Police," and "Justice."

"31. On the other hand, we have a large apparent increase of expenditure under Mint, amounting to £299,600, due chiefly to a payment of £263,400 to the Gold Reserve Fund (being net profits on coinage) and to the recoinage of withdrawn rupees, and also to the coinage of dollars on private account, though on the latter we secure a small profit. Under "Miscellaneous Civil Charges" there is an increase of £258,500, of which £126,500 is due to the inclusion of Berar transactions from October 1st, whilst £66,300 is due to the remission of takavi advances in the Bombay Presidency, and £4,100 is for interest charges on guaranteed loans raised by Native States. The increase of £211,300 under "Railway Revenue Account" is due partly to the expense of increased traffic, but more largely to special expenditure on maintenance and renewals of permanent-way and bridges and on rolling-stock.

"32. Before considering the Estimates for the coming year, I think that I should say something with regard to the large surpluses over and above our Estimates during the last few years. It may be thought that our Estimates should have approximated more closely to results than has been the case, but as regards our Revised Estimate for the past year, it must be remembered that it includes the Berar accounts which were not included in our Original Estimate. I myself think that we should try to arrive at closer figures, and a serious endeavour has been made in this direction in the preparation of the Estimates for 1903-1904. I must, however, point out that an Indian Budget presents very special difficulties as regards accurate estimation. These difficulties arise from the dependence of our revenue on the good or bad fortune of the agricultural industry; this good or bad fortune is entirely dependent on the seasonableness and amount of rain during the year, and there is no possibility of foretelling how the elements may favour us. Land Revenue, which constitutes nearly one-fourth of our total resources, is naturally directly dependent upon the course of the season, and indirectly the same factor affects returns from Salt, Excise, and Customs. That Excise returns are directly influenced by the fortunes of the agriculturist, may be clearly seen by noting the following figures showing the variations of Excise revenue in the Bombay Presidency during the last few years, and the manner in which the returns correspond with the better or worse fortune of the people, and were affected by the great recovery in 1901-1902:—

1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903, Revised Estimates.
£	£	£	£	£
762,684	709,365	675,566	702,496	715,000
Percentage of increase over preceding year.				
4·5	—7·0	—4·8	4·0	1·8

Customs revenues too, depending so largely on the importation of cotton goods imported chiefly for the use of the peasantry, are affected by the conditions which make or mar their prosperity.

"33. Further, apart from climatic influences, the Customs returns have, for some years past, been affected by the variations in the countervailing duties on sugar, which there was no possibility of estimating beforehand. In addition to fluctuations under the above-mentioned important heads, our Opium revenue is, as is well known, a very uncertain factor in our revenue, and, further, during the last three years we have had unexpected windfalls through the movements of troops on the Indian Establishment, for foreign service, and through payments by the British War Office for stores and material supplied with those troops.

"34. I trust that the figures which I am now about to present will approximate more closely to results than has been the case with those of the year now drawing to an end, although, as I have shown, our Indian conditions do not admit of a really close estimation. We are bound to be prudent in our forecasts. If the elements are favourable, a greater or less expansion of revenue exceeding those prudent forecasts will certainly result, whilst, should the season unfortunately prove seriously unfavourable, a shrinkage will result which would completely change the situation, if the estimates were less cautiously framed.

"Remission of Taxation.

"35. The results of the last four financial years have shown the following surpluses estimated and realised :—

	£
1899-1900 (Accounts)	2,774,623
1900-01 Do.	1,670,204
1901-02 Do.	4,950,243
1902-03 (Revised Estimate)	2,738,500

And these surpluses have been obtained notwithstanding the fact that the period under review commenced with a terrible famine, which unfortunately followed previous, though less severe catastrophes of the same nature. They afford the strongest evidence of the recuperative power of the country, and of the efficiency of the measures which have been taken by the Government in years past for its development.

"36. Last year at this season, when dealing with this question of surpluses, I stated that although confident of the future, we considered it prudent to see the results of yet another twelve months, before deciding as to the advisability and prudence of the remission of taxation on a large scale. The results of the closing financial year have been such as to confirm our confidence in the future, and it is now our special good fortune to be able to announce that after mature consideration, we feel ourselves justified for the first time since 1882 in deciding on important measures in the direction of remission of taxation.

"It is most gratifying to be able to make this announcement, both from the point of view of relief to the tax-payer, and from that of the accumulated evidence of the material welfare of the mass of the people.

"In view of the present satisfactory situation, it is the opinion of the Government of India that it is neither desirable, nor good financial policy to continue levying taxation at present rates, yielding such large recurring surpluses as have been realised during the last four years. It is true that our expenditure is necessarily increasing with the increasing development of the country, and some of our present sources of revenue do not show much sign of elasticity, but, for the present, our receipts are in excess of our needs, and even should it be necessary some years hence to seek the means of increasing revenue, we hold that we are not justified in continuing taxation at its present level during an interval which we trust may be prolonged.

"37. The question of the direction in which remissions of taxation might be made so as to afford the most direct relief in the most suitable manner, to the population at large, has occupied our most anxious attention, and we have finally decided to reduce the Salt Tax in India, exclusive of Burma, from R2-8 per maund to R2, and to exempt from Income Tax all incomes below one thousand rupees per annum.

"38. As regards the Salt Tax, in our opinion based on the most exhaustive inquiries, it does not, at its present rate, press hardly on the mass of the people, the actual impost

per head being trifling. It is, however, paid in the main by those who can least afford to contribute anything, and we hope that the remission of even a trifling burden may prove a boon to the poorest class of tax-payers. Further, we hope that a reduction in the salt duty combined with the progressive cheapening of the carriage of salt, by the development of communications, will lead to such greater consumption as will not only benefit the health of the people, but will also permit of the greater use of salt with profitable results, for cattle and in various processes of manufacture.

"Finally, from the financial point of view, a reduction of the Salt Tax has a very special recommendation, in that it will provide a reserve which can be immediately and rapidly made use of by once more increasing the rate, should such exceptional misfortunes as war or disastrous famine suddenly create an abnormal strain on our resources. At present we have no such reserve as is provided by the conditions of the Income Tax in England, and from the financial point of view, it is of the highest importance that in such exceptional circumstances as I have indicated, and as might possibly arise, we should be in a position, without delay or complications, to add, say, at least one million sterling to our annual revenue.

"39. As regards the raising of the limit of exemption from Income Tax, we believe that the tax on incomes under a thousand rupees, is in the main paid by petty traders, by clerks in Commercial and Government offices, and by pensioners, who, small as is the present impost, feel it to be a severe burden. We are very glad to relieve a generally highly deserving class of the community of this burden, which weighs particularly heavily on widows and orphans in receipt of small pensions barely sufficing for the necessaries of life. Moreover, we have reason to fear that it is in the lower categories of incomes that hardship is perhaps felt in the matter of inquisitorial proceedings on the part of assessors, who, possibly, sometimes fix assessments at unjustifiably high rates, and we hope by raising the limit of taxation to greatly reduce and simplify the work of assessment. I may add that a specially gratifying feature of the situation is, that although we feel ourselves justified in reducing our revenue returns by a sum approximating £1,393,000, as a result of the remissions of taxation on which we have decided, we are nevertheless able to estimate for receipts from revenue in the coming year, falling short by only £537,100 of the returns, according to our Revised Estimate, for the closing year.

"Budget Estimates, 1903-1904.

"40. Our estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the forthcoming financial year result in an anticipated surplus amounting to £948,700, as regards total Imperial revenue and expenditure; but, it will be observed that to meet Provincial expenditure, Provincial balances will be drawn on to the extent of £1,383,500. I should mention, however, that provision has been made in the Budget for reconstituting such Provincial balances as will require assistance, so that the full minimum may be in hand at the close of the coming financial year. Such assistance will be given to the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay. The remaining Provinces will hold balances showing an aggregate excess over minimum fixtures, amounting to £438,600.

"REVENUE.

"41. The principal items of estimated increase in revenue as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1902-1903 are as follows:—

	£
Land Revenue	621,200
Stamps	75,000
Excise	127,500
Railways	306,900
Receipts, Military Department	119,000

"42. The above with minor increases result in a total anticipated increase of revenue amounting to £1,291,700.

"43. The increase in Land Revenue is principally in Bombay, where £378,200 is due to a return to more normal conditions, whilst it is estimated that an enhancement of £100,400 will occur in Burma, owing mainly to the revision of settlements in Upper Burma. £61,000 is the increase due to Berar.

44. £28,000 of the increase in Stamps is due to the inclusion of Berar accounts and it is estimated that the returns in Madras will exceed by £ 18,700 those in the current year.

"45. We estimate that a further improvement over the high Excise returns realised in the current year will yield an additional £46,700 in Bengal and the United Provinces and £33,300 in Burma, whilst £43,300 of the total anticipated increase is due to the inclusion of Berar accounts.

"46. The increase of £305,900 in Railway Revenue is mainly attributable to anticipated considerable improvement in coal traffic on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and moderate increases are allowed for on the East Indian, the Rajputana-Malwa, and the Burma Railways.

"47. The net increase of £119,000 in Army Receipts is the difference between an enhancement of £184,600 expected in the Home estimates, and a reduction of £65,600 in receipts in India.

"48. On the other hand, we anticipate the following important decreases :—

	£
Opium	121,500
Salt	1,086,700
Customs	273,400
Other heads (including Assessed Taxes)	113,300
Interest	141,600
Mint	51,400
Irrigation	39,700

"The above differences, together with the decrease of £1,200 under "Other Public Works," amount to a total decrease of £1,828,800.

"49. The net decrease resulting from increases under some heads and decreases under others, as above noted, is estimated at £537,100.

"50. As regards Opium, we have not felt justified in assuming that the relatively high prices obtained during the latter months of the closing financial year will be maintained, and we have for the purpose of our present estimate assumed an average price for the coming year of R1,100 per chest.

"51. As regards the heavy falling-off in the anticipated receipts from Salt, we have taken £1,113,300 as the diminution to be anticipated from the remission of duty, and we have added £26,600 which, we hope, may be realised by increased consumption, in part as a result of the lower duty.

"52. In our Customs Revenue we allow for a considerable falling-off, a large proportion of which, about £90,000, is due to the anticipation of very small receipts from countervailing duties on sugar. We estimate for a decrease of £50,000 in the duty on silver, as the imports in the current year appear to have been abnormal, and we also anticipate a reduction of about £163,300 in the export duty on rice, as the Burma trade in the current year has been unprecedentedly large.

"53. The principal reduction under "Other Heads" is in Income Tax receipts. The raising of the taxable limit will, it is estimated, result in a loss of £240,000, while it is expected that there will be an increase of £15,300 owing to the normal growth of the Revenue, thus reducing the net deficiency to £224,700. This decrease is, however, to a considerable extent compensated by increases in other minor categories of receipts falling under this general head.

"54. The decrease under "Interest" receipts is chiefly due to an estimated reduction of £120,700 in the amount to be received in England. The sums available for investment by the Secretary of State will be somewhat smaller than during the closing year, and the rates of interest obtainable are likely to be lower.

"55. Under "Mint" receipts we anticipate a decrease in dollar coinage and copper coinage, and consequently in the receipts therefrom.

"56. The decrease in Irrigation occurs in the United Provinces and the Punjab, where it is anticipated that collections to be made in the coming kharif season, on account of irrigation, will be smaller than in previous seasons.

"EXPENDITURE.

"57. Under Expenditure, for the forthcoming year, we anticipate, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1902-1903, increases of importance under the following heads:—

	£
Direct Demands on the Revenue	647,700
Post Office	90,800
Telegraph	94,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	607,000
Railway Revenue Account	426,600
Irrigation	149,400
Other Public Works	394,200
Army Services	536,400
Special Defences, 1902	120,000

These increases bring up the total increase of Expenditure to £3,066,500.

"58. The heavy increase under Direct Demands on the Revenue is in great part due to the inclusion of Berar expenditure, to the amount of £261,600, and £94,700 is due to increase of Opium expenditure, on the assumption of an average instead of the short crop of last season. The balance is chiefly under Land Revenue, Excise, and Forests. A larger programme for Survey and Settlement is included in Land Revenue expenditure.

"59. The increase in Post Office expenditure is in part due to a payment of £20,000 under a new contract for a fast Mail Service in the Persian Gulf, and a sum of £19,300 has been provided for the improvement of the pay of Postmasters.

"60. Under the Telegraph Department there is an addition to expenditure on account of a sum estimated at £38,000 for the guarantee payable by Government under the agreement for the reduction of charges on foreign messages. The remainder of the increase is mainly due to increased provision for stores and new telegraph lines.

"61. Under 'Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments,' an increase of £78,500 is due to the inclusion of Berar accounts. Other increases are chiefly under Courts, Police, Education and Medical, and whilst, in the closing year, there were considerable lapses under these heads, the present Budget makes full provision for all anticipated expenditure.

"62. The heavy addition of £426,600 under the Railway Revenue Account is due to increased interest charges on additional capital and to larger working traffic charges on increased mileage. But it must be remembered that there is considerable compensation for this increased expenditure in increased general traffic.

"63. The increase of £149,400 under "Irrigation" is accounted for by interest charges, £27,000, on additional capital expenditure, and to new Minor Works, for which £129,500 has been estimated. Further, of the special grant of 25 lakhs made in 1902-1903, £60,000 remained unexpended at the end of the year, whilst an allotment for the full sum has been repeated for the coming year.

"64. Of the £394,200 noted as increase under Other Public Works, £266,600 are due to the special grants now being made to Local Governments, and £34,800 are estimated for expenditure under Berar accounts.

"65. Army Services expenditure shows an increase of £536,400, of which £123,700 is due to the transfer of the Hyderabad Contingent expenses to this account. The balance is chiefly due to the non-repetition of savings secured during the closing year on account of the employment of troops on Imperial services.

"66. As a set-off against the above increases of expenditure, we estimate for decreased payments under the head of "Interest" of £132,900, and £246,400 under Miscellaneous Civil Charges; these, together with an estimated decrease of £6,700 under Mint, give a total decrease of £386,000.

"67. The net result as regards expenditure is an estimated total increase of £2,692,300.

Summary of Budget Results.

"68. We may now consider the results of the Budget I have presented, as regards capital accounts, and requirements during the coming year.

"69. Our estimate of Revenue, and Expenditure chargeable against revenue, closes with a surplus of £948,700. This surplus we carry forward to the second part of our

statement dealing with Capital and Debt transactions, and including Deposits, Remittances and Advances. Our total estimate for Capital expenditure (not chargeable to revenue) on Railways and Irrigation amounts to £8,101,900, of which sum, £5,334,700 is for State Railways, £2,100,500 for the account of Railway Companies, and £666,700 for Irrigation Major Works. In addition to the above, we have to find £690,000 for discharging Permanent Debt, and £1,500,000 for discharging Temporary Debt. Thus the gross total of our Capital requirements amounts to £10,291,900.

"70. To meet these requirements we have in addition to the surplus of £948,700, and the net receipt of £192,600 under Deposits, Advances, and Remittances, a sum of £3,133,000 to be raised by Railway Companies. We further propose to increase our Permanent Debt by £3,333,300 including a loan of 2 crores to be raised in India, and we shall also procure £595,400 by addition to the Unfunded Debt.

"These sums amount in the aggregate to £8,203,000 and the balance required to meet the total Capital Expenditure of £10,291,900 will be found by a reduction of our closing balances in India and in England by £2,088,900.

"The final result will be a closing balance on March 31st, 1904, in India, of £11,496,301, and in England £3,934,637.

"71. As regards the proposed rupee loan, I should say that it is possible that we may not require to raise the full amount noted, but the estimates of receipts have been calculated rather more liberally than has latterly been usual, and, in making an announcement, we consider that it is well to be on the safe side.

"72. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills amounting to £17,000,000. This figure is omitted from both sides of the account above summarised.

"General Financial Position on the basis of commercial value of Assets and Liabilities.

"73. The credit of a country largely depends on the outstanding amount of its public debt. The public debt of India on March 31, 1902, including temporary and unfunded debt, liabilities on account of Post Office Savings Banks, Provident Funds and minor items, was £222,474,000.

"74. This is relatively a small sum, being only the equivalent of about three years' revenues, but the figure in itself may seem somewhat large to those who have not realised the great value of the assets held, against this debt, by the Government of India. It seems to me that it would be well to explain the nature and value of these assets, and to submit a statement of our financial position from the purely commercial point of view.

"75. From the purely accounts point of view, a statement of our position is annually included in the accounts published by the Secretary of State, and this statement whilst showing correctly, as regards book-accounting, the total amount expended on productive public works, such as railways and canals, does not allow credit for their actual market-value. As a purely commercial calculation, I have arbitrarily, but I think fairly, capitalised the value of State railways and canals at 25 years' purchase of net annual average revenue, for the three years ending March 31, 1902, and such capitalised value amounts to £264,065,000. In addition to this asset, we held, at that date, cash balances in England and India, and balances in mints, small coin depôts, etc., amounting to £20,723,000, as also £3,454,000 in the Gold Reserve Fund, whilst a sum of £12,754,000 was due to Government on account of advances to Native States, Corporations, and other public bodies, including £2,266,000 due by cultivators for takavi loans. These sums brought up the total commercial value of our assets on March 31, 1902, to £300,996,000.

"76. Against these commercial assets we must set off the amount of the Public Debt, already noted as £222,474,000, and the capitalised amount of our liabilities on account of the railways, and some minor obligations. The former, including the capital value of terminable annuities created for the purchase of the four old Guaranteed Companies, the capital raised through Companies working purchased railways, and the capitalised amount at 25 years' purchase of guaranteed interest payable to the new Guaranteed Companies, amounted to £94,787,000, whilst minor obligations amounted to £5,547,000, thus bringing up our total commercial indebtedness to £322,808,000.

"77. According to this calculation the balance of our commercial indebtedness on March 31, 1902, amounted to £21,812,000.

"78. We should, I think, however, take into account our assets and liabilities in connection with the two remaining old Guaranteed Companies' railways, the Bombay-Baroda, and the Madras. The capital value of these assets at 25 years' purchase of net annual average share of revenue payable to Government for the three years ending March 31, 1902, was £20,842,000. The liability in connection with the same cannot be stated definitely, since it will, in the end, depend on the price at which the railways may eventually be purchased by Government; for the purpose of my commercial calculation, I have, however, assumed the liability as equivalent to 25 years' purchase of the average annual payments of interest during the three years ending March 31, 1902, and this amounts to £24,824,000.

"79. Taking, then, the two remaining old Guaranteed Companies' railways into account, on the basis I have assumed, I must add £3,982,000 to our liabilities, and admitting this calculation, we still only show a total liability, for excess of commercial liabilities over assets, of £25,794,000.

"80. I think it may be fairly held that the position is even better than I have shown by the calculation of commercial values, on an arbitrary basis, and it must be remembered that in our railways and canals we have a steadily improving property.

"81. There are few States in Europe, or elsewhere, which can boast of such a thoroughly sound financial position.

Coinage, Currency and Exchange.

"82. During the past year our coinage operations, as regards rupees, have been limited to recoining rupees of the 1840 issue, and coining on account of Native States. The amount thus coined on Government account up to the end of February was R7,09,44,122, and for Native States R2,98,86,000. It must be remembered that the coinage undertaken on Government account added nothing to our circulating currency.

"83. Since the beginning of the current calendar year there have been very heavy demands for money, in great part in connection with the disposal of the bumper rice crop in Burma and the large cotton crop in Bombay and Central India. These demands have been largely met by the increased sale of Council Drafts, which will reach, according to our Revised Estimate, the total of £18,261,000, comparing as follows with those of preceding years:—

YEAR.	AMOUNT.
	£
1901-1902	18,539,071
1900-1901	13,300,277
1899-1900	19,067,022
1898-99	18,692,377
1897-98	9,506,077

But this large sale of Council Bills has by no means sufficed to meet the demand on foreign account for rupees in India, and very considerable sums in gold, amounting to approximately 4½ millions sterling, have been shipped to India, chiefly from Australia, up to the end of February, besides a total nett importation of silver bullion, up to the same date, approximating 4 millions sterling. Of the silver importation, however, a large amount was for dollar coinage and for consumption in the country, but a certain proportion was apparently imported by speculators for a rise in silver, as a profitable method of remittance.

"84. Our currency balances have naturally been strongly affected by the bullion importations and demands for rupees, and our reserve of silver coin fell from R15,55,66,000 on November 30 to R9,01,73,000 on February 22, whilst the amount of gold held increased during the same period from £5,801,389 to £8,464,599. The stocks of both silver and gold have, however, since increased, the former to R9,90,90,000 and the latter to £9,073,853 on 7th March. In view of the large importations of gold bullion and the decreasing stock of silver coin, we decided at the end of February to purchase £300,000 of silver in London, so as to be fully prepared for the coinage of rupees should circumstances require it and our then existing stock of silver prove insufficient. At the time that we made the purchase, besides our stock of rupees in the Currency Reserve, we held in the two mints approximately R1,15,00,000 in withdrawn 1840 rupees, and silver bullion and bars obtained from the melting of such withdrawals. Our purchase was, therefore, simply a precautionary measure, and I allude to the fact to show that we are not unmindful of our responsibilities in the matter of providing currency.

"85. During the year, our Gold Reserve Fund has increased from £3,454,246 to £3,810,730, and substantially the whole of the latter amount is now invested in Consols. The Fund is increasing slowly but satisfactorily.

"86. Our exchange operations, as indicated by the rates obtained for Council Drafts, have been very favourable during the closing year. The average rate, to date, for the rupee, has been 16·002*d*. as compared with the rates noted below, for the four preceding years:—

1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
d.	*d*.	*d*.	*d*.
15·978	16·067	15·973	15·987

"87. I may point out that our position, as regards currency and exchange, is now somewhat as follows:

"We have virtually relegated our rupee currency to the position of a token currency, and we are now practically in the position of bankers who have issued a certain amount of fiduciary currency (whether paper or metal is immaterial), and to maintain the value of this fiduciary currency, we are bound to be in a position to exchange it for gold when presented for conversion to meet legitimate trade requirements. As I have already mentioned, we hold in the Gold Reserve Fund a sum of £3,810,730, and in the Currency Reserve we have about £9,073,853 also in gold. The gold in the Currency Reserve flows freely in and out according to circumstances and monetary conditions, but the demand for the metal is generally small. Gold coins, though demanded by bankers, seemingly chiefly for remittance purposes, are apparently but rarely used in local circulation, and private demands for export are limited by the action of Government in curtailing the sale of Council Bills whenever exchange approaches export point gold being remitted, when necessary, to the Secretary of State in substitution for sales of Council Bills. The position of gold in the Indian Currency Reserve may, I think, be compared with that of gold in the Bank of England, which is held at the free disposition of the public, the difference being that the demands in India are comparatively small for the reasons I have given. The gold in the Gold Reserve Fund is held under conditions more nearly resembling those under which gold is held by the Bank of France. It will only be when the temporary curtailment of Council Bills is found insufficient to check a fall in exchange, and when the gold in the Currency Reserve is exhausted, *i e.*, when the balance of indebtedness is seriously adverse to India to an extent, that we need hardly anticipate, that any serious demand can arise on the Gold Reserve Fund.

"There are both advantages and disadvantages in having a silver instead of a paper fiduciary currency. The silver always has an intrinsic value of high proportion to the nominal value of the circulating medium, but that value is fluctuating and has an unfortunate present tendency to depreciate. A note has no intrinsic value, and there can therefore be no question of fluctuation in its value.

Circulation of Currency Notes.

"88. During the past year the circulation of currency notes has considerably increased. I submit the two following statements, (1) showing the gross circulation of paper currency notes in recent years, and (2) the circulation excluding the amounts held at the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their Head Offices:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1899-1900.	1900 1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903 (11 months only).
STATEMENT I.				
Average	27,96	28,88	30,03	33,56
Maximum	29,27	30,78	31,86	35,58
Minimum	26,20	27,90	27,68	31,25
STATEMENT II.				
Average	23,09	23,86	23,16	25,62
Maximum	24,41	25,02	24,40	27,35
Minimum	21,94	22,85	22,39	23,93

"It will be observed that the average circulation in statement (2) is considerably above that of the preceding year.

89. Last year I mentioned that we had under consideration the finding of means to popularise the circulation of notes. After a very careful consideration of the question, and consultation with some of the best authorities in India, we decided to make an experiment in the direction of creating a universal five-rupee note, payable at all Treasuries throughout India except Burma. The measures in connection with this decision have been legalised by an Act passed on March 13th of this year, but it will be some time before notes are issued to the public, as we are still engaged in considering the best form of note as regards the class of paper to be used to secure durability. We shall take special measures with the object of securing that these universal five-rupee notes be cashed without difficulty at all local Treasuries, and we hope in course of time to render them as popular throughout India as the present five-rupee notes already are in the Bombay Presidency. Should our experiment in the matter of a universal five-rupee note succeed, we shall in due time consider the advisability of issuing also a universal ten-rupee note. I must point out that the great difficulty in connection with the creation of such universally payable notes lies in the danger that they may be used for remittance purposes, but against this we shall take certain precautions.

Presidency Banks.

"90. At the beginning of the winter season we held an informal conference which was attended by the Managers of the three Presidency Banks and some of our best official experts, and as a result of the discussions we are now about to make proposals to the Secretary of State for some important modifications in existing arrangements with the Presidency Banks. I regret being unable to announce the decisions to-day, but I feel confident that they will be such as will meet with general approval, and I trust that in the end they will prove advantageous to the Presidency Banks, although on some points we have appealed to their well-known public spirit to make some possibly temporary sacrifices in the interests of the general commercial community.

"91. I submit the following statement of Government balances held by the Presidency Banks :—

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

(In thousands of rupees.)

MONTH.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
January . . .	2,78,41	2,73,84	2,48,75	2,64,54	2,85,89	3,07,63
February . . .	2,74,04	2,72,31	2,56,23	2,86,73	2,97,16	3,32,02
March	3,19,63	3,38,07	2,79,18	3,15,79	3,11,24	...
December . . .	2,68,65	2,38,75	2,48,90	2,82,02	3,05,84	...

"I would ask those who may be inclined to consider that the Banks might receive further assistance from Government in this direction, to remember that according to our arrangements with the Banks the amounts which Government are under obligation to hold on deposit with them are, respectively—

	Lakhs.
Calcutta	35
Bombay	20
Madras	18
TOTAL	73

"It will be observed that these obligatory sums have been very largely exceeded. Further, we have continued to show our readiness to assist the Banks in meeting demands for money in the busy season, and we are glad to note that, notwithstanding the recent great demand for money, the Presidency Banks' rate has not exceeded 8 per cent.

Foreign Tariffs.

"92. Although our own Customs tariff is, with the exception of the countervailing sugar duties, on a simple basis, we do not escape a good deal of trouble and much correspondence in connection with changes in the tariffs of foreign countries likely to affect Indian trade. It is self-evident that, our own tariff being very low, we can have little to offer to any foreign State to induce them to treat us with special favour in the matter of tariffs, and this position will continue unless we should be forced to accept a serious change of policy and to adopt an undesirably complicated tariff, raising and varying our duty rates to meet the kaleidoscopic changes in the tariffs of others.

"93. Our chief troubles during the past year have been due to changes in the French and Persian tariffs, and to changes in the system of bounties in beet sugar-producing countries, whilst now we are inquiring about the reported change in the Japanese tariff, affecting indigo, and into the possible effect on our trade of the new arrangements in China.

"94. As regards the French tariff, after prolonged negotiations in Europe an arrangement has been made, under which India still continues to enjoy the minimum tariff, to the great advantage of our coffee planters. With Persia we unfortunately had no proper commercial treaty, and we were consequently in a difficult position to negotiate. The tariff recently introduced is still very high as regards our interests, but both the Government of India and the British Foreign Office have been giving unceasing attention to the question. Some important modifications on the original proposals were secured, and further steps are being taken for the protection of our trade interests.

Countervailing Duties on Sugar.

"95. It was agreed at the Brussels Conference to restrict by international agreement the protective duties that may be imposed in the sugar-producing countries, and to abolish all kinds of bounties on the production or export of sugar. A convention was drawn up giving effect to this decision, and requiring the contracting Powers either to impose countervailing duties on the sugar imported from countries which continue to grant bounties, directly or indirectly, or to prohibit altogether the importation of sugar from such countries.

"96. The Government of India were represented at the Conference, but did not become a party to the Convention, preferring to retain for the present complete liberty of action.

"97. At the Conference it was decided that the bounty system should be allowed to continue unchecked until the 1st of September 1903, and this decision made it necessary for us to devise intermediate measures to protect the Indian producer from the competition of bounty-fed cheap beet sugar, the price of which has been artificially lowered by the continental trade combinations. An Act was accordingly passed on the 6th of June 1902 empowering the Governor General in Council to impose a special duty on the sugar imported from any country in which the rate of taxation on foreign sugar exceeds the Excise-duty on home-grown sugar by more than a fixed maximum of 6 francs per 100 kilos of refined sugar, and 5½ francs per 100 kilos of raw sugar. The parties to the Brussels Conference considered that a protective duty of this amount would not allow a sufficient margin for the operations of cartels or combinations of sugar refiners, and they held that, when the protective duty exceeded the above rates, a special duty of half such excess would be sufficient to neutralise the depression in prices that might be created by the cartels. This formula appeared to be suitable to the conditions prevailing in Germany and Austria-Hungary, where the cartel system has been elaborated, and the rate of duty, worked out on the above principle, corresponded roughly with the difference, as calculated by experts, between the export price of sugar and the average cost of production in those countries. The Government of India therefore adopted this formula as a provisional measure, and on the 6th of June 1902, special duties were imposed under the new Act, on sugar imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The provisions of the Act were subsequently extended to sugar imported from France, Denmark, Russia, and the Argentine Republic. Measures have also been taken to ascertain the countries of origin of all sugar imported into India, in order to prevent the evasion of the countervailing duties by importation by indirect routes.

"98. The practical effect of the new duties has been to close, temporarily, the Indian market to the direct importation of German and Austro-Hungarian sugar, and to encour-

age imports from such beet-growing countries as Holland and Belgium, which do not maintain high protective duties. The imports of cane sugar from Hongkong, Java, and the Straits Settlements have also been largely increased.

"99. It has been announced in the public telegrams that all the Powers who joined the Brussels Convention have now formally ratified their acceptances, and it may be presumed that the provisions of the Convention will be put into force on the 1st of September 1903. On that date, the parties to the Convention are bound to abolish all sugar bounties, and, should they be completely abolished, the position might become such as to justify the abolition of all countervailing duties in India. On the same date, the Act passed in June last will, unless specially extended, cease to be in force. It appears, however, probable that in September next large stocks of bounty-fed sugar will be in hand in the beet-growing countries, and it may possibly prove necessary to consider the necessity of further temporary special measures, until these stocks have been exhausted and normal conditions restored.

"100. No decision has yet been arrived at with regard to the adherence of India to the Brussels Convention, but we are at liberty under the terms of the Agreement to accept it, should it hereafter appear desirable.

"101. I append a statement of the imports of sea-borne sugar, and also of the sums realised from the countervailing duties.

Imports of Sea-borne Sugar from other Countries into British India.

COUNTRY.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903. April 1902 to January 1903 (ten months).
REFINED.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom	35,565	65,424	119,272	188,300	265,128
Austria-Hungary	1,063,737	777,821	1,321,310	2,257,928	878,763
Germany	413,971	60,526	401,980	577,139	145,641
Mauritius	1,793,607	1,417,115	2,085,156	1,759,203	1,518,899
China—Hongkong	185,682	316,975	487,439	182,564	440,707
Java	162,500	190,553	225,247	310,592	493,806
Straits Settlements	75,656	79,999	144,166	62,486	203,566
Belgium	30,350	766	1,467	2,055	182,516
Holland	1	311	400	500	73,647
Other Countries	3,841*	26,502*	55,199*	87,336*	90,437*
TOTAL	3,764,910	2,935,992	4,841,636	5,428,103	4,293,110

* Includes figures for Egypt and Ceylon.

Net Receipts from the countervailing duties.

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	190219-03.
£	£	£	£
56,783	140,465	244,398	70,381

Customs Administration.

"102. The Government of India have received representations from commercial bodies on the questions of the desirability of the care of commercial interests being made

a particular function of some Government Department, and also on that of reform in our Customs administration, particularly with regard to the simplification of procedure and continuity of service in the Customs Department. These are questions on which, in principle, we fully sympathise with the ideas of the commercial community, and that such is the case is evidenced by the fact that Government had already moved in both matters before there was any special indication of public interest therein. It is some two years since the question was mooted of the desirability of having a section specially charged with the consideration of commercial interests in the Finance and Commerce Department. During that period, opinions on the question have been received and various suggestions considered; finally, a definite scheme has been formulated which is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Until we learn what the decision may be, it would not be proper for me to enter into the details of our proposals, but I may say that there is not the least fear of the proposed commercial section becoming a bureau of dry statistical information with the addition of lists of the addresses of traders. Our idea is to create an active living institution in which all questions relating to trade and industry will be considered and primarily dealt with, whilst information will be collected which we trust will prove equally useful to Government and to business men. Our present Statistical Department will be included in the new section, with a distinct head, subordinate to the Director General of the section, which will include two distinct divisions, Commercial and Statistical.

" 103. With regard to Customs administration, I may say that this matter has occupied my attention for a long time, and it is more than a year since Government referred to a departmental committee certain questions connected with our Custom House system, and we subsequently requested another committee, on which we had the valuable assistance of commercial representatives, to formulate proposals for the improvement and simplification of Customs procedure. Something has already been done in this direction, and I believe that the commercial community are fully sensible of the beneficial results. The larger reforms which have been suggested will also receive the most careful consideration, but it must be remembered that the Customs administration being under the Local Governments we cannot move as quickly as might possibly otherwise be expected.

Army Services.

" 104. We are still continuing the work of providing for increased efficiency of the army, and more particularly by expenditure in the various Departments connected with Supply, Transport, Armament and Mobilisation. The following figures show the net Military expenditure during the last five years :—

	£
1899-1900	14,165,743
1900-1901	14,265,525
1901-1902	14,786,312
1902-1903 (Revised Estimate)	16,234,900
1903-1904 (Budget Estimate)	16,652,300

" Included in the sums placed at the disposal of the Military Department are large amounts for Ordnance Factories. We have so far sanctioned the following amounts on this account and the subjoined statement shows the sums allotted and spent, to date, on different establishments :—

Statement showing the probable expenditure to end of 1902-1903 on the various Government manufacturing establishments, and the grants allotted for 1903-1904.

Name of Factory.	Total amount of estimate (Military and Military Works).	Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1903 (Military and Military Works).	Total grants allotted for 1903-1904 (Military and Military Works).
	£	£	£
Cordite Factory, Wellington . . .	196,298	180,694	10,000
Rifle Factory, Ishapore	250,333	60,977	142,000
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore . . .	177,938	74,619	54,250
Ishapur Rolling Mills	167,829	2,000	84,035
Gun Factory, Cossipore	10,680	*Nil.*	7,000
TOTAL .	803,078	318,290	297,285

"These are large grants, but I would again emphasise the fact that not only will the expenditure have valuable results from a military point of view, but it will prove of direct benefit to the people of India by lessening the cost of war material; providing well-paid employment for labourers and artisans; assisting the education of the people in mechanical trades; and reducing the drain on our resources for payment abroad.

"105. We anticipate that manufacturing will commence in the Cordite Factory about the end of 1903; in the Ishapur Rifle Factory about the end of 1904, and in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, the Rolling Mills, Ishapur, and the Gun Factory at Cossipore in the spring of 1905.

Public Works.

"106. The following figures show the comparative Capital expenditure on Railways for five years:—

		£
1899-1900		5,978,520
1900-1901		5,317,768
1901-1902		5,915,199
1902-1903 (Revised)		6,897,200
1903-1904 (Estimate)—		
	Capital expenditure on open lines	3,350,700
	Capital expenditure on lines under construction	2,271,600
	Capital expenditure on new lines recently commenced	1,183,800
	Capital expenditure on new lines to be commenced next cold weather	527,200
	TOTAL FOR 1903-1904	7,333,300

"107. On April 1st, 1902, the total length of railways was 25,378 miles, classified as follows:—

5' 6" gauge	14,057
Metre gauge	10,553
Special 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges	768
TOTAL	25,378

'To this mileage has been added during the current year—

	Miles.
5' 6" gauge	272
Metre gauge	697
Special narrow gauges	127

bringing up the total addition to open lines to 1,096 miles, and we anticipate adding approximately another 654 miles during the coming financial year.

"These are important additions to our railway communications, and experience has shown their great value in mitigating the effects of famine, and in opening up new districts, and providing profitable markets for the agricultural population.

Provincial Settlements.

"108. As regards the new settlements with Provincial Governments, I had expected to be able to make some definite announcement at this season, but the matter is one of such great importance and the questions involved are so complicated that it was only in the late autumn that we were prepared to formulate definite proposals to the Secretary of State, and these are still under his consideration.

Mutual Credit and Agricultural Banks.

"109. Again, I must express my regret at being unable to announce any definite decision. The question is clearly one of the highest importance, and, anxious as we are to proceed, every care must be taken to avoid, as far as possible, mistakes at the outset. The opinions of Local Governments and authorities to whom the report of the Conference on this question was referred have been received, but they have not been sufficiently long before us to enable us to formulate our definite proposals to the Secretary of State.

Remission of Land Revenue and Special Grants-in-Aid.

"110. I mentioned in my Statement last year that we had decided to remit £1,321,500 of arrears of land assessment in distressed districts. This has been done, and we continue the same policy of assistance to any sections of the agricultural population, which, as the result of famine, may be in need thereof, and we have again sanctioned a special grant of 25 lakhs for minor irrigation works. I may mention that during the closing financial year it was only found possible to profitably spend 16 lakhs out of the 25 lakhs sanctioned. I may here remind those who advise us to 'irrigate India' as a panacea for all troubles from drought and famine, that even in India water will not flow up hill, and that irrigation schemes require much time for careful preparation, and more time and the greatest care for profitable execution.

"111. The special grants-in-aid made last year to Provincial Governments for expenditure on Education, Public Works, Medical requirements and provincial administrative purposes, were not fully expended. From one point of view it is a matter of regret that it was not found possible to expend the whole sum which was placed at the disposal of the Provinces, but, on the other hand, the fact that the money was not all spent is a satisfactory proof of the care exercised in its expenditure. This year we have decided to distribute among the various Provinces, excluding Burma, a special grant of 40 lakhs, to be devoted to Public Works, such as Jails, Police Quarters, Court Houses, Provincial Roads, etc., and we believe that the money can be spent with real advantage. We have not made any special grant to Burma on this head, as the Government of that Province has a very large balance, accumulated during the period of the last settlement, and which is still at its disposal for Public Works.

Famine.

"112. We may congratulate ourselves upon the favourable results of last year's monsoon; a prolonged break in which at one time threatened disaster. But the rainfall was resumed in time, and the result was to add to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and was immediately reflected in our revenue collections.

"The rice crop in the Central Provinces constituted an unfortunate exception. It very generally failed; and the failure, coming as it did upon the top of successive years of trial, has caused considerable distress. The distress is, fortunately, not very widespread; but already some 36,000 persons are in receipt of relief. In some districts of Upper Burma also, insufficient rainfall has resulted in a short yield of rice.

"The winter rains in the north-western portion of India have again been scanty, and the spring crops in unirrigated areas, especially in the Punjab, have suffered in consequence. But it is not anticipated that anything in the shape of serious distress will result. With these exceptions, the agricultural character of the past year may be described as generally favourable.

"113. Our direct famine expenditure during the closing financial year is estimated at £313,500. In connection with famine questions I may mention that the total outstanding for loans granted to Native States, chiefly for famine purposes, is now about 211 lakhs; in addition to this sum, loans have been raised by Native States in Bombay, in the open market, under Government guarantee, to the amount of about 33 lakhs.

"As announced at the Durbar at Delhi, we have remitted three years' interest on the loans granted or guaranteed by Government, and we have since decided that to assist very small States who had raised petty loans in the open market, the outstanding balance of principal up to R2,000 shall be paid off by Government during the current year, and be replaced by Government loans at 4 per cent. Our estimate of the amount thus to be paid is R1,14,000. I trust that this latter arrangement will prove a substantial assistance to the very small States, by whom the burden of interest and repayment of principal on even the most petty loans, must be severely felt.

Economic Progress.

"114. I think it may be well that I should endeavour once more briefly to review the economic situation, and to deduce, from the consideration of the question, such conclusions as may be possible, regarding the prosperity of the people taken as a whole. I say advisedly 'taken as a whole,' because those who have been inclined to criticise previous statements of opinion on this subject have founded their arguments

as to the alleged impoverishment of the people, on facts and circumstances connected solely with that relatively small part of the total population which has been so severely tried by famine and plague in recent years.

"115. As a general indication of increasing wealth of the tax-payers, I think that a very fairly correct estimate of the position is to be obtained by noting the increase in revenue returns under heads the returns from which are manifestly dependent on their spending power. Such heads are Salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office, and in a lesser degree Stamps, and I give the following figures showing progress in revenue under those heads during the last three years :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£	£
Salt	5,850,463	5,967,034	5,939,310	6,040,000
Stamps	3,265,476	3,342,948	3,446,406	3,471,900
Excise	3,859,942	3,937,202	4,076,681	4,377,600
Customs (excluding countervailing duties and silver)	2,914,857	3,131,223	3,358,870	3,509,700
Post Office	1,308,315	1,357,156	1,383,709	1,435,000
TOTAL	17,199,053	17,735,563	18,204,976	18 834,200

"116. I have purposely omitted Land Revenue from this table, since returns from this source are influenced in the direction of increase by revisions of settlement, and by the bringing under settlement of newly irrigated and cultivated lands, and in the direction of decrease by the large remissions which have been made to facilitate recuperation in specially afflicted areas. The returns from the Post Office have, it is true, been influenced by certain changes in rates charged, but as these have all been in the nature of concessions and reductions, we can as regards the question under consideration accept the results with confidence.

"117. The inevitable deduction from the figures tabulated must be that the material prosperity of the people as a whole is making good progress.

"118. In further confirmation of this I may cite the figures showing the growth of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£	£
Post Office Savings Banks (net receipts)	145,628	264,540	425,911	430,400

"119. As I have previously stated, the prosperity of the agricultural population must from the financial as well as from other points of view, be the deepest concern of the Government of India, and there is no hesitation in providing funds for agricultural purposes wherever we see the likelihood of profitable employment. Matters of detail connected with this question are within the province of my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but I think I may be allowed to mention that the activity and labours of the competent gentleman who was named Inspector General of Agriculture, encourage great hopes of progress, and that in some parts of the country a very satisfactory beginning has been made towards instructing the raiyats in such questions as introduction of crops grown in one district to another in which they seem likely to succeed; improved methods of cultivation; advantage of chopping up fodder crops; ensilage; value of propagation of good qualities of seed; value of certain easily procured manures; use of implements of the simplest kinds; and the treatment of crop diseases.

"In the Central Provinces, under the sympathetic supervision of the Commissioner of Settlements, special progress has been made, and 14 demonstration farms working on the lines indicated, of from 25 to 100 acres each, were taken up last year. Further, in these Provinces the publication of a monthly magazine has been undertaken, written in simple language, in the local vernacular, and dealing with local agricultural questions. There are already over a thousand subscribers to this magazine and free distribution is made to officials. The success which has attended this good beginning augurs favourably for the future.

"120. I am glad to say that there has been some recovery during the past year from the recent severe depression in the tea industry. Prices have improved somewhat, that for

fair Souchong having risen from 4 annas 3 pies per lb at the end of February 1902 to 4 annas 9 pies per lb at the close of the calendar year, and from 4 annas for common Pekoe to 4 annas and 9 pies per lb. Progress has been made in pushing sales in Persia and Russia, and a new departure has taken place during the past year in the manufacture of green tea in India. The exports from Calcutta between April 1st and January 31st have increased from lb 163,339,300 in 1901-1902 to lb 164,161,000 in the corresponding period, 1902-1903.

"121. I cannot say that there are up till now as satisfactory signs of revival in the indigo industry, as I am able to note with regard to tea. Still there is distinct evidence that the views which I ventured to express on this question in my previous Financial Statements have not been without reasonable grounds. I know that very many of those keenly interested in the Indian indigo industry believed that I was unreasonably optimistic, and capitalist friends in Europe, interested in the manufacture of synthetic indigo, pitied my ignorance in saying that they had not yet heard the last of the natural product.

"Now, what are the facts on which we may base an opinion? First, owing to a succession of unfavourable seasons, we have had a reduction in the outturn of indigo crops, from over one million maunds to some 85,000 maunds, then to 45,000 maunds, and such a failure in crops would by itself have spelt ruin to any but an industry possessed of much natural vitality. And yet the indigo industry is by no means dead, and during the recently closed auction season, prices advanced by fully four pence per pound—a very considerable percentage, —whilst natural indigo continues, I am informed, to fetch in certain markets some 30 per cent more than the artificial product.

"But the most important point, to my mind, in connection with this question of competition between the natural and artificial products, is that the planters appear to have realised the necessity of a reform in agricultural methods, and are with good results adopting a system of rotation of crops, whereby indigo becomes something akin to those bye-products for which any price obtainable is a profit. I do not anticipate any return to the bye-gone days of extraordinary prosperity in indigo, but I do not believe that we need contemplate anything like a complete failure of the industry.

"122. In this connection we must feel keen interest in the present efforts to create a sugar industry on a scientific basis in Behar, since indigo 'seeth' is considered to be the cheapest and most reliable manure for sugarcane crops. It is reported that satisfactory progress is being made with the production of sugar, and I am glad to say that considerable attention is also being paid to the cultivation of rhea and tobacco, for the manuring of which crops the indigo 'seeth' is equally valuable.

"123. The rapidly increasing prosperity of the coal business has received a check, but I do not think that there is any reason for discouragement. We have recently had the opportunity of learning the opinion of two very competent experts on the value of our coal-fields, and they were emphatic in their appreciation of the wealth they represent. They gave, however, some words of warning as to the desirability of economical working of the coal seams, without due attention to which profitable working might in their opinion come to an end prematurely.

"The quality of the Bengal coal was highly praised by these experts, and I would venture to suggest to coal-owners that to maintain the reputation of the coal and command full prices, it is very important that only the best qualities should be shipped. Attention to this question is in the interests of all concerned in the trade, for should careless owners send out coal of inferior quality, there would be a risk of a general reduction in price which would seriously prejudice the business of those who continued to work their coal well, and shipped only the best quality.

"I give the following figures of exports of Bengal coal during the last three calendar years :—

YEAR.	Foreign Ports.	Indian Coast Ports.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 . .	518,551	1,216,000	1,734,551
1901 . .	575,937	1,432,350	2,008,287
1902 . .	427,786	1,287,770	1,715,556

"Bunker Coal was supplied to Steamers at Calcutta, in 1900, 615,504 tons; 1901, 661,840 tons; 1902, 697,007 tons.

"124. As regards investment in industrial enterprises in India, I should mention that our statistical returns show an increase of investment of £875,000 for the calendar year 1902, and the total paid up capital at the end of that year as amounting to £25,992,000. These returns are, I fear, not fully complete, as we sometimes have considerable difficulty in obtaining the required information. It would be a great advantage if such information were more freely given.

"125. I am glad to be able to note once more that the jute industry is in a flourishing condition, and I understand that good profits have been made by those engaged in that business. There are, however, reports that the quality of the jute fibre is deteriorating, and this appears to me to be a question requiring the close attention and advice of agricultural experts, assisted by agricultural chemists. I hope that this question may be taken up. Prices have ruled fairly firm, this season, and exports have been fairly large.

"126. We have had an excellent cotton crop which is selling at fair prices, and we have further been favoured with a bumper rice crop in Burma, which, besides adding to the prosperity of that Province, has resulted in a material total increase of revenue, amounting, as compared with last year, to approximately R27,73,000 from the export-duty on rice.

"127. In conclusion, I would draw attention to a very specially satisfactory feature in the general situation, namely, the steady growth of our Export trade. The following are the comparative values of exports (exclusive of treasure and Government stores) in the eleven months from April 1st to February 28th, in the last three years:—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£	£	£
64,865,050	75,051,924	75,969,551

"The corresponding figures for the Import trade are—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£	£	£
45,696,640	50,285,455	47,164,115

"The result, including Government stores, but excluding treasure, has been an excess of values of Exports over Imports for the three eleven-month periods, as follows:—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£	£	£
16,641,827	20,828,175	24,907,365

"I may add for information that the net imports of treasure during the corresponding three years amount to a total of £19,307,957, whilst Rupee Government Securities have been bought abroad and transferred to India for a total of £5,561,333."

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW said:—"In consequence of the announcement which I have been authorized to make to-day regarding the remission of Income-tax on incomes below Rs. 1,000, it will be necessary to undertake legislation, and I ask Your Excellency's permission to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886. Under the present law the limit below which incomes are not liable to Income-tax is now fixed at Rs. 500. It has been decided to raise this limit to Rs. 1,000 per annum, and the object of this Bill is to give effect to that decision."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Owing to the fact that the legislation to which the Hon'ble Member alludes is consequential upon the Budget Statement which has just been delivered, it has not been found possible to comply with the Rules as regards the notice which ought ordinarily to be given. Under one of the Rules for the conduct of business, however, I have the power to provide for the addition to the list, at any time, of business of a special nature, and it is under this power that I now accept the motion of the Hon'ble Member, to introduce this Bill and put it to the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW also moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th March, 1903.

CALCUTTA; } J. M. MACPHERSON,
The 20th March, 1903. } *Secretary to the Government of India,*
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE AND COMMFRCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1903-1904.

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ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1903-1904.

PART I.

1. With Your Excellency's permission I will now lay before the Legislative Council the actual financial results of the year 1901-1902; our Revised Estimate for 1902-1903; and our Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1903-1904.

2. In their briefest form, and leaving out Capital, Debt and Remittance transactions, the figures are as follows:—

	1901-1902 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	76,344,525
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,394,282
Surplus	4,950,243

	1902-1903 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	76,892,500
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	74,154,000
Surplus	2,738,500

	1903-1904 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	76,355,400
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	75,406,700
Surplus	948,700

Accounts, 1901-1902.

3. The final accounts of the financial year 1901-1902 show a surplus of £4,950,243, being an increase of £4,259,343 over the original Estimate which showed a surplus of £690,900.

4. On the Expenditure side the Accounts show a decrease of £106,718 as compared with the original Estimate, and of £479,518 as compared with our Revised Estimate.

5. The more important figures contributing to this latter result are an increase of £134,225 under Other Public Works, and decreases of £365,369 under Army Services, of £43,088 under Famine Relief and Insurance and of £35,318 under Miscellaneous Civil Charges, and of £144,690 under Provincial Surplus added to the Provincial balances and charged as expenditure. These items account for the greater portion of the total difference noted, although there are many minor differences under various heads which on balance more or less compensate one another. The increased expenditure under Other Public Works is due to unexpectedly heavy expenditure in the last two months of the financial year. The decrease under Army Services of £365,369 is mainly due to smaller payment of capitation rates to War Office, owing to absence of troops in South Africa, and refunds from the War Office on account of over-payments in previous years, and the decrease under Famine Relief of £43,088 to an under-estimate of the interest charge for the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which is met from the "Famine Insurance Grant," whilst the saving in "Miscellaneous Civil Charges" is owing mainly to an over-estimate in England, more especially under the head of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

6. On the Revenue side the heads under which the chief differences are observable between Accounts and the Revised Estimate are Land Revenue, a decrease of £181,882; Salt, a decrease of £57,390; Stamps, a decrease of £48,294; and Other Heads, a decrease of £54,991. Against these rather considerable decreases we have important increases under Receipts by Military Department, £72,389, and under

Railways, £47,868. The result of these and other minor changes is an actual decrease of £202,175 of revenue as compared with the Revised Estimate of the year, and allowing for a decrease in expenditure of £479,518, the final result is an increase to the surplus of £277,343.

7. The important decrease of £181,882 under Land Revenue is accounted for by suspensions and smaller recoveries of arrears in the Punjab, where the winter rains failed to some extent; also to the season having proved more unfavourable than was anticipated, in North Arcot, and in parts of the Ceded Districts in Madras; and to over-estimates of collections in Sind, and to a relatively small extent in the United Provinces.

8. The decrease of £57,390 from Salt is mainly due to a decline in the trade at Sambhar at the end of the year, which is attributed to the spread of rumours of a possible reduction of duty.

9. The falling-off of £48,294 in Stamps Revenue was mainly in the United Provinces and in Bengal. In the former plague appeared in March, and the passing of the Tenancy Bill in January appears to have diminished litigation. There were minor deficiencies in the Punjab, in Bombay, and in Madras, and it is possible that these may to some extent be attributed to the fact that the Easter holidays fell at the end of March.

10. The decrease of £54,991 noted under Other Heads was chiefly in the Forest revenue, which fell short by £34,545. There was an extraordinary decline last year in the returns from Burma Forests; the floating season was bad, and there was a fall in the price of teak.

11. The increase of £72,389 under "Army Receipts" was in great part due to larger credits for Europe stores despatched to South Africa and China, and to greater sales of malt liquor than anticipated.

12. The increase in Railway revenues, amounting to £47,868 nett, was earned chiefly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the carriage of favourable crops of cotton and oil-seeds.

Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.

13. The Revised Estimate shows an anticipated increase over the original Estimate of £2,522,100 under Revenue, and allowing for an increase (including Provincial surpluses and deficits) of £621,300 in expenditure, results in a total anticipated surplus of £2,738,500 as compared with the Budget Estimate which showed a surplus of £837,700.

14. This very large surplus is due to an increase of revenue in greater or less proportion under every principal head except Stamps, which shows a slight decrease of £6,200. The following are the principal differences between the Revised and Budget Estimates, giving, after allowing for some minor items, the total increase of revenue of £2,522,100:—

	£
Land Revenue	698,400
Opium	274,300
Salt	66,700
Excise	257,300
Customs	286,700
Assessed Taxes	47,000
Interest	108,000
Post Office	57,900
Telegraph	51,500
Mint	351,900
Receipts, Civil Departments	49,400
Miscellaneous	42,400
Railways	77,000
Irrigation	138,300
Receipts, Military Department	31,400
TOTAL	2,538,200

15. The increase under Land Revenue which accounts for more than one-fourth of the total, is due to a favourable monsoon season and to the inclusion for the first time of the Berar revenues amounting to £480,000. The other principal increases making up the large total were—

	£
Burma	46,100
Madras	73,800
Bombay	141,400

The total amount anticipated to be realised during the closing financial year, excluding Berár, is higher than the average of the past six preceding years by a sum of more than three-fifths of a million sterling, and this notwithstanding remissions in districts specially affected by the recent famine amounting to the important sum of £504,300. This very satisfactory increase is indicative of general progress, and of the great strides towards recovery made by the impoverished peasantry of recently afflicted areas. It may be noted that the proportion of Land Revenue from irrigated lands, or due to irrigation, is estimated at £821,900, the increase over the figure of the preceding year being £8,503. Increases under this head are specially satisfactory as showing the value of our irrigation system. But, as I have before now pointed out, such increases are not directly indicative of the condition of the people, since, apart from increased returns from newly irrigated tracts, the greater the defect of rainfall, the greater the revenue from irrigation in those districts whose topographical situation has enabled us to provide them with water.

16. The important increase under Opium is due to the obtaining of a higher price than estimated from sales, and to larger exports of Malwa Opium. In view of the rapidly falling market prices during the latter half of the last financial year, we assumed in our calculations for this year's sales a price of R1,100 per chest for Bengal Opium. In the early part of the year a continued decline in the market justified our anticipations, but in the later months there has been a fortunate recovery leading to the result now stated. The following figures illustrate the course of the market throughout the year:—

Average sale-price of Opium per chest during the financial year 1902-1903.

Month	R	a.	p.	Month	R	a.	p.
April	1,178	2	10	October	1,135	13	1
May	1,074	13	7	November	1,169	5	7
June	1,108	2	1	December	1,128	9	1
July	1,100	11	6	January	1,149	12	2
August	1,140	4	1	February	1,154	11	7
September	1,132	1	0	March	1,262	5	1

17. Beyond certain improved facilities of distribution favouring consumption, the increased returns from Salt can only be attributed to an improvement in the material condition of consumers. The increase of £100,690, over the actuals of 1901-1902, is decidedly satisfactory, and it would have been larger but that we consider it necessary to allow for a loss of about £40,000 during the closing weeks of the year on account of the reduction in duty which comes into force immediately.

18. Excise, which has been yielding a slow but steady increase of revenue during the past few years, has suddenly taken a great leap forward, the revenue for the closing year being estimated at more than £300,000 in excess of that for 1901-1902. This remarkable increase of over 7 per cent in a single year is undoubtedly due in part to better administration and more efficient preventive measures, but it is also due, and to a probably greater extent, to the improved condition of the people.

19. Our Customs revenue shows an increase under most of the important heads, the only serious exceptions being sugar and cotton goods. There has been some check in the importations of foreign petroleum, but there is no great cause for dissatisfaction at this, since such check is compensated by increased production of oil in Burma and Assam. The importation into Calcutta of petroleum from Burma increased by approximately 3¼ million gallons, or by some 25 per cent, during the eleven months terminating on March 1, 1903, as compared with the importation during the corresponding period in the previous year.

20. The general importation of sugar shows a very considerable decline, but I much doubt whether this decline has been accompanied by any similar decline in consumption. The sugar market has been greatly perturbed by anticipations regarding the result of the Brussels Conference, and prices have varied considerably since last year. The prices quoted for refined beet sugar, last month, per cwt. in Bombay, were R10-13 as compared with R9-5 in March 1902, and the fluctuations in the interval have been considerable. Such uncertainties and fluctuations in prices must necessarily have affected the operations of importers, and although I am without precise information

on the subject, I feel pretty sure that stocks of sugar in India must now be much lower than they were twelve months ago.

Our returns from the countervailing duties on sugar have not only been received on a less volume of importations, but have also been affected by the changes introduced in our system of levying that duty under the Act passed in June 1902. The total received under countervailing duties for the first eleven months of the current financial year has amounted to only R17,05,000 as compared with R33,83,000 in the preceding year. In this connection I may recall that in the discussion on the Budget last March, one of the Honourable Members of this Council questioned the advisability of our taking so low a figure as 24 lakhs for returns from countervailing duties. The prudence of that estimate has, however, been more than justified by the event.

21. The duties on cotton manufactures, including all kinds, have also shown a falling-off, the receipts during the first eleven months of the current year amounting to R85,00,223 as compared with R96,65,320 in the immediately preceding corresponding period. It is only in the secondary category of white piece goods that a serious decline of importations has occurred, and in the much more important class of grey goods there has been an actual increase from R46,66,879 to R47,36,512. As regards the question of purchasing power for a staple article of consumption among the people, the relative falling-off in importations is compensated by an important increase in the output of local manufactures, as evidenced by the following figures showing the returns of excise dues levied in British India :—

Net total receipts of cotton excise dues.

	R
1897-98	11,38,950
1898-99	13,53,120
1899-1900	13,09,514
1900-1901	11,62,947
1901-1902	17,16,836
1902-1903	17,42,000 (estimate for last two months).

Various important articles of importation have shown satisfactory increases. Liquors give an increase of R4,54,382, copper of R3,03,623, and hardware and cutlery, of R1,04,341.

22. Deducting silver, the increased importation of which has been due to special circumstances to which I shall again allude, and sugar, the importation of which has, as I have shown, been influenced by exceptional circumstances, it will be found that there is scarcely any difference between the total revenues which we estimate will be derived from Customs importations in the current year and in the year 1901-1902. In this connection I may observe that, whilst I hope that increasing general prosperity may continue to swell our Customs returns from certain articles which we shall necessarily continue to import from abroad, I am inclined to anticipate that the development of Indian resources and industries, particularly as regards supplying such important articles of common consumption as cotton goods, petroleum and sugar, will tend to check the recent somewhat rapid growth of Customs revenue from imports.

23. Under "Interest" the increase in receipts occurs mostly in England, and is due to the temporary investment of larger sums and to higher rates being obtained for them than was anticipated last March.

24. In Assessed Taxes, consisting almost entirely of income tax, the important increase of £47,000 must be considered satisfactory. It is, I fear, only by their contributions as income tax that a considerable section of the wealthier classes of the community make any adequate contribution towards the expenses of the administration of the State. It may be hoped that, with improved collection and control, income tax will become a fair and important head of revenue.

25. Both letter postage and money order receipts increased beyond the Budget Estimate, and together they contributed £47,300 out of the total increase of £57,900 under "Post Office," and this notwithstanding a loss of approximately £11,400 entailed by the reduction of the commission on money orders for sums not exceeding five rupees.

26. The increase of £51,500 in Telegraph receipts is mainly due to the Budget Estimate providing for too large a reduction under foreign message revenue in view of the reduction of the tariff, whilst the cessation of hostilities in China has caused a smaller falling-off in receipts than was anticipated. "Receipts, Civil Departments" were swollen by the inclusion of Berar accounts from October 1st to the extent of £8,500,

and by £26,100 from the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service. Of the increase of £42,400 under "Miscellaneous," £6,100 is due to increase of receipts in England, and £10,900 to the inclusion of Berar revenues from October 1st. There is also an improvement of £36,900 in Exchange transactions with Guaranteed Railways. With regard to Railways, I explained in my last Financial Statement that we could not count for the continuance in the current year of the abnormal receipts of 1901-1902, and I regret to say that my anticipations have been realised, as our Revised Estimate is £199,568 below the actuals of 1901-1902. The net increase of the Revised over the Budget Estimate, *viz.*, £77,000, is relatively a small difference, considering the magnitude of the transactions involved, amounting to only ·4 per cent. The increase of £138,300 under "Irrigation" occurred chiefly in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal, and is due to the irrigation of a larger area than was anticipated. The increase of £31,400 under Army Receipts is chiefly due to credits for the supply of stores to troops serving abroad.

27. On the whole, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the important increase of revenue noted, and which is, in the main, due to a favourable agricultural season and to the steady recuperation of those provinces which have been so severely tried in the last few years.

28. I now pass to the Expenditure side of the account, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the total expenditure according to our Revised Estimate will be £802,900 less than the original estimate.

29. In Army Services there has been a decrease of £509,200, but out of this large sum we must attribute some £479,500 to prolongation of the absence of troops in South Africa and China, and there were lapses of certain sanctioned grants which it was not found possible economically to employ in full, before the close of the financial year.

30. The other heads under which important economies have been effected are Direct Demands on the Revenue £259,100, Interest £75,600, and Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments £488,900. "Direct Demands on the Revenue" were reduced by £129,200 owing to the opium crop proving to be below the estimate which allowed for a full crop, and there was also a considerable decrease in charges connected with Land Revenue. Under "Interest" there was a large saving owing chiefly to a reduction in the sum estimated for discount and interest on the loan of 150 lakhs raised in India last summer. The decrease under "Salaries and Expenses of Civil Establishments" was largely due to the impossibility to profitably utilise during the financial year the special grants made for "Education," "Medical," "Police," and "Justice."

31. On the other hand, we have a large apparent increase of expenditure under Mint, amounting to £299,600, due chiefly to a payment of £263,400 to the Gold Reserve Fund (being net profits on coinage) and to the recoinage of withdrawn rupees, and also to the coinage of dollars on private account, though on the latter we secure a small profit. Under "Miscellaneous Civil Charges" there is an increase of £258,500, of which £126,500 is due to the inclusion of Berar transactions from October 1st, whilst £66,300 is due to the remission of takavi advances in the Bombay Presidency, and £4,100 is for interest charges on guaranteed loans raised by Native States. The increase of £211,300 under "Railway Revenue Account" is due partly to the expense of increased traffic, but more largely to special expenditure on maintenance and renewals of permanent-way and bridges and on rolling-stock.

32. Before considering the Estimates for the coming year, I think that I should say something with regard to the large surpluses over and above our Estimates during the last few years. It may be thought that our Estimates should have approximated more closely to results than has been the case, but as regards our Revised Estimate for the past year, it must be remembered that it includes the Berar accounts which were not included in our original Estimate. I myself think that we should try to arrive at closer figures, and a serious endeavour has been made in this direction in the preparation of the Estimates for 1903-1904. I must, however, point out that an Indian Budget presents very special difficulties as regards accurate estimation. These difficulties arise from the dependence of our revenue on the good or bad fortune of the agricultural industry; this good or bad fortune is entirely dependent on the seasonableness and amount of rain during the year, and there is no possibility of foretelling how the elements may favour us. Land Revenue, which constitutes nearly one-fourth of our total resources, is naturally directly dependent upon the course of the season, and indirectly the same factor affects returns from Salt, Excise, and Customs. That Excise returns are directly influenced by the fortunes of the agriculturist, may be clearly seen by noting the following figures showing the variations of Excise revenue in the Bombay Presidency during the last few years,

and the [illegible] in which its returns correspond with the better or worse [illegible] people [illegible] affected by the great [illegible] in [illegible]:—

[illegible]	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	[illegible]	[illegible] Revised Estimate.
£	£	£	£	£
762,684	709,365	675,566	702,496	715,000

Percentage of increase over preceding year.

4·5	—7·0	—4·8	4·0	1·8

Customs revenues too, depending so largely on the importation of cotton goods imported chiefly for the use of the peasantry, are affected by the conditions which make or mar their prosperity.

33. Further, apart from climatic influences, the Customs returns have, for some years past, been affected by the variations in the countervailing duties on sugar, which there was no possibility of estimating beforehand. In addition to fluctuations under the above-mentioned important heads, our Opium revenue is, as is well known, a very uncertain factor in our revenue, and, further, during the last three years we have had unexpected windfalls through the movements of troops on the Indian Establishment, for foreign service, and through payments by the British War Office for stores and material supplied with those troops.

34. I trust that the figures which I am now about to present will approximate more closely to results than has been the case with those of the year now drawing to an end, although, as I have shown, our Indian conditions do not admit of a really close estimation. We are bound to be prudent in our forecasts. If the elements are favourable, a greater or less expansion of revenue exceeding those prudent forecasts will certainly result, whilst, should the season unfortunately prove seriously unfavourable, a shrinkage will result which would completely change the situation, if the estimates were less cautiously framed.

Remission of Taxation.

35. The results of the last four financial years have shown the following surpluses estimated and realised :—

	£
1899-1900 (Accounts)	2,774,623
1900-01 Do.	1,670,204
1901-02 Do.	4,950,243
1902-03 (Revised Estimate)	2,738,500

And these surpluses have been obtained notwithstanding the fact that the period under review commenced with a terrible famine, which unfortunately followed previous, though less severe catastrophes of the same nature. They afford the strongest evidence of the recuperative power of the country, and of the efficiency of the measures which have been taken by the Government in years past for its development.

36. Last year at this season, when dealing with this question of surpluses, I stated that although confident of the future, we considered it prudent to see the results of yet another twelve months, before deciding as to the advisability and prudence of the remission of taxation on a large scale. The results of the closing financial year have been such as to confirm our confidence in the future, and it is now our special good fortune to be able to announce that after mature consideration, we feel ourselves justified for the first time since 1882 in deciding on important measures in the direction of remission of taxation.

It is most gratifying to be able to make this announcement, both from the point of view of relief to the tax-payer and from that of the accumulated evidence of the material welfare of the mass of the people.

In view of the present satisfactory situation, it is the opinion of the Government of India that it is neither desirable, nor good financial policy to continue levying taxation at present rates, yielding such large recurring surpluses as have been realised during the last four years. It is true that our expenditure is necessarily increasing with the increasing development of the country, and some of our present sources of revenue do not show much sign of elasticity, but, for the present, our receipts are in excess of our needs, and even should it be necessary some years hence to seek the means of increas-

[illegible] revenue, we hold that we are not justified in [illegible] taxation at its present level during an interval which we trust may be [illegible].

37. The question of the direction in which [illegible] of taxation might be made so as to afford the most direct relief in the most suitable manner to the population at large, has occupied our most anxious attention, and we have finally decided to reduce the Salt Tax in India, exclusive of Burma, from R2-8 per maund to R2, and to exempt from Income Tax all incomes below one thousand rupees per annum.

38. As regards the Salt Tax, in our opinion based on the most exhaustive inquiries, it does not, at its present rate, press hardly on the mass of the people, the actual impost per head being trifling. It is, however, paid in the main by those who can least afford to contribute anything, and we hope that the remission of even a trifling burden may prove a boon to the poorest class of tax-payers. Further, we hope that a reduction in the salt duty combined with the progressive cheapening of the carriage of salt, by the development of communications, will lead to such greater consumption as will not only benefit the health of the people, but will also permit of the greater use of salt with profitable results, for cattle and in various processes of manufacture.

Finally, from the financial point of view, a reduction of the Salt Tax has a very special recommendation, in that it will provide a reserve which can be immediately and rapidly made use of by once more increasing the rate, should such exceptional misfortunes as war or disastrous famine suddenly create an abnormal strain on our resources. At present we have no such reserve as is provided by the conditions of the Income Tax in England, and from the financial point of view, it is of the highest importance that in such exceptional circumstances as I have indicated, and as might possibly arise, we should be in a position, without delay or complications, to add, say, at least one million sterling to our annual revenue.

39. As regards the raising of the limit of exemption from Income Tax, we believe that the tax on incomes under a thousand rupees, is in the main paid by petty traders, by clerks in commercial and Government offices, and by pensioners, who, small as is the present impost, feel it to be a severe burden. We are very glad to relieve a generally highly deserving class of the community of this burden, which weighs particularly heavily on widows and orphans in receipt of small pensions barely sufficing for the necessaries of life. Moreover, we have reason to fear that it is in the lower categories of incomes that hardship is perhaps felt in the matter of inquisitorial proceedings on the part of assessors, who, possibly, sometimes fix assessments at unjustifiably high rates, and we hope by raising the limit of taxation to greatly reduce and simplify the work of assessment. I may add that a specially gratifying feature of the situation is, that although we feel ourselves justified in reducing our revenue returns by a sum approximating £1,393,000, as a result of the remissions of taxation on which we have decided, we are nevertheless able to estimate for receipts from revenue in the coming year, falling short by only £537,100 of the returns, according to our Revised Estimate, for the closing year.

Budget Estimates, 1903-1904.

40. Our estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the forthcoming financial year result in an anticipated surplus amounting to £948,700, as regards total Imperial revenue and expenditure; but, it will be observed that to meet Provincial expenditure, Provincial balances will be drawn on to the extent of £1,383,500. I should mention, however, that provision has been made in the Budget for reconstituting such Provincial balances as will require assistance, so that the full minimum may be in hand at the close of the coming financial year. Such assistance will be given to the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay. The remaining Provinces will hold balances showing an aggregate excess over minimum fixtures, amounting to £438,600.

Revenue.

41. The principal items of estimated increase in revenue as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1902-1903 are as follows:—

	£
Land Revenue	621,200
Stamps	75,000
Excise	127,500
Railways	306,900
Receipts, Military Department	119,000

42. The above with minor increases result in a total anticipated increase of revenue amounting to £1,291,700.

43. The increase in Land Revenue is principally in Bombay, where £378,200 is due to a return to more normal conditions, whilst it is estimated that an enhancement of £100,400 will occur in Burma, owing mainly to the revision of settlements in Upper Burma. £61,000 is the increase due to Berar.

44. £28,000 of the increase in Stamps is due to the inclusion of Berar accounts, and it is estimated that the returns in Madras will exceed by £18,700 those in the current year.

45. We estimate that a further improvement over the high Excise returns realised in the current year will yield an additional £46,700 in Bengal and the United Provinces, and £33,300 in Burma, whilst £43,300 of the total anticipated increase is due to the inclusion of Berar accounts.

46. The increase of £306,900 in Railway Revenue is mainly attributable to anticipated considerable improvement in coal traffic on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and moderate increases are allowed for on the East Indian, the Rajputana-Malwa, and the Burma Railways.

47. The net increase of £119,000 in Army Receipts is the difference between an enhancement of £184,600 expected in the Home estimates, and a reduction of £65,600 in receipts in India.

48. On the other hand, we anticipate the following important decreases:—

	£
Opium	121,500
Salt	1,086,700
Customs	273,400
Other heads (including Assessed Taxes)	113,300
Interest	141,600
Mint	51,400
Irrigation	39,700

The above differences, together with the decrease of £1,200 under "Other Public Works," amount to a total decrease of £1,828,800.

49. The net decrease resulting from increases under some heads and decreases under others, as above noted, is estimated at £537,100.

50. As regards Opium, we have not felt justified in assuming that the relatively high prices obtained during the latter months of the closing financial year will be maintained, and we have for the purpose of our present estimate assumed an average price for the coming year of R1,100 per chest.

51. As regards the heavy falling-off in the anticipated receipts from Salt, we have taken £1,113,300 as the diminution to be anticipated from the remission of duty, and we have added £26,600 which, we hope, may be realised by increased consumption, in part as a result of the lower duty.

52. In our Customs Revenue we allow for a considerable falling-off, a large proportion of which, about £90,000, is due to the anticipation of very small receipts from countervailing duties on sugar. We estimate for a decrease of £50,000 in the duty on silver, as the imports in the current year appear to have been abnormal, and we also anticipate a reduction of about £163,300 in the export duty on rice, as the Burma trade in the current year has been unprecedentedly large.

53. The principal reduction under "Other Heads" is in Income Tax receipts. The raising of the taxable limit will, it is estimated, result in a loss of £240,000, while it is expected that there will be an increase of £15,300 owing to the normal growth of the Revenue, thus reducing the net deficiency to £224,700. This decrease is, however, to a considerable extent compensated by increases in other minor categories of receipts falling under this general head.

54. The decrease under "Interest" receipts is chiefly due to an estimated reduction of £120,700 in the amount to be received in England. The sums available for investment by the Secretary of State will be somewhat smaller than during the closing year, and the rates of interest obtainable are likely to be lower.

55. Under "Mint" receipts we anticipate a decrease in dollar coinage and copper coinage, and consequently in the receipts therefrom.

56. The decrease in Irrigation occurs in the United Provinces and the Punjab, where it is anticipated that collections to be made in the coming kharif season, on account of irrigation, will be smaller than in previous seasons.

EXPENDITURE.

57. Under Expenditure, for the forthcoming year, we anticipate, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1902-1903, increases of importance under the following heads :—

	£
Direct Demands on the Revenue	647,700
Post Office	90,800
Telegraph	94,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	607,000
Railway Revenue Account	426,600
Irrigation	149,400
Other Public Works	394,200
Army Services	536,400
Special Defences, 1902	120,000

These increases bring up the total increase of Expenditure to £3,066,500.

58. The heavy increase under Direct Demands on the Revenue is in great part due to the inclusion of Berar expenditure, to the amount of £261,600, and £94,700 is due to increase of Opium expenditure, on the assumption of an average instead of the short crop of last season. The balance is chiefly under Land Revenue, Excise, and Forests. A larger programme for Survey and Settlement is included in Land Revenue expenditure.

59. The increase in Post Office expenditure is in part due to a payment of £20,000 under a new contract for a fast Mail Service in the Persian Gulf, and a sum of £19,300 has been provided for the improvement of the pay of Postmasters.

60. Under the Telegraph Department there is an addition to expenditure on account of a sum estimated at £38,000 for the guarantee payable by Government under the agreement for the reduction of charges on foreign messages. The remainder of the increase is mainly due to increased provision for stores and new telegraph lines.

61. Under 'Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments,' an increase of £78,500 is due to the inclusion of Berar accounts. Other increases are chiefly under Courts, Police, Education and Medical, and whilst, in the closing year, there were considerable lapses under these heads, the present budget makes full provision for all anticipated expenditure.

62. The heavy addition of £426,600 under the Railway Revenue Account is due to increased interest charges on additional capital and to larger working traffic charges on increased mileage. But it must be remembered that there is considerable compensation for this increased expenditure in increased general traffic.

63. The increase of £149,400 under "Irrigation" is accounted for by interest charges, £27,000, on additional capital expenditure, and to new Minor Works, for which £129,500 has been estimated. Further, of the special grant of 25 lakhs made in 1902-1903, £60,000 remained unexpended at the end of the year, whilst an allotment for the full sum has been repeated for the coming year.

64. Of the £394,200 noted as increase under Other Public Works, £266,600 are due to the special grants now being made to Local Governments, and £34,800 are estimated for expenditure under Berar accounts.

65. Army Services expenditure shows an increase of £536,400, of which £123,700 is due to the transfer of the Hyderabad Contingent expenses to this account. The balance is chiefly due to the non-repetition of savings secured during the closing year on account of the employment of troops on Imperial services.

66. As a set-off against the above increases of expenditure, we estimate for decreased payments under the head of "Interest" of £132,900, and £246,400 under Miscellaneous Civil Charges ; these, together with an estimated decrease of £6,700 under Mint, give a total decrease of £386,000.

67. The net result as regards expenditure is an estimated total increase of £2,692,300.

Summary of Budget Results.

68. We may now consider the results of the Budget I have presented, as regards capital accounts, and requirements during the coming year.

69. Our estimate of Revenue, and Expenditure chargeable against revenue, closes with a surplus of £948,700. This surplus we carry forward to the second part of our statement dealing with Capital and Debt transactions, and including Deposits, Remittances and Advances. Our total estimate for Capital expenditure (not chargeable to revenue) on Railways and Irrigation amounts to £8,101,900, of which sum, £5,334,700 is for State Railways, £2,100,500 for the account of Railway Companies, and £666,700 for Irrigation Major Works. In addition to the above, we have to find £690,000 for

discharging Permanent Debt, and £1,500,000 for discharging Temporary Debt. Thus the gross total of our Capital requirements amounts to £10,291,900.

70. To meet these requirements we have in addition to the surplus of £948,700, and the net receipt of £192,600 under Deposits, Advances, and Remittances, a sum of £3,133,000 to be raised by Railway Companies. We further propose to increase our Permanent Debt by £3,333,300 including a loan of 2 crores to be raised in India, and we shall also procure £595,400 by addition to the Unfunded Debt.

These sums amount in the aggregate to £8,203,000 and the balance required to meet the total Capital Expenditure of £10,291,900 will be found by a reduction of our closing balances in India and in England by £2,088,900.

The final result will be a closing balance on March 31st, 1904, in India, of £11,496,301, and in England £3,934,637.

71. As regards the proposed rupee loan, I should say that it is possible that we may not require to raise the full amount noted, but the estimates of receipts have been calculated rather more liberally than has latterly been usual, and in making an announcement, we consider that it is well to be on the safe side.

72. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills amounting to £17,000,000. This figure is omitted from both sides of the account above summarised.

General Financial Position on the basis of commercial value of Assets and Liabilities.

73. The credit of a country largely depends on the outstanding amount of its public debt. The public debt of India on March 31, 1902, including temporary and unfunded debt, liabilities on account of Post Office Savings Banks, Provident Funds and minor items, was £222,474,000.

74. This is relatively a small sum, being only the equivalent of about three years' revenues, but the figure in itself may seem somewhat large to those who have not realised the great value of the assets held, against this debt, by the Government of India. It seems to me that it would be well to explain the nature and value of these assets, and to submit a statement of our financial position from the purely commercial point of view.

75. From the purely accounts point of view, a statement of our position is annually included in the accounts published by the Secretary of State, and this statement whilst showing correctly, as regards book-accounting, the total amount expended on productive public works, such as railways and canals, does not allow credit for their actual market value. As a purely commercial calculation, I have arbitrarily, but I think fairly, capitalised the value of State railways and canals at 25 years' purchase of net annual average revenue, for the three years ending March 31, 1902, and such capitalised value amounts to £264,065,000. In addition to this asset, we held, at that date, cash balances in England and India, and balances in mints, small coin depôts, etc., amounting to £20,723,000, as also £3,454,000 in the Gold Reserve Fund, whilst a sum of £12,754,000 was due to Government on account of advances to Native States, Corporations, and other public bodies, including £2,266,000 due by cultivators for takavi loans. These sums brought up the total commercial value of our assets on March 31, 1902, to £300,996,000.

76. Against these commercial assets we must set off the amount of the Public Debt, already noted as £222,474,000, and the capitalised amount of our liabilities on account of the railways, and some minor obligations. The former, including the capital value of terminable annuities created for the purchase of the four old Guaranteed Companies, the capital raised through Companies working purchased railways, and the capitalised amount at 25 years' purchase of guaranteed interest payable to the new Guaranteed Companies, amounted to £94,787,000, whilst minor obligations amounted to £5,547,000, thus bringing up our total commercial indebtedness to £322,808,000.

77. According to this calculation the balance of our commercial indebtedness on March 31, 1902, amounted to £21,812,000.

78. We should, I think, however, take into account our assets and liabilities in connection with the two remaining old Guaranteed Companies' railways, the Bombay-Baroda, and the Madras. The capital value of these assets at 25 years' purchase of net annual average share of revenue payable to Government for the three years ending March 31, 1902, was £20,842,000. The liability in connection with the same cannot be stated definitely, since it will, in the end, depend on the price at which the railways may eventually be purchased by Government; for the purpose of my commercial calculation, I have, however, assumed the liability as equivalent to 25 years' purchase of the average annual payments of interest during the three years ending March 31, 1902, and this amounts to £24,824,000.

79. Taking, then, the two remaining old Guaranteed Companies' railways into account, on the basis I have assumed, I must add £3,982,000 to our liabilities, and admitting this calculation, we still only show a total liability, for excess of commercial liabilities over assets, of £25,794,000.

80. I think it may be fairly held that the position is even better than I have shown by the calculation of commercial values, on an arbitrary basis, and it must be remembered that in our railways and canals we have a steadily improving property.

81. There are few States in Europe, or elsewhere, which can boast of such a thoroughly sound financial position.

Coinage, Currency and Exchange.

82. During the past year our coinage operations, as regards rupees, have been limited to recoining rupees of the 1840 issue, and coining on account of Native States. The amount thus coined on Government account up to the end of February was R7,09,44,122, and for Native States R2,98,86,000. It must be remembered that the coinage undertaken on Government account added nothing to our circulating currency.

83. Since the beginning of the current calendar year there have been very heavy demands for money, in great part in connection with the disposal of the bumper rice crop in Burma and the large cotton crop in Bombay and Central India. These demands have been largely met by the increased sale of Council Drafts, which will reach, according to our Revised Estimate, the total of £18,261,000, comparing as follows with those of preceding years:—

Year.	Amount. £
1901-1902	18,539,071
1900-1901	13,300,277
1899-1900	19,067,022
1898-99	18,692,377
1897-98	9,506,077

But this large sale of Council Bills has by no means sufficed to meet the demand on foreign account for rupees in India, and very considerable sums in gold, amounting to approximately 4½ millions sterling, have been shipped to India, chiefly from Australia, up to the end of February, besides a total nett importation of silver bullion, up to the same date, approximating 4 millions sterling. Of the silver importation, however, a large amount was for dollar coinage and for consumption in the country, but a certain proportion was apparently imported by speculators for a rise in silver, as a profitable method of remittance.

84. Our currency balances have naturally been strongly affected by the bullion importations and demands for rupees, and our reserve of silver coin fell from R15,55,66,000 on November 30 to R9,01,73,000 on February 22, whilst the amount of gold held increased during the same period from £5,801,389 to £8,464,599. The stocks of both silver and gold have, however, since increased, the former to R9,90,90,000 and the latter to £9,073,853 on 7th March. In view of the large importations of gold bullion and the decreasing stock of silver coin, we decided at the end of February to purchase £300,000 of silver in London, so as to be fully prepared for the coinage of rupees should circumstances require it and our then existing stock of silver prove insufficient. At the time that we made the purchase, besides our stock of rupees in the Currency Reserve, we held in the two mints approximately R1,15,00,000 in withdrawn 1840 rupees, and silver bullion and bars obtained from the melting of such withdrawals. Our purchase was, therefore, simply a precautionary measure, and I allude to the fact to show that we are not unmindful of our responsibilities in the matter of providing currency.

85. During the year, our Gold Reserve Fund has increased from £3,454,246 to £3,810,730, and substantially the whole of the latter amount is now invested in Consols. The Fund is increasing slowly but satisfactorily.

86. Our exchange operations, as indicated by the rates obtained for Council Drafts, have been very favourable during the closing year. The average rate, to date, for the rupee, has been 16·002*d.* as compared with the rates noted below, for the four preceding years:—

1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
15·978	16·067	15·973	15·987

87. I may point out that our position, as regards currency and exchange, is now somewhat as follows:

We have virtually relegated our rupee currency to the position of a token currency, and we are now practically in the position of bankers who have issued a certain amount of fiduciary currency (whether paper or metal is immaterial), and to maintain the value of this fiduciary currency, we are bound to be in a position to exchange it for gold when presented for conversion to meet legitimate trade requirements. As I have already mentioned, we hold in the Gold Reserve Fund a sum of £3,810,730, and in the Currency Reserve we have about £9,073,853 also in gold. The gold in the Currency Reserve flows freely in and out according to circumstances and monetary conditions, but the demand for the metal is generally small. Gold coins, though demanded by bankers, seemingly chiefly for remittance purposes, are apparently but rarely used in local circulation, and private demands for export are limited by the action of Government in curtailing the sale of Council Bills whenever exchange approaches export point, gold being remitted, when necessary, to the Secretary of State in substitution for sales of Council Bills. The position of gold in the Indian Currency Reserve may, I think, be compared with that of gold in the Bank of England, which is held at the free disposition of the public, the difference being that the demands in India are comparatively small for the reasons I have given. The gold in the Gold Reserve Fund is held under conditions more nearly resembling those under which gold is held by the Bank of France. It will only be when the temporary curtailment of Council Bills is found insufficient to check a fall in exchange, and when the gold in the Currency Reserve is exhausted, *i.e.*, when the balance of indebtedness is seriously adverse to India to an extent, that we need hardly anticipate, that any serious demand can arise on the Gold Reserve Fund.

There are both advantages and disadvantages in having a silver instead of a paper fiduciary currency. The silver always has an intrinsic value of high proportion to the nominal value of the circulating medium, but that value is fluctuating and has an unfortunate present tendency to depreciate. A note has no intrinsic value, and there can therefore be no question of fluctuation in its value.

Circulation of Currency Notes.

88. During the past year the circulation of currency notes has considerably increased. I submit the two following statements, (1) showing the gross circulation of paper currency notes in recent years, and (2) the circulation excluding the amounts held at the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their Head Offices:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903 (11 months only).
STATEMENT I.				
Average	27,96	28,88	30,03	33,56
Maximum	29,27	30,78	31,86	35,58
Minimum . .	26,26	27,90	27,68	31,25
STATEMENT II.				
Average	23,09	23,86	23,16	25,62
Maximum	24,41	25,02	24,40	27,35
Minimum	21,94	22,85	22,39	23,93

It will be observed that the average circulation in statement (2) is considerably above that of the preceding year.

89. Last year I mentioned that we had under consideration the finding of means to popularise the circulation of notes. After a very careful consideration of the question, and consultation with some of the best authorities in India, we decided to make an experiment in the direction of creating a universal five-rupee note, payable at all Treasuries throughout India except Burma. The measures in connection with this decision have been legalised by an Act passed on March 13th of this year, but it will be some time before notes are issued to the public, as we are still engaged in considering the best form of note as regards the class of paper to be used to secure durability. We shall take

special measures with the object of securing that these universal five-rupee notes be cashed without difficulty at all local Treasuries, and we hope in course of time to render them as popular throughout India as the present five-rupee notes already are in the Bombay Presidency. Should our experiment in the matter of a universal five-rupee note succeed, we shall in due time consider the advisability of issuing also a universal ten-rupee note. I must point out that the great difficulty in connection with the creation of such universally payable notes lies in the danger that they may be used for remittance purposes, but against this we shall take certain precautions.

Presidency Banks.

90. At the beginning of the winter season we held an informal conference which was attended by the Managers of the three Presidency Banks and some of our best official experts, and as a result of the discussions, we are now about to make proposals to the Secretary of State for some important modifications in existing arrangements with the Presidency Banks. I regret being unable to announce the decisions to-day, but I feel confident that they will be such as will meet with general approval, and I trust that in the end they will prove advantageous to the Presidency Banks, although on some points we have appealed to their well-known public spirit to make some possibly temporary sacrifices in the interests of the general commercial community.

91. I submit the following statement of Government balances held by the Presidency Banks :—

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Month.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	2,78,41	2,73,84	2,48,75	2,64,54	2,85,89	3,07,63
February	2,74,04	2,72,31	2,56,23	2,86,73	2,97,16	3,32,02
March	3,19,63	3,38,07	2,79,18	3,15,79	3,11,24	
December	2,68,65	2,38,75	2,48,90	2,82,02	3,05,84	

I would ask those who may be inclined to consider that the Banks might receive further assistance from Government in this direction, to remember that according to our arrangements with the Banks the amounts which Government are under obligation to hold on deposit with them are, respectively—

	Lakhs.
Calcutta	35
Bombay	20
Madras	18
TOTAL	73

It will be observed that these obligatory sums have been very largely exceeded. Further, we have continued to show our readiness to assist the Banks in meeting demands for money in the busy season, and we are glad to note that, notwithstanding the recent great demand for money, the Presidency Banks' rate has not exceeded 8 per cent.

Foreign Tariffs.

92. Although our own Customs tariff is, with the exception of the countervailing sugar duties, on a simple basis, we do not escape a good deal of trouble and much correspondence in connection with changes in the tariffs of foreign countries likely to affect Indian trade. It is self-evident that our own tariff being very low, we can have little to offer to any foreign State to induce them to treat us with special favour in the matter of tariffs, and this position will continue unless we should be forced to accept a serious change of policy and to adopt an undesirably complicated tariff, raising and varying our duty rates to meet the kaleidoscopic changes in the tariffs of others.

93. Our chief troubles during the past year have been due to changes in the French and Persian tariffs, and to changes in the system of bounties in beet

sugar-producing countries, whilst now we are inquiring about the reported change in the Japanese tariff, affecting indigo, and into the possible effect on our trade of the new arrangements in China.

94. As regards the French tariff, after prolonged negotiations in Europe an arrangement has been made, under which India still continues to enjoy the minimum tariff, to the great advantage of our coffee planters. With Persia we unfortunately had no proper commercial treaty, and we were consequently in a difficult position to negotiate. The tariff recently introduced is still very high as regards our interests, but both the Government of India and the British Foreign Office have been giving unceasing attention to the question. Some important modifications on the original proposals were secured, and further steps are being taken for the protection of our trade interests.

Countervailing Duties on Sugar.

95. It was agreed at the Brussels Conference to restrict by international agreement the protective duties that may be imposed in the sugar-producing countries, and to abolish all kinds of bounties on the production or export of sugar. A convention was drawn up giving effect to this decision, and requiring the contracting Powers either to impose countervailing duties on the sugar imported from countries which continue to grant bounties, directly or indirectly, or to prohibit altogether the importation of sugar from such countries.

96. The Government of India were represented at the Conference, but did not become a party to the Convention, preferring to retain for the present complete liberty of action.

97. At the Conference it was decided that the bounty system should be allowed to continue unchecked until the 1st of September 1903, and this decision made it necessary for us to devise intermediate measures to protect the Indian producer from the competition of bounty-fed cheap beet sugar, the price of which has been artificially lowered by the continental trade combinations. An Act was accordingly passed on the 6th of June 1902 empowering the Governor General in Council to impose a special duty on the sugar imported from any country in which the rate of taxation on foreign sugar exceeds the Excise duty on home-grown sugar by more than a fixed maximum of 6 francs per 100 kilos of refined sugar, and 5½ francs per 100 kilos of raw sugar. The parties to the Brussels Conference considered that a protective duty of this amount would not allow a sufficient margin for the operations of cartels or combinations of sugar refiners, and they held that when the protective duty exceeded the above rates, a special duty of half such excess would be sufficient to neutralise the depression in prices that might be created by the cartels. This formula appeared to be suitable to the conditions prevailing in Germany and Austria-Hungary, where the cartel system has been elaborated, and the rate of duty, worked out on the above principle, corresponded roughly with the difference, as calculated by experts, between the export price of sugar and the average cost of production in those countries. The Government of India therefore adopted this formula as a provisional measure, and on the 6th of June 1902, special duties were imposed under the new Act, on sugar imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The provisions of the Act were subsequently extended to sugar imported from France, Denmark, Russia, and the Argentine Republic. Measures have also been taken to ascertain the countries of origin of all sugar imported into India, in order to prevent the evasion of the countervailing duties by importation by indirect routes.

98. The practical effect of the new duties has been to close, temporarily, the Indian market to the direct importation of German and Austro-Hungarian sugar, and to encourage imports from such beet-growing countries as Holland and Belgium, which do not maintain high protective duties. The imports of cane sugar from Hongkong, Java, and the Straits Settlements have also been largely increased.

99. It has been announced in the public telegrams that all the Powers who joined the Brussels Convention have now formally ratified their acceptances, and it may be presumed that the provisions of the Convention will be put into force on the 1st of September 1903. On that date, the parties to the Convention are bound to abolish all sugar bounties, and should they be completely abolished, the position might become such as to justify the abolition of all countervailing duties in India. On the same date, the Act passed in June last will, unless specially extended, cease to be in force. It appears, however, probable that in September next large stocks of bounty-fed sugar will be in hand in the beet-growing countries, and it may possibly prove necessary to consider the

necessity of further temporary special measures, until these stocks have been exhausted and normal conditions restored.

100. No decision has yet been arrived at with regard to the adherence of India to the Brussels Convention, but we are at liberty under the terms of the Agreement to accept it, should it hereafter appear desirable.

101. I append a statement of the imports of sea-borne sugar, and also of the sums realised from the countervailing duties.

Imports of Sea-borne Sugar from other Countries into British India.

COUNTRY.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903. April 1902 to January 1903 (ten months).
REFINED.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom	35,565	65,424	119,272	188,300	265,128
Austria-Hungary	1,063,737	777,821	1,321,310	2,257,928	878,763
Germany	413,971	60,526	401,980	577,139	145,641
Mauritius	1,793,607	1,417,115	2,085,156	1,759,203	1,518,899
China—Hongkong	185,682	316,975	487,439	182,564	440,707
Java	162,500	190,553	225,247	310,592	493,806
Straits Settlements	75,656	79,999	144,166	62,486	203,566
Belgium	30,350	766	1,467	4,055	182,516
Holland	1	311	400	500	73,647
Other Countries	3,841*	26,502*	55,199*	87,336*	90,437*
TOTAL	3,764,910	2,935,992	4,841,636	5,428,103	4,293,110

* Includes figures for Egypt and Ceylon.

Net Receipts from the countervailing duties.

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903
£	£	£	£
56,783	140,465	244,398	70,381

Customs Administration.

102. The Government of India have received representations from commercial bodies on the questions of the desirability of the care of commercial interests being made a particular function of some Government Department, and also on that of reform in our Customs administration, particularly with regard to the simplification of procedure and continuity of service in the Customs Department. These are questions on which, in principle, we fully sympathise with the ideas of the commercial community, and that such is the case is evidenced by the fact that Government had already moved in both matters before there was any special indication of public interest therein. It is some two years since the question was mooted of the desirability of having a section specially charged with the consideration of commercial interests in the Finance and Commerce Department. During that period, opinions on the question have been received and various suggestions considered; finally, a definite scheme has been formulated which is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Until we learn what the decision may be, it would not be proper for me to enter into the details of our proposals,

but I may say that there is not the least fear of the proposed commercial section becoming a bureau of dry statistical information with the addition of lists of the addresses of traders. Our idea is to create an active living institution in which all questions relating to trade and industry will be considered and primarily dealt with, whilst information will be collected which we trust will prove equally useful to Government and to business men. Our present Statistical Department will be included in the new section, with a distinct head, subordinate to the Director General of the section, which will include two distinct divisions, Commercial and Statistical.

103. With regard to Customs administration, I may say that this matter has occupied my attention for a long time, and it is more than a year since Government referred to a departmental committee certain questions connected with our Custom House system, and we subsequently requested another committee, on which we had the valuable assistance of commercial representatives, to formulate proposals for the improvement and simplification of Customs procedure. Something has already been done in this direction, and I believe that the commercial community are fully sensible of the beneficial results. The larger reforms which have been suggested will also receive the most careful consideration, but it must be remembered that the Customs administration being under the Local Governments we cannot move as quickly as might possibly otherwise be expected.

Army Services.

104. We are still continuing the work of providing for increased efficiency of the army, and more particularly by expenditure in the various Departments connected with Supply, Transport, Armament and Mobilisation. The following figures show the net Military expenditure during the last five years :—

	£
1899-1900	14,165,743
1900-1901	14,265,525
1901-1902	14,786,342
1902-1903 (Revised Estimate)	16,234,900
1903-1904 (Budget Estimate)	16,652,300

Included in the sums placed at the disposal of the Military Department are large amounts for Ordnance Factories. We have so far sanctioned the following amounts on this account and the sub-joined statement shows the sums allotted and spent, to date, on different establishments :—

Statement showing the probable expenditure to end of 1902-1903 on the various Government manufacturing establishments, and the grants allotted for 1903-1904.

Name of Factory.	Total amount of estimate (Military and Military Works).	Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1903 (Military and Military Works).	Total grants allotted for 1903-1904 (Military and Military Works).
	£	£	£
Cordite Factory, Wellington	196,298	180,694	10,000
Rifle Factory, Ishapore	250,333	60,977	142,000
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	177,938	74,619	54,250
Ishapur Rolling Mills	167,829	2,000	84,035
Gun Factory, Cossipore	10,680	*Nil.*	7,000
Total	803,078	318,290	297,285

These are large grants, but I would again emphasise the fact that not only will the expenditure have valuable results from a military point of view, but it will prove of direct benefit to the people of India by lessening the cost of war material; providing well-paid employment for labourers and artisans; assisting the education of the people in mechanical trades; and reducing the drain on our resources for payment abroad.

105. We anticipate that manufacturing will commence in the Cordite Factory about the end of 1903; in the Ishapur Rifle Factory about the end of 1904, and in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, the Rolling Mills, Ishapur, and the Gun Factory at Cossipore in the spring of 1905.

Public Works.

106. The following figures show the comparative Capital expenditure on Railways for five years :—

	£
1899-1900	5,978,520
1900-1901	5,317,768
1901-1902	5,915,199
1902-1903 (Revised)	6,897,200
1903-1904 (Estimate)	
Capital expenditure on open lines	3,350,700
Capital expenditure on lines under construction .	2,271,600
Capital expenditure on new lines recently commenced	1,183,800
Capital expenditure on new lines to be commenced next cold weather	527,200
TOTAL FOR 1903-1904	7,333,300

107. On April 1st, 1902, the total length of railways was 25,378 miles, classified as follows :—

5'-6" gauge	14,057
Metre gauge	10,553
Special 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges	768
TOTAL .	25,378

To this mileage has been added during the current year—

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge	272
Metre gauge	697
Special narrow gauges	127

bringing up the total addition to open lines to 1,096 miles, and we anticipate adding approximately another 654 miles during the coming financial year.

These are important additions to our railway communications, and experience has shown their great value in mitigating the effects of famine, and in opening up new districts, and providing profitable markets for the agricultural population.

Provincial Settlements.

108. As regards the new settlements with Provincial Governments, I had expected to be able to make some definite announcement at this season, but the matter is one of such great importance and the questions involved are so complicated that it was only in the late autumn that we were prepared to formulate definite proposals to the Secretary of State, and these are still under his consideration.

Mutual Credit and Agricultural Banks.

109. Again, I must express my regret at being unable to announce any definite decision. The question is clearly one of the highest importance, and anxious as we are to proceed, every care must be taken to avoid as far as possible, mistakes at the outset. The opinions of Local Governments and authorities to whom the report of the Conference on this question was referred have been received, but they have not been sufficiently long before us to enable us to formulate our definite proposals to the Secretary of State.

Remission of Land Revenue and Special Grants-in-Aid.

110. I mentioned in my Statement last year that we had decided to remit £1,321,500 of arrears of land assessment in distressed districts. This has been done, and we continue the same policy of assistance to any sections of the agricultural

population, which, as the result of famine, may be in need thereof, and we have again sanctioned a special grant of 25 lakhs for minor irrigation works. I may mention that during the closing financial year it was only found possible to profitably spend 16 lakhs out of the 25 lakhs sanctioned. I may here remind those who advise us to "irrigate India," as a panacea for all troubles from drought and famine, that even in India water will not flow up hill, and that irrigation schemes require much time for careful preparation, and more time and the greatest care for profitable execution.

111. The special grants-in-aid made last year to Provincial Governments for expenditure on Education, Public Works, Medical requirements and provincial administrative purposes, were not fully expended. From one point of view it is a matter of regret that it was not found possible to expend the whole sum which was placed at the disposal of the Provinces, but, on the other hand, the fact that the money was not all spent is a satisfactory proof of the care exercised in its expenditure. This year we have decided to distribute among the various Provinces, excluding Burma, a special grant of 40 lakhs, to be devoted to Public Works, such as Jails, Police Quarters, Court Houses, Provincial Roads, etc., and we believe that the money can be spent with real advantage. We have not made any special grant to Burma on this head, as the Government of that Province has a very large balance, accumulated during the period of the last settlement, and which is still at its disposal for Public Works.

Famine.

112. We may congratulate ourselves upon the favourable results of last year's monsoon, a prolonged break in which at one time threatened disaster. But the rainfall was resumed in time, and the result was to add to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and was immediately reflected in our revenue collections.

The rice crop in the Central Provinces constituted an unfortunate exception. It very generally failed; and the failure, coming as it did upon the top of successive years of trial, has caused considerable distress. The distress is, fortunately, not very widespread; but already some 36,000 persons are in receipt of relief. In some districts of Upper Burma also, insufficient rainfall has resulted in a short yield of rice.

The winter rains in the north-western portion of India have again been scanty, and the spring crops in unirrigated areas, especially in the Punjab, have suffered in consequence. But it is not anticipated that anything in the shape of serious distress will result. With these exceptions, the agricultural character of the past year may be described as generally favourable.

113. Our direct famine expenditure during the closing financial year is estimated at £313,500. In connection with famine questions I may mention that the total outstanding for loans granted to Native States, chiefly for famine purposes, is now about 211 lakhs; in addition to this sum, loans have been raised by Native States in Bombay, in the open market, under Government guarantee, to the amount of about 33 lakhs.

As announced at the Durbar at Delhi, we have remitted three years' interest on the loans granted or guaranteed by Government, and we have since decided that to assist very small States who had raised petty loans in the open market, the outstanding balance of principal up to R2,000 shall be paid off by Government during the current year, and be replaced by Government loans at 4 per cent. Our estimate of the amount thus to be paid is R1,14,000. I trust that this latter arrangement will prove a substantial assistance to the very small States, by whom the burden of interest and repayment of principal on even the most petty loans, must be severely felt.

Economic Progress.

114. I think it may be well that I should endeavour once more briefly to review the economic situation, and to deduce, from the consideration of the question, such conclusions as may be possible regarding the prosperity of the people taken as a whole. I say advisedly 'taken as a whole,' because those who have been inclined to criticise previous statements of opinion on this subject have founded their arguments as to the alleged impoverishment of the people, on facts and circumstances connected solely with that relatively small part of the total population which has been so severely tried by famine and plague in recent years.

115. As a general indication of increasing wealth of the tax-payers, I think that a very fairly correct estimate of the position is to be obtained by noting the increase in

revenue returns under heads the returns from which are manifestly dependent on their spending power. Such heads are Salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office, and in a lesser degree Stamps, and I give the following figures showing progress in revenue under those heads during the last three years :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£	£
Salt	5,850,463	5,967,034	5,939,310	6,040,000
Stamps	3,265,476	3,342,948	3,446,406	3,471,900
Excise	3,859,942	3,937,202	4,076,681	4,377,600
Customs (excluding countervailing duties and silver)	2,914 857	3,131,223	3,358,870	3,509,700
Post Office	1,308,315	1,357,156	1,383,709	1,435,000
TOTAL	17,199,053	17,735,563	18,204,976	18,834,200

116. I have purposely omitted Land Revenue from this table, since returns from this source are influenced in the direction of increase by revisions of settlement, and by the bringing under settlement of newly irrigated and cultivated lands, and in the direction of decrease by the large remissions which have been made to facilitate recuperation in specially afflicted areas. The returns from the Post Office have, it is true, been influenced by certain changes in rates charged, but as these have all been in the nature of concessions and reductions, we can as regards the question under consideration accept the results with confidence.

117. The inevitable deduction from the figures tabulated must be that the material prosperity of the people as a whole is making good progress.

118. In further confirmation of this I may cite the figures showing the growth of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£	£
Post Office Savings Banks (net receipts)	145,628	264,540	425,911	430,400

119. As I have previously stated, the prosperity of the agricultural population must, from the financial as well as from other points of view, be the deepest concern of the Government of India, and there is no hesitation in providing funds for agricultural purposes wherever we see the likelihood of profitable employment. Matters of detail connected with this question are within the province of my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but I think I may be allowed to mention that the activity and labours of the competent gentleman who was named Inspector General of Agriculture, encourage great hopes of progress, and that in some parts of the country a very satisfactory beginning has been made towards instructing the ryots in such questions as introduction of crops grown in one district to another in which they seem likely to succeed; improved methods of cultivation; advantage of chopping up fodder crops; ensilage; value of propagation of good qualities of seed; value of certain easily procured manures; use of implements of the simplest kinds; and the treatment of crop diseases.

In the Central Provinces under the sympathetic supervision of the Commissioner of Settlements, special progress has been made, and 14 demonstration farms working on the lines indicated, of from 25 to 100 acres each were taken up last year. Further, in these Provinces the publication of a monthly magazine has been undertaken, written in simple language, in the local vernacular, and dealing with local agricultural questions. There are already over a thousand subscribers to this magazine and free distribution is made to officials. The success which has attended this good beginning augurs favourably for the future.

120. I am glad to say that there has been some recovery during the past year from the recent severe depression in the tea industry. Prices have improved somewhat, that for fair Souchong having risen from 4 annas 3 pies per lb at the end of February 1902 to 4 annas 9 pies per lb at the close of the calendar year, and from 4 annas for common Pekoe to 4 annas and 9 pies per lb. Progress has been made in pushing sales in Persia and Russia, and a new departure has taken place during the past year in the manufacture of green tea in India. The exports from Calcutta between April 1st and

January 31st have increased from lbs. 163,339,300 in 1901-1902 to lbs. 164,161,000 in the corresponding period, 1902-1903.

121. I cannot say that there are up till now as satisfactory signs of revival in the indigo industry, as I am able to note with regard to tea. Still there is distinct evidence that the views which I ventured to express on this question in my previous Financial Statements have not been without reasonable grounds. I know that very many of those keenly interested in the Indian indigo industry believed that I was unreasonably optimistic, and capitalist friends in Europe, interested in the manufacture of synthetic indigo, pitied my ignorance in saying that they had not yet heard the last of the natural product.

Now, what are the facts on which we may base an opinion? First, owing to a succession of unfavourable seasons, we have had a reduction in the outturn of indigo crops, from over one million maunds to some 85,000 maunds, then to 45,000 maunds, and such a failure in crops would by itself have spelt ruin to any but an industry possessed of much natural vitality. And yet the indigo industry is by no means dead, and during the recently closed auction season, prices advanced by fully four pence per pound—a very considerable percentage,—whilst natural indigo continues, I am informed, to fetch in certain markets some 30 per cent more than the artificial product.

But, the most important point, to my mind, in connection with this question of competition between the natural and artificial products, is that the planters appear to have realised the necessity of a reform in agricultural methods, and are with good results adopting a system of rotation of crops, whereby indigo becomes something akin to those bye-products for which any price obtainable is a profit. I do not anticipate any return to the bye-gone days of extraordinary prosperity in indigo, but I do not believe that we need contemplate anything like a complete failure of the industry.

122. In this connection we must feel keen interest in the present efforts to create a sugar industry on a scientific basis in Behar, since indigo 'seeth' is considered to be the cheapest and most reliable manure for sugarcane crops. It is reported that satisfactory progress is being made with the production of sugar, and I am glad to say that considerable attention is also being paid to the cultivation of rhea and tobacco, for the manuring of which crops the indigo 'seeth' is equally valuable.

123. The rapidly increasing prosperity of the coal business has received a check, but I do not think that there is any reason for discouragement. We have recently had the opportunity of learning the opinion of two very competent experts on the value of our coal-fields, and they were emphatic in their appreciation of the wealth they represent. They gave, however, some words of warning as to the desirability of economical working of the coal seams, without due attention to which profitable working might in their opinion come to an end prematurely.

The quality of the Bengal coal was highly praised by these experts, and I would venture to suggest to coal-owners that to maintain the reputation of the coal and command full prices, it is very important that only the best qualities should be shipped. Attention to this question is in the interests of all concerned in the trade, for should careless owners send out coal of inferior quality, there would be a risk of a general reduction in price which would seriously prejudice the business of those who continued to work their coal well, and shipped only the best quality.

I give the following figures of exports of Bengal coal during the last three calendar years:—

Year.	Foreign Ports.	Indian Coast Ports.	Grand Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 . . .	518,551	1,216,000	1,734,551
1901 . .	575,937	1,432,350	2,008,287
1902 . .	427,786	1,287,770	1,715,556

Bunker Coal was supplied to Steamers at Calcutta, in 1900, 615,504 tons; 1901, 661,840 tons; 1902, 697,007 tons.

124. As regards investment in industrial enterprises in India, I should mention that our statistical returns show an increase of investment of £875,000 for the calendar year 1900, and the total paid up capital at the end of that year as amounting to £25,990,000. These returns are, I fear, not fully complete, as we sometimes have considerable

difficulty in obtaining the required information. It would be a great advantage if such information were more freely given.

125. I am glad to be able to note once more that the jute industry is in a flourishing condition, and I understand that good profits have been made by those engaged in that business. There are, however, reports that the quality of the jute fibre is deteriorating, and this appears to me to be a question requiring the close attention and advice of agricultural experts, assisted by agricultural chemists. I hope that this question may be taken up. Prices have ruled fairly firm, this season, and exports have been fairly large.

126. We have had an excellent cotton crop which is selling at fair prices, and we have further been favoured with a bumper rice crop in Burma, which, besides adding to the prosperity of that Province, has resulted in a material total increase of revenue, amounting, as compared with last year, to approximately R27,73,000 from the export duty on rice.

127. In conclusion, I would draw attention to a very specially satisfactory feature in the general situation, namely, the steady growth of our Export trade. The following are the comparative values of exports (exclusive of treasure and Government stores) in the eleven months from April 1st to February 28th, in the last three years :—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£	£	£
64,865,050	75,051,924	75,969,551

The corresponding figures for the Import trade are—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£	£	£
45,696,640	50,285,455	47,164,115

The result, including Government stores, but excluding treasure, has been an excess of values of Exports over Imports for the three eleven-month periods, as follows :—

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£	£	£
16,641,827	20,828,175	24,907,365

I may add for information that the net imports of treasure during the corresponding three years amount to a total of £19,307,957, whilst Rupee Government Securities have been bought abroad and transferred to India for a total of £5,561,333.

E. FG. LAW.

March 18, 1903.

PART II.

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1901-1902.

1901-1902. General Result of Accounts.

128. The Accounts of the year show a surplus £4,950,243, being £277,343 more than the surplus of £4,672,900 anticipated in the Revised Estimates framed in March last.

129. The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th instant.

1901-1902. Statement of the gross figures.

130. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	76,057,100	75,853,317	...	203,783
England	489,600	491,208	1,608	...
TOTAL	76,546,700	76,344,525	...	202,175
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	52,810,000	52,953,317	...	143,317
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	+ 1,217,000	+ 1,072,310	144,690	...
NET	54,027,000	54,025,627	1,373	...
England	17,846,800	17,368,655	478,145	...
TOTAL	71,873,800	71,394,282	479,518	...
SURPLUS	4,672,900	4,950,243	277,343	...

1901-1902. General Remarks.

131. Both Revenue and Expenditure in India were worse than the amounts taken in the Revised Estimate, but this was more than counterbalanced by a reduction of Expenditure and a small improvement of Revenue in England, the net result of the two being the increase of the surplus stated above. Of the total deterioration in India, £202,410 occurred in the Imperial section of the Accounts, and £144,690 in the Provincial and Local section. The latter does not affect the surplus of the year.

1901-1902. Revenue in India.

132. The deficiency of £203,783 in the revenue in India was the net result of a number of variations, the more important of which were a decrease of £181,882 in the Land Revenue collections chiefly in the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces; a decrease of £57,390 in Salt Revenue chiefly in the receipts from Sambhar Lake salt and the imports of salt in Calcutta, which were affected by rumours of a reduction in the rate of duty; a decrease of £48,294 in the Stamp revenue which was general in almost all the Provinces and was probably due to sufficient allowance not having been made for the closing of all Government treasuries during the last four days of the year, on account of the Easter holidays; a decrease of £34,545 in Forest revenue chiefly in Burma; and a decrease of £37,722 in the receipts from Major Irrigation Works chiefly in the Punjab. The earnings of Railways, on the other hand, exceeded

the Revised Estimate by £49,985, the greater part of the improvement being contributed by the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways. The Army receipts also exceeded the Revised Estimate by £72,024, the receipts from the sale of malt liquor and the supply of stores to South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force having been under-estimated. Receipts from Post Office and Telegraphs exceeded the Revised Estimate by £30,233.

1901-1902. Expenditure in India.

133. The more important items which contributed to the increase in the expenditure in India were an excess of £62,934 in the working expenses of State Railways following an increase in the earnings; an excess of £66,971 in the expenditure on Military Works, and of £78,975 in that on Civil Works, both of which were under-estimated; and an excess of £65,172 in the Army expenditure which occurred almost entirely in the charges for Supply and Transport.

1901-1902. Expenditure in England.

134. The saving in the expenditure in England occurred chiefly under Army and amounted to £430,641, and was due to smaller payments to the War Office in respect of the British troops serving in India. Owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, smaller advances were made for the year 1901-1902, and the War Office also refunded £320,879 on account of over-payments in 1900-1901 and the previous year. The payments for Ordnance Stores were also smaller than the provision in the Revised Estimate. Miscellaneous Civil charges were also smaller by £23,543, chiefly in the item of Pensions.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1902-1903.

1902-1903. Statement of the gross figures.

135. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate with the Revised Estimate of 1902-1903:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	73,855,400	76,284,600	2,429,200	...
England	515,000	607,900	92,900	...
TOTAL	74,370,400	76,892,500	2,522,100	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	56,506,300	55,759,100	747,200	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—1,368,100	+56,100	...	1,424,200
NET	55,138,200	55,815,200	...	677,000
England	18,394,500	18,338,800	55,700	...
TOTAL	73,532,700	74,154,000	...	621,300
SURPLUS	837,700	2,738,500	1,900,800	...

1902-1903. General Remarks.

136. The Revised Estimates thus show a surplus of £2,738,500, or R4,10,77,000 against £837,700 or R1,25,65,000 in the Budget. Of the total increase of £1,900,800, a sum of £227,200 is due to the inclusion in the Revised Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of Berar which has been leased in perpetuity to the British Government with effect from 1st October. This large net receipt from Berar in the current year is due to the fact that the greater part of the Land Revenue collections falls into the last 6 months of the year, while only 6 months' expenditure for the administration of the Province is debited on the other side of the accounts, and nothing is charged on account of the quit-rent of R25,00,000 payable to His Highness the Nizam as it is payable in one instalment, and the first payment will fall due in April 1904.

137. In paragraph 146 of the Financial Statement of last year, it was explained that, besides remitting arrears of Land Revenue due to famine, and making

certain minor remissions and reductions of taxation, it had been decided to allot grants aggregating 115 lakhs to the Local Governments for expenditure on Education, Public Works, Minor Irrigation Works, and a variety of other useful Provincial objects. The great development of the revenue which has occurred during the year has now enabled Government to make further allotments for similar purposes aggregating 40 lakhs. These sums will not be spent during the year, but will go to increase the Provincial balances, and will be expended by the Local Governments during 1903-1904. Their distribution by Provinces is shown in paragraph 282. But for these additional grants, the surplus of the year would have been greater by 40 lakhs than it is. The surplus has been further reduced by 6 lakhs on account of the reduction of the salt duty by annas 8 a maund with effect from the 18th March; and by R7,13,000 on account of the remission of interest on famine loans granted to or guaranteed for Native States in accordance with the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Delhi Durbar. These reductions are explained further in paragraph 167.

Cost of the Delhi Durbar.

138. In the estimates of the current year a provision of 35 lakhs was made on account of the cost of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, *viz.*, 26½ lakhs under Civil and 8½ lakhs under Army. The accounts are not yet finally made up, but according to the latest returns the direct charge against the Imperial section of the accounts is likely to exceed this estimate by about 2 lakhs of rupees; while a very large set-off has accrued in the shape of increased receipts by Railways, the Telegraph, and the Post Office from traffic due to the Durbar. The figures, so far as they have been compiled, are as follows :—

Charges in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

	Imperial.		
	Charges.	Recoveries	Net Charges.
	R	R	R
Assessed Taxes	...	1,000	—1,000
General Administration	4,02,000	37,000	3,65,000
Police	1,51,000	...	1,51,000
Ecclesiastical	1,000	.	1,000
Political	32,49,000	2,88,000	29,61,000
Stationery and Printing	4,000	...	4,000
Miscellaneous	5,000	...	5,000
Civil Works	4,000	...	4,000
Irrigation	7,000	17,000	—10,000
Army	5,40,000	49,000	4,91,000
TOTAL	43,63,000	3,92,000	39,71,000

139. A further recovery of R2,88,000 is likely to be made next year by the sale of surplus articles: and the net direct charge will then amount to R36,83,000. The increased traffic receipts from Railways, Post Office and Telegraphs accruing between the middle of November and the third week of January and directly due to the Durbar, are estimated as follows :—

Department.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
	R	R	R.
Post Office	3,00,000	1,30,000	1,70,000
Telegraph	1,13,000	94,000	19,000
Railways	28,59,000	6,26,000	22,33,000
TOTAL	32,72,000	8,50,000	24,22,000

The aggregate net charge against Imperial Revenues is thus likely not to exceed R12,61,000.

140. In addition to the above, charges aggregating R17,08,000 gross and R14,83,000 net have been incurred by Local Governments for purposes connected with their Provincial camps. This forms a charge against the Provincial section of the accounts.

141. It was explained in the Financial Statement of last year that, in view of the fact that Indian revenues are subject to vicissitudes connected with climatic conditions over which we have no control, the estimates of revenue for the current year had been framed with great caution. The return of normal conditions and the restoration of prosperity throughout the country have conduced to a remarkable development of revenue, which is manifested in the Revised Estimates under almost every important head.

142. In India there is an increase in Revenue of £2,429,200 and a decrease in Expenditure of £747,200, giving a total improvement of £3,176,400. Of this, £1,424,200 appertains to the Provincial and Local sections and leaves £1,752,200 as the improvement in the Imperial section. In England it is expected that the Revenue will exceed the Budget Estimate by £92,900, and that the Expenditure will fall short by £55,700, giving an improvement of £148,600 which, added to the improvement of £1,752,200 in the Imperial section in India, makes up the increase of £1,900,800 in the surplus shown in the table above.

1902-1903. Increase of Revenue in India.

143. The following are the more important items of increase in Revenue in India:—

	R	R
Land Revenue, ordinary	1,04,76,000	
Less—Falling-off in that due to Irrigation	2,56,000	
		1,02,20,000
Opium		41,15,000
Salt		10,00,000
Excise		38,60,000
Customs		43,00,000
Assessed Taxes		7,05,000
Post Office		8,69,000
Telegraph		7,42,000
Mint		52,78,000
Exchange		5,54,000
State Railways: Gross Receipts (Net Earnings, worse R35,87,000)		21,60,000
Irrigation, Major Works		23,28,000
Army		12,55,000

1902-1903. Land Revenue.

144. Of the large increase under Land Revenue, R72,00,000, or considerably more than two-thirds of the total, is due to the inclusion of six months' collections in Berar, which were not included in the Budget Estimate. The remainder is made up of increases of R15,56,000, R13,97,000, and R6,84,000 (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) in Bombay, Madras, and Burma, respectively. On the other hand, the collections in the United Provinces are expected to fall short by R3,68,000, in the Punjab by R3,73,000, in the North-West Frontier Province by R1,12,000, and in the minor Provinces directly under the Government of India, chiefly Ajmer and Baluchistan, by R89,000.

1902-1903. Opium Revenue.

145. The quantity of Bengal Opium sold is the same as was taken in the Budget Estimate, *viz.*, 48,000 chests, but the average price realised has been R1,144—9 annas instead of R1,100 assumed in the Budget, and this has increased the receipts by R21,39,000. The quantity of Malwa Opium exported has also been larger than anticipated, with the result that the receipts in Bombay show an improvement of R16,60,000 over the Budget. The opium pass fees realised in Berar have also added R1,50,000 to the revenue under this head. The arrangements for the sale of opium in Burma have been improved, and an additional revenue of R80,000 is expected in that Province in the current year.

1902-1903. Salt Revenue.

146. As already mentioned, the Salt Revenue would probably have been higher by 6 lakhs but for the reduction made in the rate of duty for the last fortnight of the year. As it is, the receipts in Madras are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by R8,50,000 mainly in consequence of the traders having paid the duty in cash to a greater extent than usual instead of availing themselves of the option of taking credit for six months on lodging Government paper as security. The receipts in Bengal and Burma also are expected to exceed

the Estimate by R3,00,000 and R2,50,000, respectively, while those on account of the Northern India Salt Department and Bombay are expected to fall short by R3,00,000 and R1,00,000, respectively. The sales of Northern India salt were largely affected towards the end of last year by rumours of a reduction of the duty, and it was anticipated in the Budget Estimate that the revenue so lost would be recovered in the current year, but this anticipation has not been realized. The Stamp Revenue declined slightly and would have been considerably below the Budget but for the inclusion of receipts in Berar aggregating R4,30,000. There was a falling-off in Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces, counterbalanced by increases in Burma, Bengal, and Assam.

1902-1903. Excise Revenue.

147. The Excise Revenue has grown in all Provinces though the improvement expected in the Budget has not been fully realised in Assam and Bombay. In the former Province the revenue has been growing very slowly of late years. In Bombay the ground lost in consequence of the famine is being gradually recovered. The largest increase has occurred in Madras (R11,50,000) where the steady growth of the revenue had received a serious check from the famine. There has been a remarkable and steady growth of the revenue in Bengal and the United Provinces, the improvements over the Budget being R8,00,000 and R9,00,000, respectively. The increase due to Berar is R7,50,000.

1902-1903. Customs Revenue.

148. There were large increases in Customs Revenue in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, and when the Budget for 1902-1903 was framed it was not considered safe to reckon on a continuance of the high level that prevailed in 1901-1902. That level has, however, been surpassed, the receipts anticipated in the current year being more than 8 lakhs in excess of the high figure of the year before, and 43 lakhs in excess of the Budget. A falling-off of 5 lakhs is anticipated in Bengal, but in the other three maritime Provinces there have been improvements, as follows :—

	R
Burma	31,00,000
Bombay	8,80,000
Madras	7,66,000

The improvement would have been still greater but for a large falling-off in the receipts from the ordinary and countervailing duties on sugar in consequence of the imposition of additional countervailing duties which have practically stopped the imports from Austro-Hungary and Germany.

149. The leading features, of the year have been the great increase in the receipts from the export duty on rice, and the import duty on silver. The former is due to the bumper crop in Burma. The causes of the latter are somewhat obscure, but it is believed that silver is largely used as a convenient form of remittance. Imports of cotton goods received a check. The principal variations in the leading staples were as follows :—

Increases in Receipts.

	R
Export duty—	
Rice, chiefly Burma	27,48,000
Import duty—	
Silver	12,50,000
Other metals	6,02,000
Spirits and Liqueurs	5,65,000
Petroleum	1,97,000
Chemicals	1,44,000
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	3,05,000

Decreases in Receipts.

	R
Import duty—	
Cotton manufactures	5,13,000
Sugar, ordinary duty	3,50,000
" countervailing duties	3,45,000
Articles of food, etc.	2,45,000
Raw materials	1,72,000
Manufactured articles	2,01,000

150. The improvement in Income-tax collections is general, except in the United Provinces and Assam where there is a small falling-off, and in the Central Provinces where the Budget anticipated that the ground lost in consequence of the famine would be recovered to some extent in the current year, but the anticipation has not been realised. The more important of the increases are—

	R
Bengal	2,00,000
Madras	2,00,000
Bombay	1,70,000
Berar	1,20,000

151. The Budget Estimate of Post Office Revenue provided for a falling-off of R2,50,000 in money order fees owing to the introduction, from the beginning of the year, of a lower rate of commission for money orders of R5 or less. The annual development of the revenue *plus* the special receipts connected with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, which are estimated at R3,00,000, are now expected to bring about an improvement of R8,69,000.

152. The Budget Estimate of Telegraph Receipts provided for a decrease of about R8,00,000 in the receipts from foreign messages owing to the reduction in the tariff, and it was anticipated that the normal growth of the revenue would be more than counterbalanced by the falling-off due to the cessation of the war in China. The development of the revenue has, however, been much greater, and this, together with R1,13,000 received from traffic connected with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, is expected to bring in an increase of R7,42,000.

153. Of the Mint Receipts, a sum of R39,51,000 represents the profits on the coinage of rupees, and does not affect the surplus of the year as it is counterbalanced by a payment of equal amount to the Gold Reserve Fund, shown as expenditure. No silver was purchased and coined during the year, the consignment purchased during the present month not having yet arrived. There has been recoinage of 1840 rupees, but this of course does not yield a profit. The latter has accrued from the conversion into rupees of the Hali coins of the Indore Durbar.

Of the remainder of the increase, R2,80,000 occurs under Fees for the coinage of dollars which have been greater than was anticipated, R7,72,000 under Fees for the conversion of the Indore Hali rupees, R1,25,000 under Gain on copper coinage brought about by a larger demand for copper coins, and R1,50,000 in operative and other gains on coinage which is more than counterbalanced by an increase in the operative losses shown as expenditure.

154. The whole of the balance of the Gold Reserve Fund was remitted to England for investment last year. The profits accruing during the present year have recently been remitted to England by means of Council Bills, and the balance of the Fund now consists of £3,810,730 held in consols of the nominal value of £4,052,561.

155. The Budget Estimate provided for a charge of R3,04,000 on account of Exchange. The Revised Estimate now anticipates that there will be a net receipt of R5,54,000. The variation has occurred chiefly in connection with the transactions of the Guaranteed Railways. The Revised Estimate provides for a net receipt of R3,75,000 on account of these against a net charge of R5,34,000 in the Budget Estimate.

156. The increase in Irrigation Receipts is distributed over all the Provinces, being most marked in the Punjab which shows an increase of R12,18,000. In this Province the Revenue has grown steadily in the past.

157. The Army Receipts are swelled mainly by the adjustment of the value of Kheddah elephants transferred to the Government of Burma, by recoveries from His Majesty's Government of the value of Europe stores despatched to South Africa, China and Somaliland, by increased issues of Ordnance stores to the Police Department, and by larger receipts on account of subscriptions to the Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

158. There is a large decrease of R35,87,000 in the net earnings of State Railways, and of R11,95,000 in the net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways during the year. Besides these, the only important Revenue head which shows a decrease is Forests, where the receipts fell by R3,83,000. This has occurred

almost wholly in Burma where the season was unfavourable for the floating of timber. The decrease in that Province, which amounts to R9,50,000, is partly counterbalanced by an improvement in the United Provinces and the Punjab, and by the inclusion of figures for Berar.

1902-1903. Railway Earnings.

159. The Railway Revenue of 1901-1902 was quite abnormally high, and in framing the Budget Estimate of the current year it was not considered prudent to count upon a continuance of equally favourable returns. The Revised Estimate now presented justifies the caution, as it shows an increase of R21,60,000 only in gross receipts, whereas the working expenses have increased by R57,47,000, giving a net worseness of R35,87,000 as compared with the Budget. The increase in working expenses is partly due to increased traffic and extra mileage run on certain lines, but chiefly to special expenditure found obligatory on the maintenance and renewal of permanent-way and on bridges and rolling-stock. The lines which have done best are the Great Indian Peninsula, the Eastern Bengal, and the South Indian Railways, while the largest net falling-off has occurred on the East Indian Railway and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The principal figures are as follows:—

	Increase +, Decrease —.		
	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts, better or worse than Budget
	R	R	R
Better than Budget—			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+37,50,000	+27,75,000	+9,75,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	+5,00,000	—3,00,000	+8,00,000
South Indian Railway	+50,000	—6,50,000	+7,00,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	+3,50,000	—2,00,000	+5,50,000
Indian Midland Railway	+12,00,000	+7,60,000	+4,40,000
North-Western Railway	+28,00,000	+25,00,000	+3,00,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	+4,00,000	+2,00,000	+2,00,000
Worse than Budget—			
East Indian Railway	—40,00,000	+2,00,000	—42,00,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	—29,50,000	—11,00,000	—18,50,000
Burma Railway	...	+5,00,000	—5,00,000
Madras Railway, North-East line	—2,00,000	+3,00,000	—5,00,000
Assam-Bengal	—2,00,000	+2,00,000	—4,00,000

1902-1903. Net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways.

160. The decrease in Net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways has occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the goods traffic not having been good and the working expenses having been increased partly by a special debit of R2,40,000 on account of shortage in the balance of cut timber brought out in the stock-taking of 1901, and partly by a heavy fall in the earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway having thrown a larger proportion of the joint expenses against the former line.

1902-1903. Increase in Expenditure in India.

161. The only important increases of expenditure in India are:—

	R
Refunds	12,81,000
Mint	44,53,000
General Administration	23,02,000
Miscellaneous	34,27,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	12,56,000
Military Works	8,20,000

1902-1903. Refunds.

162. The excess Refunds occur chiefly in Burma, Bengal, and Bombay, and are due partly to special adjustments of tributes and survey and settlement charges, but chiefly to larger refunds of customs duty.

1902-1903. Mint Charges.

163. Of the total increase in the Mint expenditure, R39,51,000 is accounted for by the payment of the net profits of the rupee coinage of the year to the Gold Reserve Fund. The balance represents the loss on the re-coinage of 1840 rupees which was not fully provided for in the Budget Estimate.

1902-1903. General Administration.

164. Of the increase under General Administration, R1,93,000 is due to the inclusion of the Berar figures in the Revised Estimate. The bulk of the remainder represents the charges incurred by Local Governments in connection with Provincial camps and the entertainment of their representative guests at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. These are referred to in paragraph (140) above.

1902-1903. Miscellaneous.

165. The charges under Miscellaneous include R16,45,000 on account of Berar. R15,32,000 out of this represents, *firstly*, payments made by the British Government on account of the Province before 1st October 1902 and recoverable from its revenues, the claim to which has been given up under the terms of the lease; and, *secondly*, the balances of Local Funds on 1st October 1902, and the net amounts of deposits received, and advances made, before that date. Under the new arrangement the entire cash balance of Berar on the 1st October, which exceeded 41 lakhs of rupees, was credited to the Nizam. A considerable part of this consisted of balances standing at the credit of Local Funds, and these it has been incumbent on Government to restore at its own cost.

166. The other notable increases under Miscellaneous are:—

	R
India	6,11,000
United Provinces	1,64,000
Bombay	10,88,000

The increase in India is accounted for chiefly by an expenditure of R1,00,000 on account of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, of R2,54,000 on account of the Police and other special Commissions of Enquiry, and of R1,10,000 on account of a special refund of Suitors' Fund deposits. R61,000 in Bombay represent payments of arrears of interest on loans raised by Native States in the market on a Government guarantee. This is further referred to in the succeeding paragraph. The remainder of the excess in Bombay was due to the remission of a large amount of irrecoverable takavi loans, of which R25,91,000 have been written off against R15,96,000 for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate. The increase in the United Provinces is also due to this cause.

Remission of Interest on Loans of Native States.

167. The payments on account of interest on loans of Native States, referred to in the foregoing paragraph, represent a part of the obligation undertaken by the Government of India, as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the Delhi Durbar, to remit, in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation, three years' interest on all loans obtained either from Government or in the open market under the guarantee of Government, by Native States which had suffered severely from the famine of 1899-1900, to meet expenditure on relief and analogous objects. The remission of interest on the loans granted by Government will reduce the receipts under "Interest" by R6,52,000 in the Revised and by R7,25,000 in the Budget Estimate; while the payments on account of the guaranteed loans will appear as expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous," and will amount to R61,000 in the Revised and R1,12,000 in the Budget Estimate. As a number of these guaranteed loans are small in amount and bear high rates of interest, ranging up to 9 per cent, the Government of India have further decided to pay off a substantial proportion of them, by means of Government advances at 4 per cent interest. The total amount to be so advanced is R1,14,000 and has been provided in the Ways and Means Estimate for the current year under the head "Loans to Native States."

1902-1903. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

168. There is a saving of R16,45,000 on the Budget Estimate of Famine Relief Expenditure (see paragraph 176). Of this, R47,000 goes to meet an enhancement in the loss on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and R1,54,000 and R1,58,000 to meet increases in the charges for the construction of Protective Railways and Protective Irrigation Works. £2,000 or R30,000 were also spent in England on stores for the latter works. There thus remains a balance of R12,56,000 by which the charge under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt has to be increased, in order to bring up the total of the Famine Insurance Grant to the fixed sum of R1,50,00,000.

1902-1903. Military Works Expenditure.

169 The increase in Military Works expenditure is due to the additional works undertaken out of the savings in army expenditure caused by the absence of troops in South Africa and China as explained in paragraph 181.

1902-1903. Decrease in Expenditure in India.

170. Under almost all the remaining heads of importance, the expenditure has fallen short of that anticipated in the Budget. The following are the more important items; the additional expenditure due to Berar, for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate, being shown in a separate column:—

	Total decrease.	Increase due to Berar.	[illegible] in other Provinces.
	R	R	R
Land Revenue	17,77,000	3,30,000	21,07,000
Opium	19,47,000	....	19,47,000
Forest	5,56,000	1,10,000	6,66,000
Interest on Debt	5,81,000	...	5,81,000
Mint	44,53,000	...	44,53,000
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	11,54,000	1,60,000	13,14,000
Law and Justice—Jails	9,45,000	70,000	10,15,000
Police	12,19,000	4,59,000	16,78,000
Education	36,79,000	1,94,000	38,73,000
Medical	15,13,000	1,01,000	16,14,000
Scientific and other Minor Departments	7,25,000	16,000	7,41,000
Famine Relief	16,45,000	...	16,45,000
Guaranteed Companies, Surplus Profits	9,94,000	...	9,94,000
Subsidised Companies, Land, etc.	10,69,000	...	10,69,000
Minor Works and Navigation	9,58,000	...	9,58,000
Civil Works	34,25,000	5,82,000	40,07,000
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues	5,05,000	...	5,05,000
Army	73,81,000	17,08,000	90,89,000

1902-1903. Expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Medical, Scientific Departments, Civil Works.

171. The savings under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Medical, Scientific and Minor Departments and Civil Works occur in almost all Provinces, and are due, as has been frequently explained in former Financial Statements, to the tendency of Local Governments to make fuller provision in the Budget Estimates for payment of salaries and other charges than is actually required, and to make provision for new schemes before they are ready to receive sanction. The only notable increase in the charges under these heads is one of R1,37,000 in the Punjab under Medical. This is due to the plague inoculation scheme. The largest decrease under Civil Works occurs in Madras.

1902-1903. Opium Expenditure.

172. The Budget, as usual, provided for an average opium crop, but the actual yield fell short and the payments will accordingly be smaller.

1902-1903. Forest Expenditure.

173. The saving in Forest Expenditure occurs chiefly in Burma, where the revenue also has fallen greatly.

1902-1903. Interest Charges.

174. The saving in the Interest charges is due to the amount provided in the Budget on account of discount and anticipation interest on the new loan not being fully required.

1902-1903. Education Expenditure.

175. The Budget Estimate provided a special grant to Local Governments of R40,00,000 for expenditure on Education. A part of the grant has been transferred to Civil Works for expenditure on school buildings, and only a small portion of the remainder will be actually spent during the year as the Local Governments have not been able to mature their schemes for its disposal.

1902-1903. Famine Relief Expenditure.

176. A sum of R20,000 only is likely to be spent on Famine Relief in the Punjab out of R13,60,000 provided in the Budget. A saving of R6,50,000 is also expected on the Budget Estimate in Bombay. On the other hand, R2,60,000 will be required in the Central Provinces, for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate, and R84,000 more than the Budget Estimate will be spent in Ajmer and Rajputana.

1902-1903. Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

177. There is a decrease in the Company's share of surplus profits of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway owing to a fall in the earnings of the line in the second-half of 1902, and to an increase in the share of working expenses under the joint purse arrangement consequent on a serious fall in the earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa section.

1902-1903. Subsidised Companies – Land and Control.

178. The saving in the expenditure on land for Subsidized Railways is caused by projects not being ready as early as expected and by the progress in the acquisition of land being slower.

1902-1903. Minor Works and Navigation Expenditure.

179. The Budget Estimate for Minor Works and Navigation included a special grant of R25,00,000. A sum of R1,00,000 out of this has been reappropriated for expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works, and it has not been found possible to utilise a sum of R8,58,000 in consequence of projects not being ready in time.

1902-1903. Construction of Railways chargeable to Provincial or Local Revenues.

180. The reduction under Construction of Provincial and Local Railways is due to the progress of work on certain bridges on the Arantangi Extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway having been retarded by heavy floods, and to the postponement of the construction of salt sidings.

1902-1903. Army Expenditure.

181. There are, as usual, a large number of variations between the Budget and the Revised Estimate of Military Expenditure. The latter includes R17,08,000 on account of the Hyderabad Contingent. If this be excluded, the Revised Estimate would show a decrease of R90,89,000. More than three-fourths of this has been occasioned by the absence of troops in South Africa, China, and Somaliland which has caused savings of R52,50,000, R17,15,000 and R2,27,000, respectively. There is also a saving of R6,78,000 in the net credits for local stores, issued from stock for South Africa, China and Somaliland. The provision for ordinary expenditure has also proved higher than the actual requirements by more than R30,00,000. The reduction would have been larger had it not been decided, in consideration of the savings due to the absence of troops, to sanction new military expenditure aggregating R59,56,000, of which R17,41,000 will be spent in India as Army expenditure, R15,33,000 under Military Works (see paragraph 169) and R88,000 under Marine; while R25,94,000 will be spent in England, mainly on the purchase of guns for Bombay defences, ammunition on the home scale for coast defences, a reserve of light railway material, binoculars and telescopes for battalions of British Infantry, maxim guns for all British and Native Units, stores for re-equipping existing field hospitals, and ordnance mules from the United States.

1902-1903. Revenue in England.

182. The revenue in England is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £92,900. There is an increase of £120,700 under Interest, £18,700 being the premium realised on the India 3 per cent Stock issued during the year, and £102,000 being the excess interest obtained from the temporary investment of larger sums at rates of interest higher than was anticipated in the Budget Estimate. Under Railways there is a special receipt of £16,900 on account of the Government share of the surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway for the four years 1898 to 1901. On the other hand, the Army receipts are expected to be less by £52,300, chiefly owing to a decrease in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment. The decrease would have been larger but for the adjustment of the recoveries on account of the Indian Troop service as revenue instead of by deduction from Army expenditure as provided in the Budget Estimate.

1902-1903. Expenditure in England.

183. The expenditure in England is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £55,700, of which £37,000 occurs in the interest charges. The amount of India Bills issued during the year was less by £500,000, and the rate of discount paid was also smaller, while the provision of £10,000 for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England is not required. The Budget Estimate included £28,000 for the reception of Indian Chiefs attending His Majesty's Coronation, but the expenditure on this account has now been debited to Advances Recoverable pending recovery from His Majesty's Government. The payments on account of Interest on Capital Deposited by Railway Companies are less by £24,200, the amount of capital raised being smaller and the dates of issue later than estimated for. Payments on account of the Telegraph Department were less by £22,700, mainly on account of smaller demands for stores. There is a saving of £17,200 on the Estimate of Army expenditure as the result of a number of variations. The payments for stores, chiefly ordnance and clothing, are less by £207,600, and the pensions of Indian officers are less by £40,000; but these savings are counterbalanced to a large extent

by an increase of £17,000 in the payments of furlough allowances of Indian officers, of £89,500 in the payments to the War Office in respect of British Troops serving in India, and of £104,500 in the charges for the Indian Troop Service. Under payments to the War Office the Budget Estimate provided for a refund of £120,000 to India on account of over-payments in 1901-1902, but this refund was received in 1901-1902. A further refund of a smaller amount in respect of that year is, however, now expected in 1902-1903, and the Estimate for the capitation charge for 1902-1903 is also less. The gross charges on account of the Indian Troop Service are higher than was anticipated, and the amount has been further swelled by the receipts on account of the service being shown in the Revised Estimate as receipts, while in the Budget Estimate they were deducted from the expenditure. The additional Military Works undertaken out of the savings in Army expenditure due to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, as explained in paragraph 181, have also involved an increased expenditure of £34,900 in the purchase of stores in England.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1903-1904.

1903-1904. Statement of the gross figures.

184. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904 with that of 1902-1903:—

	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1903-1904, better.	1903-1904, worse.
REVENUE.				
	£	£	£	£
India	73,855,400	75,699,400	1,844,000	...
England	515,000	656,000	141,000	...
TOTAL .	74,370,400	76,355,400	1,985,000	.
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local .	56,506,300	58,514,900	...	2,008,600
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	—1,368,100	—1,383,500	15,400	...
NET .	55,138,200	57,131,400	...	1,993,200
England	18,394,500	18,275,300	119,200	...
TOTAL .	73,532,700	75,406,700	...	1,874,000
SURPLUS .	837,700	948,700	111,000	...

1903-1904 Remission of taxation.

185. It has for some time been apparent that if taxation were maintained unchanged, the estimates for 1903-1904 would show a very large surplus exceeding £2,000,000. The surpluses for the last five years have been—

	£
1898-99	2,640,873
1899-1900	2,774,623
1900-1901	1,670,204
1901-1902	4,950,243
1902-1903 (Revised Estimate)	2,738,500

186. It has accordingly been decided that the time has come when a substantial remission of taxation may properly be made. The measures decided on are, *firstly*, a reduction in the salt duty, of 8 annas a maund, with effect from the 18th March 1903; and, *secondly*, the exemption from income-tax of all incomes below R1,000 a year, with effect from the ensuing year. The reduction in the salt duty does not extend to Burma, where the present rate of R1 a maund remains unaltered. As a concomitant of the former measure, it has been necessary to revise the rates of duty on Kohat and Mandi salt. The former has been reduced from R2 per Lahori maund of 102 6/7 lb (=R1-9-7·9 per Indian maund of 82 2/7 lb) to R1-8 per Indian maund, and the latter from 7½ annas a maund to 6 annas.

187. The former measure is estimated to result in a reduction of revenue of 6 lakhs in the current year and of 173 lakhs in 1903-1904, if no allowance is

made for increased consumption due to the fall in duty and in price, though some development due to this cause may fairly be expected. The latter is estimated to result in a reduction under Assessed Taxes of 36 lakhs, the whole of which occurs in the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904. As this is a divided head of revenue, the loss will fall against the Imperial and Provincial Governments as follows :-

	Imperial share	Provincial share.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
India	2,16,000	...	2,16,000
Central Provinces . . .	30,000	30,000	60,000
Burma	97,000	97,000	1,94,000
Assam	30,000	30,000	60,000
Bengal	4,65,000	4,65,000	9,30,000
United Provinces . . .	2,62,000	2,62,000	5,24,000
Punjab	1,54,000	1,54,000	3,08,000
North-West Frontier Province .	72,000	...	72,000
Madras	3,30,000	3,30,000	6,60,000
Bombay	2,88,000	2,88,000	5,76,000
TOTAL .	19,44,000	16,56,000	36,00,000

To compensate the Local Governments for their share of the loss, a contribution equal to the amounts shown in the third column of the foregoing table has been made to each through the adjusting head of Land Revenue: in this way the entire cost of the remission is borne by the Imperial section of the accounts.

188. But for these measures of remission, the surplus of the ensuing year would have been £2,342,000, being greater by £1,393,300, or 2,09 lakhs of rupees, than that which is shown in the Budget Estimate.

189. Even after these large remissions, the anticipated surplus is £948,700 and exceeds that which was estimated for last March by £111,000. It would not have been prudent to accept a larger sacrifice of revenue than about two crores, in view of the increase of expenditure which is known to be impending in a number of directions. Among these may be enumerated the improvement of the police, the construction of an extensive scheme of tanks and other protective irrigation works such as the Irrigation Commission is likely to recommend, further expenditure on education in accordance with the proposals of the Education Conference of 1901, and the Universities Commission, the improvement of the efficiency of the Army, and the further increase to the pay of British troops which will take effect from April 1904. Full allowance has had to be made for these necessary but costly projects of administrative improvement in estimating the proportion of existing taxation which it would be safe to remit.

1903-1904 General Result.

190. In India after allowing for the remissions of taxation which it has been decided to make, the net revenues are estimated at £164,600 less than in the Budget framed last March. Of this worseness, £149,200 appertains to the Imperial section of the accounts, and £15,400 to the Provincial and Local section. In England an improvement is estimated in both revenue and expenditure, the total being £260,200. Deducting from this the reduction in the Imperial section in India, we get the net improvement of £111,000 over the Budget surplus of 1902-1903 already referred to. The surplus on the accounts of Berar which is included in the figures for 1903-1904, amounts to £38,400.

1903-1904. Decrease of Revenue in India.

191. Apart from Salt and Assessed Taxes, the only important decreases in revenue in India are:—

	R
Interest	5,04,000
Net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways . . .	11,25,000

192. The decrease under Interest is accounted for by the remissions granted to Native States referred to in paragraph 167. The decrease under Net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways occurs chiefly on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the goods traffic on which has not been satisfactory in the current year, and on which a small improvement only has been provided for in the Budget Estimate of next year. On the other hand, a considerable increase is anticipated in the working expenses of both the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Madras Railways to meet heavy outlay on maintenance and renewals of permanent-way and repairs of bridges in the former and renewals of rolling-stock in the latter. Under Salt, a reduction of 153 lakhs is estimated for. This is made up of a loss of 173 lakhs due to reduction in the rate of duty, less a gain of 20 lakhs due to development of consumption. Under Assessed Taxes, the Budget provides for a net falling-off of R26,65,000. This consists of a loss of 36 lakhs due to the raising of the limit of exemption, less R7,99,000 due to normal growth of revenue and R1,36,000 on account of Berar.

1903-1904. Interest Receipts, Net Traffic Receipts of Guaranteed Railways, Salt Revenue, and Assessed Taxes.

193. An improvement is anticipated in the revenue in India under almost all other heads, being most considerable under the following. The inclusion of figures for Berar for the whole year has caused an increase under many of these heads. The increases due to this cause are therefore shown in a separate column:—

1903-1904. Increase in Revenue in India.

	Total increase.	Berar.	Increase in other province
	R	R	R
Land Revenue . . .	1,97,94,000	81,15,000	1,16,79,000
Opium	22,92,000	2,00,000	20,92,000
Stamps	10,32,000	8,50,000	1,82,000
Excise	57,72,000	14,00,000	43,72,000
Provincial Rates . .	7,49,000	6,69,000	80,000
Customs . . .	2,00,000	16,000	1,84,000
Post Office . . .	9,65,000	...	9,65,000
Telegraph . . .	6,92,000	...	6,92,000
Mint . . .	45,08,000	...	45,08,000
Miscellaneous . . .	5,07,000	1,64,000	3,43,000
State Railways: Gross receipts . . .	68,21,000	...	68,21,000
(Net Earnings worse R7,03,000.)			
Major Works, Irrigation Direct Receipts . .	10,33,000	...	10,33,000

194. It was explained in paragraph 146 (*a*) of last year's Financial Statement that the Budget Estimate of Land Revenue for the current year was reduced by R71,84,000 on account of the final remission of famine arrears. This accounts for the bulk of the increase in the Estimate of next year. An increase of R77,94,000 occurs in Bombay due to the return of normal conditions in that Province, and of R21,97,000 in Burma due partly to revision of settlements in Upper Burma, and partly to increases in the capitation tax in consequence of an increase in the population and in the revenues of petroleum and ruby mines and of fisheries. There are smaller increases in the other Provinces also, except Assam in which there is a small falling-off on account of the grant of rent-free lands to village headmen. Excluding Berar, the Budget Estimate for next year is R84,03,000 in excess of the Revised Estimate of the current year, and more than two-thirds the increase is expected in Bombay.

1903-1904. Land Revenue Receipts.

195. The increase in opium revenue is expected principally in Bombay where the estimate for the current year was too low. An increase of R1,25,000 is also expected in Burma, where the arrangements for the sale of opium and prevention of smuggling have been improved.

1903-1904. Opium Revenue.

1903-1904. Stamp Revenue

196. The stamp revenue has shown a decline in the current year in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Madras, and Bombay, and an improvement in Burma and Bengal. The Budget Estimate for next year provides for a partial recovery of the ground lost in the first four Provinces, and for an improvement in Burma where the revenue has been steadily growing during the last few years. In Bengal the Budget Estimate has been placed at approximately the same amount as the Revised Estimate of the current year.

1903-1904. Excise Revenue

197. The restoration of prosperity throughout the country has given a remarkable impetus to the growth of the Excise Revenue in the current year, and the ground lost in consequence of the famine has been recovered to a large extent. The Budget Estimate assumes that this improvement will be maintained next year, and that there will be a further improvement in Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Bombay.

1903-1904 Provincial Rates.

198. The estimates of Provincial Rates generally follow those of Land Revenue. The only noticeable feature is a reduction of R1,08,000 in Madras due to a reduction of the rate of village cess from 9 to 8 pies in the rupee.

1903-1904. Customs Revenue.

199. The Budget Estimate of Customs Revenue is R2,00,000 higher than that of the current year, but is R41,00,000 lower than the Revised Estimate. The decrease is anticipated mainly in Burma and Bombay.

The articles in which the falling off is chiefly expected are—

	R
Export duty—	
Rice	24,50,000
Import duty—	
Sugar—countervailing duties	13,55,000
Silver	7,50,000

200. The exports of rice from Burma have been unprecedentedly large in the current year and it is not considered prudent to count upon a continuance of the high level recently prevailing. The imports of silver in the current year have also been abnormal and a falling-off is estimated for. The effect of the additional countervailing duties in checking the import of bounty-fed sugar is reflected in the low estimate for next year under that head.

1903-1904. Post Office and Telegraph Receipts.

201. Post Office and Telegraph receipts have been taken at almost the same figure as in the Revised Estimate. Any falling-off in consequence of the absence of special receipts on account of the Delhi Durbar is expected to be made good by the normal growth of the Departments.

1903-1904. Mint Receipts

202. Mint receipts are taken at R45,08,000 more than the Budget Estimate of 1902-1903. This chiefly represents the profit on the coinage of £300,000 of silver which has recently been purchased and is on its way out to Bombay. The whole of these profits will be paid over to the Gold Reserve Fund, and will not affect the surplus of the year.

1903-1904. State Railways Earnings.

203. Although the gross receipts of State Railways are likely to exceed last year's Budget by R68,21,000, the working expenses are expected to increase by R75,24,000. The net result is therefore worse by R7,03,000. The increase is due to special renewals of rails and rolling-stock.

204. The traffic on the East Indian Railway and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was considerably below the estimate during the current year, chiefly in consequence of a decline in pilgrim traffic and coal on the former, and to favourable seasons and the absence of famine traffic on the latter. The Budget Estimate allows for a moderate improvement on existing conditions in both lines, allowance being made for some diversion of the coal trade. On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway a large improvement is expected in 1903-1904 in consequence of anticipations of favourable coal traffic over the newly-opened Midnapore-Jherriah Branch and the completion of the Satpura Railway. An increase is also expected on the Burma Railways in consequence of increased mileage open to traffic.

205. On the other hand, it has been thought prudent to estimate for a considerable reduction on the current year's receipts on the North-Western and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. Both these lines carried abnormally heavy traffic during the closing year in connection with the Delhi Durbar, and in the case of the latter in consequence also of a favourable cotton crop.

206. The estimate of net earnings is taken at R28,84,000 better than the Revised Estimate of the current year. The more important differences are as follows:—

Increase + Decrease —

	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings, better or worse than Revised Estimate.
	R	R	R
Better than the Revised—			
East Indian Railway .	+12,00,000	—6,00,000	+18,00,000
Bengal Nagpore Railway .	+29,00,000	+11,00,000	+18,00,000
Rajputana Malwa Railway	+11,50,000	+5,00,000	+6,50,000
Burma Railway . .	+5,00,000	+1,50,000	+3,50,000
Madras Railway, North-East line . . .	+2,00,000	—1,00,000	+3,00,000
Worse than the Revised—			
North-Western Railway .	—8,00,000	...	—8,00,000
South Indian Railway .	+1,50,000	+8,50,000	—7,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	—14,50,000	—9,00,000	—5,50,000
Eastern Bengal Railway .	...	+3,50,000	—3,50,000

1903-1904. Major Irrigation Works, Receipts.

207. The estimate of receipts from Major Irrigation Works is R12,95,000 less than the Revised Estimate of the current year. The decrease occurs in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab, and is due to the area to be irrigated during the *rabi* season of 1902-1903, the collections on account of which will be made in the ensuing year, and the *kharif* season of 1903, not being expected to be so large as in the previous seasons. An increase of R1,67,000 is, however, expected from the development of irrigation from the Jhelum Canal.

1903-1904. Decrease in Expenditure in India.

208. The important decreases in Expenditure in India are:—

	R
Opium	5,00,000
Interest on Debt	26,78,000
Political	18,56,000
Famine Relief	48,18,000
Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits	8,45,000
Subsidized Companies—Land, etc.	6,07,000
Construction of Local Railways	5,40,000

1903-1904. Interest on Debt.

209. There is an increase of R26,53,000 (see paragraph 227) in the amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation Accounts, representing the interest on new capital expenditure. This causes a decrease in the charges for Interest on Debt by an exactly equal amount. The annual payment of 12 lakhs towards the principal of the Gwalior loan also gives a saving of R48,000. On the other hand, the interest on the new loan of R1,50,00,000 raised in the current year will increase the charges under the head by R5,25,000.

1903-1904. Political Expenditure.

210. The estimate for the current year included R26,50,000 under Political for the Delhi Coronation Durbar. If allowance be made for this, the estimate for next year would show an increase of R7,94,000, which is accounted for by a provision in India of R2,00,000 on account of arrears of the subsidy of His Highness the Amir of Kabul, and of R3,00,000 on account of the Seistan Arbitration Commission of R2,32,000 in Bombay on account of the Aden Boundary Commission, for which R1,48,000 only was provided in 1902-1903, and an increase of R1,27,000 in the North-West Frontier Province, chiefly on account of enhanced allowances to Mahsuds, the Kurram-Jaji-Khost Delimitation Commission and an Inspecting Officer of Frontier Militia.

1903-1904. Famine Relief.

211. In the estimate for the current year provision was made for Famine Relief expenditure to the extent of R48,00,000 for Bombay, R13,60,000 for the Punjab, and R1,88,000 for the districts directly under the Government of India. The Budget Estimate for next year provides R15,00,000 for the Central Provinces and a small sum of R30,000 for the Punjab. There is thus a reduction of R48,18,000 under Famine Relief. This does not affect the surplus of the year, as the amount of the Famine Insurance Grant is fixed at R1,50,00,000, and a

saving under Famine Relief, or Construction of Protective Railways and Irrigation Works, or interest on Famine Railways, is added to the sum charged under 36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (see paragraph 168).

1903-1904. Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits.

212. The earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the calendar year ending with December 1903 on which the surplus profits payable next year will be calculated are expected to be less than the figure taken in the Budget of the current year, and this will reduce the share of surplus profits payable to the Company in 1903-1904 by R5,50,000. There will also be a saving in the charges for land as the Budget Estimate for the current year provided R3,50,000 on account of land for the Azikhal-Mangalore Extension of the Madras Railway. This line will now be constructed as a State Railway and the charge will be met from capital.

1903-1904. Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest.

213. The estimate for land for Subsidized Companies is R11,92,000, of which R6,18,000 is for the Bengal-North-Western Railway, and the remaining R5,74,000 is distributed among a number of other projects. The estimate for 1002-1903 included R6,47,000 for the former line and R4,79,000 for the Kalka-Simla and Laksam-Noakhali Railways, besides smaller amounts aggregating R6,73,000 for other lines.

1903-1904. Construction of Local Railways.

214. The expenditure on the construction of the extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway is the principal item which is now charged to the head "Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues." The expenditure on the line, which is borne by the Tanjore District Board, is expected to be smaller next year.

1903-1904. Increase in Expenditure in India.

215. The following are the more important increases in Expenditure in India in 1903-1904 over the estimates for 1902-1903. The figures for Berar are shown in a separate column :—

	Total increase.	Berar.	Increase in other Provinces.
	R	R	R
Assignments and Compensations	25,53,000	26,23,000	—70,000
Land Revenue	17,66,000	15,37,000	2,29,000
Excise	5,44,000	24,000	5,20,000
Forest	7,33,000	2,53,000	4,80,000
Post Office	12,33,000	22,000	12,11,000
Telegraph	9,65,000	...	9,65,000
Mint	43,98,000	...	43,98,000
Courts of Law	7,59,000	3,28,000	4,31,000
Police	9,71,000	9,17,000	54,000
Superannuation, etc., Allowances	5,83,000	1,94,000	3,89,000
Construction of Protective Railways	23,00,000	...	23,00,000
Do. Irrigation Works	11,00,000	...	11,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	15,56,000	...	15,56,000
State Railways—			
Interest on Debt	19,92,000	...	26,53,000
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	2,93,000		
Irrigation—Interest on Debt	3,68,000		
Minor Works and Navigation	9,87,000	...	9,87,000
Military Works	7,86,000	22,000	7,64,000
Civil "	31,04,000	10,99,000	20,05,000
Army	31,66,000	35,64,000	—3,98,000
Special Defences	18,00,000	...	18,00,000

1903-1904. Assignments and Compensations.

216. The sum of R26,23,000 shown against Assignments and Compensations under Berar includes R25,00,000 payable on account of quit rent to His Highness the Nizam.

1903-1904. Land Revenue Expenditure.

217. The only considerable variations under Land Revenue are an increase of R1,76,000 in Bengal and a decrease of R2,50,000 in the United Provinces, both mainly in the charges for Survey and Settlement. The net increase is due to a number of small items spread over all the Provinces except Burma and Bombay.

218. The greater part (R4,02,000) of the increase under Excise occurs in Burma, where large additions have been made to the preventive and controlling establishments for the better regulation of the sale of opium. *1903-1904. Excise Expenditure.*

219. The increased expenditure under Forests is distributed among all the Provinces except the Central Provinces and Bengal, and represents the additional working charges necessary to yield the additional revenue which is anticipated. There are special reasons for not budgetting for an increase of revenue in Burma. *1903-1904. Forest Expenditure.*

220. The Post Office and Telegraph expenditure increases every year with the progress of the Departments. The increase anticipated next year in the former is larger than the normal annual increase, as provision has been made for an additional payment of R3,00,000 to the British India Steam Navigation Company for the new fast service to the Persian Gulf, and for R2,90,000 for improving the pay of postmasters. *1903-1904. Post and Telegraph Expenditure.*

221. The increase under Mint, which is nominal, has been explained in paragraph 202. *1903-1904. Mint E.*

222. The only important increases under Law and Justice, Courts of Law, are anticipated in the Central Provinces (R69,000) due to the appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner, in Burma (R1,12,000) due chiefly to a special provision for the reorganization of the Provincial Civil Service, and in Bengal (R2,45,000) due partly to the reorganization of the Subordinate Judicial Service and partly to a special provision for the reorganization of the Subordinate Executive Service half the charges for which appear under this head. *1903-1904. Courts of Law.*

223. An increase is expected in all the Provinces in the charges for Pensions and Superannuation allowances owing to the normal growth of the retired list. *1903-1904. Pensions and Superannuation Allowances.*

224. A sum of R23,00,000 has been allotted for expenditure next year on the following feeder lines of famine railway, which have been authorized by the Secretary of State to be classed as Protective :— *1903-1904. Protective Railways.*

	R
Bellary-Royadrug	15,00,000
Hospet-Kottur	
Morappur-Dharmapuri	8,00,000
Tirupatur-Krishnagiri	

No allotments were made for Protective Railways in the Budget Estimate of the current year.

225. An increased grant of R11,00,000 has been allotted for Protective Irrigation Works next year, chiefly in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Bombay. *1903-1904. Protective Irrigation Works.*

226. In order to maintain the Famine Insurance Grant at the full amount of R1,50,00,000 an addition of R15,56,000 is required under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt in consequence of the reduction under Famine Relief a part of which is counterbalanced by the increases under Construction of Protective Railways and Irrigation Works referred to in the two preceding paragraphs. *1903-1904. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.*

227. The increase in the Railway and Irrigation Interest charges is the interest on the new Capital Expenditure. *1903-1904. State Railways and Irrigation—Interest on Debt.*

228. Under Minor Works, the special grant of R25,00,000 made in the current year is repeated in next year's estimates, and an increased amount is allotted for the ordinary expenditure. *1903-1904. Minor Works and Navigation.*

229. As explained in paragraph 232 below, the current year's Estimate included R32,85,000 for special Military Works, while in next year's Estimate the corresponding provision is R40,60,000. *1903-1904. Military Works Expenditure.*

230. The provision for Civil Works includes the special grants aggregating 40 lakhs which have been allotted to the Local Governments in the current year for expenditure in 1903-1904. *1903-1904. Civil Works Expenditure.*

1903-1904. Army Expenditure.

231. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special items included in the Budget Estimates for the current and ensuing years for Army expenditure in India:—

	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
	R	R
Despatch of Troops to England on the occasion of the Coronation	5,25,000	...
Delhi Coronation Durbar	8,50,000	53,000
Special measures for improving the efficiency of the Army	32,45,000	36,08,000
Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris	9,76,000	...
Hyderabad Contingent	...	35,64,000
Ordinary Expenditure	18,02,84,000	18,18,21,000
TOTAL	18,58,80,000	18,90,46,000

232. In addition to R32,45,000 shown above, a sum of R84,70,000 was provided in England in the estimate of the current year, and R32,85,000 in India under Military Works, thus giving a total of R1,50,00,000 in that year as the cost of the special measures sanctioned for improving the efficiency of the Army. For the coming year a sum of R63,96,000 is provided for Army, and R9,50,000 for Marine Expenditure in England and R40,60,000 and R18,00,000 in India under Military Works and Special Defence Works, respectively, in addition to R36,08,000 shown above, the aggregate being R1,68,14,000.

233. The Budget Estimate of ordinary Army expenditure in India is R15,37,000 more than that of the current year. The special measures sanctioned last year involve a recurring expenditure of R35,78,000 next year. If allowance be made for this, the Budget Estimate for next year for ordinary expenditure would show a saving of R20,41,000 on the current year's estimate, due mainly to smaller provision for food-supplies consequent on a fall in prices and for remounts and medical and ordnance supplies, and to the transfer of the Dacca Kheddahs to the Government of Burma.

1903-1904. Special Defence Works.

234. The provision under Special Defence Works is the first year's instalment of the expenditure required to carry out a scheme of special coast defences.

1903-1904. Revenue in England.

235. The estimate of Revenue in England exceeds the Budget Estimate of 1902-1903 by £141,000. Of this, £132,300 or very nearly the whole occurs under Army, and is due to an expected increase (1) in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment, and (2) in the subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions, and also to the adjustment of receipts of the Indian Troop Service as revenue instead of as expenditure.

1903-1904. Expenditure in England.

236. The estimate of Expenditure in England is less than the estimate of the current year by £119,200. The Interest charges are expected to be less by £52,200, as India Bills for £1,500,000 are to be funded, and it is not considered necessary to make any provision for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England for which £10,000 was provided in the estimate of the current year. Under Political, there was a special provision in the current year of £28,000 for the reception of Indian Chiefs attending His Majesty's Coronation. The Army Expenditure is expected to be less by £183,900. A decrease of £230,600 is anticipated in the charges for stores, chiefly ordnance, and of £70,000 in the charges for pay and pensions of retired Indian officers which are decreasing year by year. The estimate for the current year also included a special provision of £20,000 for the expenses of the visit of the Indian Contingent on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation. A considerable part of these savings is, however, counterbalanced by an increase of £12,500 in the payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India, the estimate for which for the current year was reduced owing to a large refund having been

expected on account of ove-payments in previous years, an increase of £80,100 in the charges for the Indian Troop Service due partly to the change in the method of adjustment of the receipts on account of the service referred to in the preceding paragraph, and an increase of £40,000 due to the normal growth of the payments to the War Office on account of retired pay, etc., of British officers and men for service in India.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1899-1900	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised	1903-1904, Budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R
REVENUE (including that due to Irrigation)— India General	11,23,642	12,84,784	14,05,222	12,81,000	11,92,000	14,96,000
Central Provinces	57,60,049	47,00,227	86,85,541	79,34,000	79,50,000	82,50,000
Burma	2,97,60,093	3,19,95,535	3,31,48,222	3,32,16 000	3,39,00,000	3,54,14,000
Assam	62,80,533	62,14,697	61,67,279	63,57,000	63,80,000	63,10,000
Bengal	4,12,01,234	4,08,24,103	4,08,11,631	4,07,14,000	4,10,00,000	4,07,17,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,58,10,585	6,53,18,314	6,45,25,467	6,41,78,000	6,38,10,000	6,42,35,000
Punjab	2,28,53,763	2,43,74,961	2,64,16,932	2,35,04,000	2,31,31,000	2,39,34,000
N.-W. Frontier Province	...	.	8,97,627	18,27,000	17,1[illegible]000	18,27,000
Madras	5,47,47,204	5,82,68,478	5,87,40,216	5,94,86,000	6,08,83,000	5,99,78,000
Bombay	4,05,91,344	4,08,00,606	4,57,23,091	4,09 3[illegible],000	4,24,95,000	4,83,96,000
Berar	...	...	...	...	72,00,000	81,15,000
TOTAL	26,81,28,447	27,37,81,705	28,65,21,228	27,94,36,000	28,96,56,000	29,92,72,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	1,00,52,606	1,12,36,246	1,22,00,957	1,25,84,000	1,23,28,000	1,26,26,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	25,80,75,841	26,25,45,459	27,43,20,271	26,68,52,000	27,73,28,000	28,66,46,000
EXPENDITURE— India— District Administration	1,92,02,199	1,97,31,766	1,98,39,403	2,08,89,000	2,02,97,000	2,13 23,000
Other Charges	2,20,19,206	2,24,99,584	2,30,76,569	2,50,78,000	2,38,93,000	2,64,10,000
TOTAL	4,12,21,405	4,22,31,350	4,29,15,972	4,59,67,000	4,41,90,000	4,77,33,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	645	176	670	1,000	300	900

237. The figures have been sufficiently explained in paragraphs 144 and 194. The revenue has recovered in all the Provinces from the depression caused by the famine, except in the Central Provinces where scarcity still prevails in a few districts.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
INDIA						
Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal—Sale of Opium . .	5,09,14,354	6,16,38,731	6,22,54,350	5,28,00,000	5,49,39,000	5,28,00,000
Bombay—Pass Fees .	1,27,46,250	1,25,26,750	81,40,250	82,00,000	98,60,000	1,01,50,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue .	23,69,127	23,68,152	23,85,734	24,35,000	27,51,000	27,77,000
TOTAL .	6,60,29,731	7,65,33,633	7,27,80,334	6,34,35,000	6,75,50,000	6,57,27,000
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,35,16,902	2,42,81,523	2,16,45,838	2,40,00,000	2,23,01,000	2,35,00,000
Other Charges . .	23,60,322	24,80,036	24,55,486	25,39,000	22,91,000	25,38,000
TOTAL .	2,58,77,224	2,67,61,559	2,41,01,324	2,65,39,000	2,45,92,000	2,60,38,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges .	2,006	1,771	1,935	4,000	4,600	2,900
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold .	41,700	45,300	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Average Price	R1,421	R1,361	R1,297	R1,100	R1,144	R1,100
Chests produced	51,719	52,443	44,457	...	44,723	..
Chests in Balance March 31	50,715	57,845	54,303	...	51,026	...
Reserve, December 31 . .	10,096	17,406	21,846	18,303	18,300	15,023
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export .	25,492½	25,053½	16,280	16,400	19,720	20,300
Rate of duty .	R500	R500	R500	R500	R500	R500

238. It is assumed that the quantity of Bengal opium sold will be the same as in the current year. The average price assumed is slightly lower than that obtained in the current year, the difference being allowed as a reasonable margin of safety. The payments for Bengal Opium are taken at the amount required to pay for an average yield of opium. There was a serious decline in the exports of Malwa Opium last year, but they have recovered materially during 1902-1903, and a further moderate improvement is expected next year.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Northern India (a) .	1,94,65,699	2,07,14,238	1,90,47,984	1,97,00,000	1,94,00,000	1,60,00,000
Burma (b) . . .	15,36,685	13,40,785	15,28,881	15,50,000	18,00,000	19,00,000
Bengal (b) . . .	2,57,94,382	2,54,35,094	2,60,37,624	2,60,50,000	2,63,50,000	2,12,00,000
Madras (a) . .	1,85,50,392	1,86,21,189	1,91,53,622	1,90,00,000	1,98,50,000	1,63,00,000
Bombay (a) . .	2,24,09,786	2,33,89,210	2,33,21,533	2,33,00,000	2,32,00,000	1,89,00,000
TOTAL .	8,77,56,944	8,95,05,516	8,90,89,644	8,96,00,000	9,06,00,000	7,43,00,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India .	49,60,747	50,47,501	51,41,683	53,71,000	51,70,000	54,63,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England .	640	433	851	200	600	100

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

239. The Revised and Budget Estimates are placed 6 lakhs and 173 lakhs, respectively, lower than they would have been but for the reduction of duty. As compared with 1901-1902, there has been a steady and general improvement, which has been most marked in Madras and Bengal. The consumption should be stimulated by the reduction of duty.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Court Fees and Plain Paper	3,40,81,047	3,42,62,137	3,58,65,792	3,60,37,000	3,59,60,000	3,65,74,000
Commercial and other Stamps	1,39,08,324	1,49,69,527	1,49,00,263	1,51,90,000	1,5?,63,000	1,56,85,000
Other Revenue	9,92,780	9,12,553	9,30,028	9,44,000	9,55,000	9,44,000
TOTAL	4,89,82,151	5,01,44,217	5,16,96,083	5,21,71,000	5,20,78,000	5,32,03,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	9,50,619	11,12,809	11,43,750	11,61,000	11,53,000	12,10,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England (Stores)	37,914	28,752	29,567	39,000	35,500	44,800

240. The Revised Estimate of the current year and the Budget Estimate of next year include R4,30,000 and R8,50,000, respectively, on account of Berar. The Revenue of the current year has not been satisfactory in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Madras, or Bombay. A moderate improvement is anticipated next year.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Burma	49,39,878	53,29,888	54,24,494	55,00,000	55,00,000	60,00,000
Bengal	1,39,65,275	1,46,48,357	1,50,25,698	1,50,00,000	1,58,00,000	1,61,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	63,69,842	69,00,211	74,10,028	74,00,000	83,00,000	87,00,000
Madras	1,34,13,799	1,35,87,398	1,43,08,674	1,44,00,000	1,55,50,000	1,55,50,000
Bombay	1,06,38,737	1,01,31,046	1,05,34,745	1,08,00,000	1,07,25,000	1,09,00,000
Berar	...	...	...	...	7,50,000	14,00,000
Other Provinces	85,71,594	84,61,132	84,46,575	87,04,000	90,39,000	89,26,000
TOTAL	5,78,99,125	5,90,58,032	6,11,50,214	6,18,04,000	6,56,64,000	6,75,76,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	24,22,627	24,16,769	24,91,879	30,85,000	28,39,000	36,29,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	...	58	30	...	...	...

241. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 147 and 197.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
District Local Funds	2,26,73,416	2,30,41,963	2,44,62,708	2,45,29,000	2,46,46,000	2,54,10,000
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	66,14,490	66,43,400	68,97,833	69,89,000	69,31,000	70,04,000
Village Service and Patwaris	67,96,679	72,97,805	81,79,374	79,63,000	78,69,000	77,23,000
Other Cesses	13,97,166	14,57,524	16,07,402	15,37,000	15,64,000	16,30,000
TOTAL	3,74,81,751	3,84,40,692	4,11,47,317	4,10,18,000	4,10,10,000	4,17,67,000
Charges	5,31,917	5,09,616	6,36,825	7,00,000	6,27,000	6,98,000

242. The Revised Estimate of the current year includes R5,56,000 and the Budget Estimate of next year includes R6,69,000 on account of Berar. A reduction in the rate of the village cess in Madras from 9 to 8 pies in the rupee will reduce the revenue in that Province next year. In most of the other Provinces a moderate increase is anticipated.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
SEA CUSTOMS.						
IMPORTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Special Import Duties.						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	3,08,447	2,82,800	3,53,820	3,04,000	3,80,000	4,00,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	2,03,822	2,01,330	2,29,381	2,00,000	2,37,000	2,35,000
Spirits and Liqueurs	64,91,422	64,05,640	64,96,868	63,70,000	69,00,000	69,00,000
Wines	3,60,000	3,64,647	3,49,553	3,65,000	3,63,000	3,65,000
Opium	3,000	2,494	3,419	3,000	...	...
Petroleum	43,00,000	49,27,117	52,58,383	51,28,000	53,25,000	53,50,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	8,51,750	22,70,651	40,48,294	24,00,000	17,25,000	6,00,000
Do. (do., 1902)	...	...	...	...	3,30,000	1,00,000
General Import Duties.						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	14,66,450	16,03,999	15,13,581	16,95,000	14,50,000	15,00,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	17,42,000	29,86,290	31,93,443	30,50,000	27,00,000	28,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	9,98,257	11,09,380	12,09,503	10,86,000	12,30,000	12,50,000
Cotton Manufactures	92,40,837	93,45,121	1,03,75,556	1,00,38,000	95,25,000	98,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of :—						
Silver, Bullion and Coin	24,32,265	13,34,953	30,63,948	23,50,000	36,00,000	28,50,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	17,03,047	22,19,038	23,40,000	22,73,000	28,75,000	28,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,45,273	1,56,605	2,31,662	1,92,000	1,68,000	1,60,000
Manufactured Articles	52,35,342	58,76,562	61,17,900	62,34,000	60,33,000	61,06,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	6,51,671	9,66,223	8,86,010	10,21,000	8,49,000	8,76,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,61,39,583	4,00,52,850	4,56,77,326	4,27,09,000	4,36,90,000	4,21,00,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	13,36,623	12,11,917	17,67,498	14,65,000	17,70,000	18,00,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	87,63,905	85,26,079	91,76,822	90,02,000	1,19,50,000	93,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,66,751	7,83,111	8,73,642	8,24,000	8,90,000	8,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,70,06,862	5,05,73,957	5,74,95,288	5,40,00,000	5,83,00,000	5,48,00,000
Charges	23,06,176	24,27,076	24,19,723	25,29,000	24,28,000	26,53,000

243. The fluctuations in the estimates of revenue have been explained in paragraphs 148 and 199.

The advance in the charges occurs in Bombay where an increase is anticipated in the fees for overtime work, and a provision of R1,00,000 has been made for revision of establishment.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . . .	43,84,515	44,96,603	45,44,754	45,26,000	46,48,000	40,93,000
Other Collections . .	1,51,19,901	1,53,34,799	1,59,94,900	1,59,41,000	1,65,33,000	1,37,09,000
TOTAL .	1,95,04,416	1,98,31,402	2,05,39,654	2,04,67,000	2,11,72,000	1,78,02,000
Charges . . .	3,32,364	3,35,967	3,57,348	3,66,000	3,63,000	3,78,000

244. The receipts continue to make steady progress in almost all the Provinces. The exemption of the two lowest classes of incomes is estimated to relieve about 3,15,000 assessees out of a total of approximately half a million, or 63 per cent of the whole. The relief to the assessing staff should be still greater, as it is the smallest incomes which present the greatest difficulty and the least degree of certainty. The loss of revenue involved is estimated at 36 lakhs, or 16·8 per cent of the whole.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,85,31,380	1,94,67,941	1,73,60,322	1,93,56,000	1,89,73,000	1,97,81,000
Expenditure . .	1,07,90,296	1,09,24,937	1,05,20,701	1,23,34,000	1,17,78,000	1,30,67,000
NET .	77,41,084	85,43,004	68,39,621	70,22,000	71,95,000	67,14,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling . . .	516,072	569,534	455,975	468,100	479,700	447,500
Expenditure in England . . .	10,822	1,835	4,201	1,700	2,600	1,800
NET REVENUE	505,250	567,699	451,774	466,400	477,100	445,700

245. The Revised Estimate of the current year includes R1,50,000 and R1,10,000, and the Budget Estimate of the next year includes R5,00,000 and R2,53,000 on account of the revenue and expenditure, respectively, of Berar.

246. There was a serious decline in the revenue under this head in Burma last year owing to an unfavourable floating season, a dull timber market in Upper Burma, and the expiry of a large purchase contract in Pyinmana. In the current year there has been some recovery though less than was hoped for, and a small improvement on existing conditions is anticipated next year. In the Central Provinces the revenue has been swollen in the current year, though not to the extent anticipated in the Budget Estimate, by receipts for special supplies to the Satpura Railway and the Ordnance Factory at Jubbulpore. The estimate for next year for this Province provides for a decrease in both revenue and expenditure, due to the completion of the contracts for these

supplies. In Bengal there has been a small decline in the revenue, and in Bombay the receipts have fallen slightly short of the estimate, but in the other Provinces a gradual growth of both revenue and expenditure is expected.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	83,47,226	89,26,309	1,06,27,928	1,10,13,000	1,08,23,000	1,05,09,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	49,334	56,392	77,151	30,000	150,700	30,000

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	3,90,27,597	4,05,50,556	4,03,88,541	4,15,95,000	4,10,00,000	4,15,70,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,34,51,236*	*1,38,19,929*	*1,41,61,844*	*1,45,47,000*	*1,45,11,000*	*1,49,15,000*
Railways .	*4,50,90,125*	*4,65,59,768*	*4,78,23,864*	*4,[illegible]8,48,000*	*4,98,70,000*	*5,21,33,000*
Balance charged to Interest . .	—1,95,13,764	—1,98,29,141	—2,15,97,167	—2,28,00,000	—2,33,81,000	— 2,54,78,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	—1,300,918	—1,321,943	—1,439,811	—1,520,000	—1,558,800	—1,698,500
England . . .	2,894,271	3,098,349	3,003,726	3,038,800	3,001,800	2,986,600
TOTAL .	1,593,353	1,776,406	1,563,915	1,518,800	1,443,000	1,288,100
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 .	223,203	232,036	245,797	260,800	265,900	284,700
Other items . .	131,542	130,504	134,626	135,500	130,600	133,800
TOTAL £ .	1,948,098	2,138,916	1,944,338	1,915,100	1,839,500	1,706,600
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . . .	124,144,401	133,435,379	134,307,090	134,575,879	133,938,290	133,838,290
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent . .	4,95,61,850	4,83,61,850	4,71,61,750	4,59,61,850	4,59,61,750	4,47,61,750
3½ per cent . .	95,15,04,900	98,15,11,700	99,15,12,200	1,00,65,11,700	1,00,65,12,200	1,02,65,12,200
3 per cent . .	11,07,05,700	11,07,07,200	11,07,07,200	11,07,07,200	11,07,07,200	11,07,07,200
Other Debt .	1,29,74,560	1,27,38,308	1,25,32,683	1,23,78,301	1,23,32,683	1,21,82,683
Savings Bank Balances	11,14,00,631	11,68,25,091	12,36,16,314	13,21,11,091	13,16,58,334	13,98,06,334

247. The necessary explanations regarding the Interest figures are given in paragraphs 167, 174, 209, and 227. An increase in the Savings Bank Deposits of R32,00,000, apart from interest, is expected in 1902-1903. In 1903-1904, the net receipt is taken at R30,00,000.

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	1,96,24,722	2,03,57,340	2,07,55,636	2,06,56,000	2,15,25,000	2,16,21,000
Expenditure	1,63,13,233	1,68,73,414	1,77,83,206	1,88,05,000	1,86,50,000	2,00,38,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA	33,11,489	34,83,926	29,72,430	18,51,000	28,75,000	15,83,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	221,433	232,262	198,162	123,400	191,700	105,500
Net Expenditure in England	95,365	97,320	95,077	100,300	100,300	98,500
TOTAL NET REVENUE	126,068	134,942	103,085	23,100	91,400	7,000

248. The Revised Estimate of the current year includes R3,00,000 and R1,30,000 on account of the receipts and charges of the Department in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. The falling-off in revenue due to the reduction, with effect from 1st April last, of the rate of commission on money orders for R5 or less has been more than made good by the normal expansion of the operations of the Department. The increase in the Budget Estimate of expenditure for next year is explained in paragraph 220.

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
India— Revenue Accounts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	1,23,93,431	1,32,78,032	1,34,94,365	1,24,08,000	1,31,50,000	1,31,00,000
Expenditure	73,88,866	77,55,447	82,59,928	85,47,000	87,89,000	91,77,000
NET	50,04,565	55,22,585	52,34,437	38,61,000	43,61,000	39,23,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	333,638	368,172	348,962	257,400	290,700	261,500
Net expenditure in England	71,142	51,825	68,864	56,000	68,800	99,100
	+262,496	+316,347	+280,098	+201,400	+221,900	+162,400
Capital Expenditure— India (converted at R15 = £1)	61,479	39,028	57,994	85,900	67,100	108,200
England	95,126	164,190	218,182	229,300	191,800	184,100
	156,605	203,218	276,176	315,200	258,900	292,300
TOTAL NET REVENUE	105,891	113,129	3,922	—113,800	—37,000	—129,900

249. In the current year there has been a large increase in revenue due to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Allowance has been made for this in framing the estimate for next year, which has been taken at less than the Revised Estimate. The Revenue Expenditure in England for 1903-1904 includes the new charge of £38,000, being the guarantee payable on account of the reduction in the rate for foreign telegrams. A small portion of this (£6,900) is payable to the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and is therefore included in the estimate of receipts. The increase in capital expenditure in India is due to larger provision for the construction of departmental and railway telegraph lines.

250. In last year's Financial Statement it was estimated that the reduction in the charge for foreign telegrams would result in an increase of 10 per cent in that class of traffic, and that the loss in Indian terminal charges would be £17,000 and that of the Indo-European Telegraph Department £14,000. The 10 per cent increase has been more than realised during the year: and the loss on Indian terminals has been less than was estimated by £3,000.

MINT.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	51,76,185	4,75,92,732	83,29,925	9,93,000	62,71,000	55,01,000
Expenditure	7,98,216	4,70,95,788	73,71,901	15,77,000	60,30,000	59,75,000
NET REVENUE	43,77,969	4,96,944	9,58,024	—5,84,000	2,41,000	—4,74,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	291,865	33,130	63,868	—38,900	16,100	—31,600
Net expenditure in England	2,682	13,014	12,528	6,200	8,900	5,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE	289,183	20,116	51,340	—45,100	7,200	—37,500

251. These figures have been explained in paragraphs 153 and 163. Silver of the value of £300,000 has been purchased and will be coined into rupees next year. The profit on the coinage will amount to about R43,20,000. It will be credited as revenue and charged as expenditure on its transfer to the Gold Reserve Fund. The rupee issue of 1840 is being gradually withdrawn from circulation, and recoined for issue. More than a crore of these rupees are now in the Mints, awaiting recoinage, which is being pushed on as fast as possible.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,59,60,801	1,62,67,295	1,65,54,642	1,66,92,000	1,89,94,000	1,71,32,000
Law and Justice. Courts	3,12,13,533	3,18,60,797	3,23,58,574	3,41,46,000	3,29,92,000	3,49,05,000
Law and Justice. Jails	1,02,60,188	1,19,55,882	1,15,61,297	1,18,24,000	1,08,79,000	1,16,96,000
Police	4,27,62,727	4,37,51,116	4,43,41,080	4,64,86,000	4,52,67,000	4,74,57,000
Marine	30,88,823	35,68,472	42,58,472	39,09,000	39,30,000	43,94,000
Education	1,62,64,003	1,63,26,203	1,69,43,997	2,22,39,000	1,85,60,000	2,27,66,000
Ecclesiastical	17,07,796	17,33,963	16,84,155	17,71,000	16,72,000	17,86,000
Medical	1,39,93,722	1,40,38,220	1,28,87,984	1,55,21,000	1,40,08,000	1,54,43,000
Political	1,04,68,139	84,41,227	1,02,00,690	1,30,22,000	1,29,84,000	1,11,06,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	52,83,680	63,82,287	70,79,786	77,15,000	69,90,000	81,87,000
TOTAL INDIA	15,10,03,412	15,43,25,462	15,78,70,677	17,33,25,000	16,62,76,000	17,49,32,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	320,023	255,196	259,112	249,500	251,700	281,400
Marine	327,970	352,023	314,351	248,900	247,500	254,300
Other heads	67,701	76,039	48,624	75,400	55,600	49,100
TOTAL ENGLAND	715,694	683,258	622,087	573,800	554,800	584,800

252. R11,95,000 and R23,72,000 are included in the Revised Estimate of 1902-1903 and the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904, respectively, on account of Berar. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 171 and 222.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903.		1903-1904, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions	39,83,365	38,77,633	38,04,743	39,68,000	39,08,000	39,28,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,660	23	11,492	10,000	9,000	12,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,10,86,006	1,14,05,469	1,16,83,183	1,20,09,000	1,21,48,000	1,25,92,000
Stationery and Printing	67,92,810	66,29,107	67,03,453	67,60,000	71,57,000	68,86,000
Exchange	12,14,240	4,77,736	...	3,04,000	...	...
Miscellaneous	23,67,536	26,93,294	45,39,511	46,55,000	80,82,000	42,66,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,54,53,617	2,50,83,262	2,67,42,382	2,77,06,000	3,13,04,000	2,76,84,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	282,881	250,864	251,807	257,500	249,000	257,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,965,402	1,950,936	1,976,705	2,008,000	2,012,500	2,029,500
Other Heads	107,341	113,352	128,045	115,700	138,400	107,800
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,355,624	2,315,152	2,356,557	2,381,200	2,399,900	2,394,800

253. The Revised Estimate of the current year and the Budget Estimate of next year include R18,97,000 and R4,10,000, respectively, on account of Berar. The only important variation in the figures not already explained is the increase of R3,97,000 in the Revised under Stationery and Printing, which occurs mainly in Bengal and is due to purchase of a larger stock of stationery to meet heavy demands of Government Printing Presses and State Railways. The increase in the expenditure in England in the Revised is also in the charges for stationery stores.

254. The following table shows the amounts of agricultural loans written off charged to the head Miscellaneous :—

PROVINCE.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.
	R	R	R	R
Bombay	14,56,464	15,96,000	25,91,000	2,12,000
Central Provinces	5,19,334	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,19,109	...	1,56,000	5,000
Punjab	6,778	3,06,000	2,62,000	6,91,000

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903.		1903-1904, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief	3,11,23,771	6,18,78,449	79,37,720	63,48,000	47,03,000	15,30,000
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	1,54,000	23,00,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,58,946	4,66,710	10,60,386	14,08,000	15,96,000	25,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	42,69,574	71,14,000	83,70,000	86,70,000
TOTAL	3,14,82,717	6,23,45,159	1,32,67,680	1,48,70,000	1,48,23,000	1,50,00,000
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	4,43,987	1,42,838	17,32,320	1,30,000	1,77,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	3,19,26,704	6,24,87,997	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000

255. The figures have been explained in paragraphs 168, 176, 211 and 224—226. The information contained in the table given in paragraph 210 of the last Financial Statement is repeated and brought up to date below:—

Statement showing the Disposal of the Provision made in 1877-78 for Famine Relief and Insurance.

[Rupee figures are converted into sterling at 15 to the £.]

Years.	Revenue provided by Measures of 1877-78.	Disposal of the Revenue Provided. Expenditure on Famine Relief.		Expenditure on Protective Works, including Net Charge for Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.		Amount applied in Reduction of Debt.		Total Expenditure.	Balance on the Year.		Balance at credit from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year.
		In India at R15 = £1.	In England £.	In India at R15 = £1.	In England £.	In India at R15 = £1.	In England £.		Credit.	Debit.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878-79 . .	1,000,000	208,549	597	...	...	...	...	209,146	790,854	...	790,854
1879-80 . .	1,000,000	69,093	343	...	...	...	...	69,441	930,559	...	1,721,413
1880-81 . .	1,000,000	21,759	1,831	...	...	...	...	23,590	976,410	...	2,697,823
1881-82 . .	1,000,000	23,122	165	545,235	...	116,036	...	684,558	315,442	...	3,013,265
1882-83 . .	1,000,000	14,735	...	86,876	...	385,094	...	486,705	513,295	...	3,526,560
1883-84 . .	1,000,000	6,064	89	621,626	26	6,243	1,001,393†	1,635,441	...	635,441	2,891,119
1884-85 . .	1,000,000	4,906	...	799,669	...	1,747	...	806,316	193,684	...	3,084,803
1885-86 . .	1,0[illegible],000	27,130	...	517,205	22,263	100	...	566,698	433,302	...	3,518,105
1886-87 . .	1,000,000	694	...	205,319	110,323	...	...	316,336	683,664	...	4,201,769
1887-88 . .	1,000,000	268	...	60,671	200,815	...	...	261,754	738,246	...	4,940,015
1888-89 . .	1,000,000	5,199	...	59,968	331,586	...	...	396,753	603,247	...	5,543,262
1889-90 . .	1,000,000	45,525	...	—39,135*	408,745	...	...	415,135	584,865	...	6,128,127
1890-91 . .	1,000,000	3,719	...	—45,643*	471,231	...	...	429,307	570,693	...	6,698,820
1891-92 . .	1,000,000	15,615	...	51,284	500,245	...	...	567,144	432,856	...	7,131,676
1892-93 . .	1,000,000	47,227	...	408,728	509,524	...	...	965,479	34,521	...	7,166,197
1893-94 . .	1,000,000	331	...	425,677	515,531	...	...	941,539	58,461	...	7,224,658
1894-95 . .	1,000,000	6,839	...	31,648	514,344	...	...	552,831	447,169	...	7,671,827
1895-96 . .	1,000,000	12,201	...	60,051	506,670	...	...	578,922	421,078	...	8,092,905
1896-97 . .	1,000,000	1,377,094	8,360	—245,431*	514,099	...	...	1,654,122	...	654,122	7,438,783
1897-98 . .	1,000,000	3,548,593	1,740	—285,446*	523,717	...	...	3,788,604	...	2,788,604	4,650,179
1898-99 . .	1,000,000	26,702	1	141,471	534,280	...	...	702,454	297,546	...	4,947,725
1899-1900 .	1,000,000	2,071,201	3,717	—195,213*	248,742	...	...	2,128,447	...	1,128,447	3,819,278
1900-1901 .	1,000,000	4,117,428	7,802	—277,907*	318,544	...	...	4,165,867	...	3,165,867	653,411
1901-1902 .	1,000,000	529,063	118	—147,132*	333,313	...	...	715,362	284,638	...	938,049
1902-1903 .	1,000,000	313,500	...	—221,200*	349,700	...	...	442,000	558,000	...	1,496,049
1903-1904 .	1,000,000	102,000	...	319,500	500	...	...	422,000	578,000	...	2,074,049
Total of 26 years .	26,000,000	12,598,556	24,763	2,877,822	6,914,198	509,219	1,001,393	23,925,951	10,446,530	8,372,481	2,074,049

* In these years the net receipts on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways exceeded the charges for other protective works in India.

† In 1882-83 a remittance of R1,25,77,250 was made to England, realising 1,001,393*l*., by means of which 993,584*l*. of sterling debt was discharged in 1883-84.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
State Railways—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	21,97,98,346	25,43,06,949	28,91,58,390	28,37,53,000	28,59,13,000	29,05,74,000
Working Expenses	10,72,17,062	12,69,85,686	14,23,85,017	14,10,25,000	14,67,72,000	14,85,49,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1	7,505,419	8,488,085	9,784,892	9,515,200	9,276,100	9,468,400
Interest and other Charges— India converted at R15 = £1	3,016,834	3,112,165	3,223,480	3,344,400	3,345,000	3,501,900
England	3,741,444	4,556,471	5,400,829	5,537,300	5,511,700	5,596,200
Net Result	747,141	819,449	1,154,583	633,500	419,400	370,300
Guaranteed Railways—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1	1,907,215	1,316,899	914,989	993,400	913,700	918,400
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges— India converted at R15 = £1	351,959	179,209	154,673	161,800	91,500	105,200
England	2,172,336	1,589,417	1,009,544	1,029,300	1,028,100	1,046,700
Net Result	—617,080	—451,727	—249,228	—197,700	—205,900	—233,500
Other Receipts	27,407	22,933	33,753	39,100	51,800	43,300
Other Charges	80,712	65,531	92,494	180,000	104,700	139,200
Statistics—						
State Railways— Capital Expenditure to March 31— Expenditure by Government	104,019,530	111,384,707	114,330,144	117,049,607	117,624,744	121,114,344
Expenditure by Companies	33,291,657	34,817,796	36,590,076	38,930,996	38,361,976	39,975,076
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	2,557,917	4,323,182	4,328,351	6,084,082	5,630,451	6,880,451
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	...	250,000	1,001,250	1,251,200	1,151,250	1,501,250
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	...	...	...	200,000	...	450,000
Total	139,869,104	150,775,685	156,249,821	163,515,885	162,768,421	169,921,121
Miles open on April 1	16,643	17,136	19,295	19,410	19,403	20,241
Guaranteed Railways— Miles open on April 1	2,588	2,612	1,305	1,348	1,334	1,366

256. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways in 1902-1903 is worse than the Budget Estimate by R35,87,000 or £239,100. The gross Receipts are better by £144,000, but the working expenses have risen by £383,100. This result is partly due to increased expenditure consequent on the larger traffic on certain lines, but is mainly the result of larger expenditure having been found obligatory on some of the more important railways in connection with the maintenance and renewal of permanent-way, bridges and rolling-stock. The largest falling off in net receipts occurred on the East Indian

Railway (42 lakhs), the Rajputana-Malwa (18½ lakhs) and the Burma Railways (5 lakhs), while increased net receipts were earned on the Great Indian Peninsula (9¾ lakhs), the Eastern Bengal (8 lakhs), the South Indian (7 lakhs), the Southern Mahratta (5½ lakhs), the Indian Midland (4,40,000) and the North Western Railway (3 lakhs). The estimate of net receipts on State Railways in 1903-1904 is placed at R28,84,000 or £192,300 above the Revised Estimate for 1902-1903. The estimate allows for additional earnings from increased open mileage, for development of traffic on extensions recently opened, and general improvement in traffic prospects, chiefly on certain lines on which the traffic has been unfavourable during the current year. On the other hand, increased expenditure has necessarily to be allowed for working the larger traffic and the increased open mileage, while in other cases it has been found necessary to continue the high rate of expenditure on maintenance and renewals as in 1902-1903. The increase in interest and other charges in India is due to the progress of Capital outlay, and that in England chiefly to further receipts of Capital from Railway Companies. As a result of these increases the estimated net gain from the working of State Railways in 1903-1904 is less by £49,100 than in the Revised Estimate for 1902-1903. The chief improvement is expected on the Bengal Nagpur (18 lakhs), the East Indian Railway (18 lakhs), the Rajputana Malwa Railway (6½ lakhs) and Burma Railways (3½ lakhs). Decreases are estimated for on the North Western (8 lakhs), the South Indian (7 lakhs), Great Indian Peninsula (5½ lakhs) and the Eastern Bengal (3½ lakhs). The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways shows a falling-off of R11,95,000 or £79,700 compared with the original estimate, due chiefly to a decline in goods traffic on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. In the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 a slight improvement in net receipts of £4,700 has been allowed for. The decrease in the Revised Estimate of Surplus Profits, Interest and other charges, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1902-1903, is due mainly to the reduced share of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company consequent on the fall in the earnings of that line. The decrease in the Revised Estimate of interest paid in England compared with the original estimate is due to capital not having been raised as early as was anticipated. The increase in the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 compared with the Revised Estimate for 1902-1903 is due to further receipts on account of Capital.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903.		1903-1904, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised	
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue { Direct Receipts	2,36,77,938	2,47,71,151	2,33,93,665	2,57,24,000	2,80,52,000	2,67,57,000
Revenue { Land Revenue	1,00,52,606	1,12,36,246	1,22,00,957	1,25,84,000	1,23,28,000	1,26,26,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses	99,71,283	1,03,36,344	1,05,28,805	1,10,69,000	1,14,76,000	1,13,69,000
Expenditure { Interest	1,34,51,236	1,38,19,929	1,41,61,844	1,45,47,000	1,45,11,000	1,49,15,000
NET	+1,03,08,025	+1,18,51,124	+1,09,03,973	+1,26,92,000	+1,43,93,000	+1,30,99,000
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct	22,67,383	23,31,393	24,68,966	21,43,000	21,45,000	25,47,000
Expenditure	1,05,29,591	1,06,48,641	1,07,79,865	1,37,19,000	1,27,61,000	1,47,05,000
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31	34,26,13,013	35,21,44,980	36,15,60,720	37,32,88,980	37,16,68,720	38,41,68,720

257. In the Revised Estimate the receipts from Major Works show an increase over the Budget Estimate of R23,28,000. This increase occurs almost entirely in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bengal, where larger areas

were irrigated than anticipated when the Budget was framed. The Budget Estimate for 1903-1904, though higher than the Budget for 1902-1903, is less than the Revised Estimate, as the area irrigated is not expected to be so large.

258. The Revised Estimate of expenditure shows an increase of R4,07,000 over the Budget Estimate, due to the necessity of carrying out certain maintenance works not provided for when the Budget was framed. In the Budget for 1903-1904 provision has been made for increased collection charges on account of the Mandalay, Jhelum, Mahiwah and Dad projects which have only recently been opened.

259. As regards "Minor Works," the increase under Receipts in the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 is due mainly to the introduction of occupiers' rates on the Lower Sutlej and Mozaffargarh Inundation Canals consequent on the abolition of the chhar system. Under expenditure, the Budget Estimates for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 show large increases as compared with previous years, owing to special additional grants of 25 lakhs having been provided in each year. The Revised Estimate shows a lapse of over 9 lakhs, due to its not having been practicable to utilise this grant fully in 1902-1903.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903.		1903-1904, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Military Works	1,20,71,699	1,11,28,272	1,39,52,561	1,46,41,000	1,54,61,000	1,54,27,000
Civil Works, Imperial	34,69,912	39,07,654	66,37,813	74,70,000	68,41,000	80,00,000
Civil Works, Provincial	2,81,23,260	2,76,97,674	3,01,94,023	3,55,06,000	3,42,86,000	3,64,21,000
Civil Works, Local	1,65,02,152	1,63,09,396	1,66,08,290	1,86,60,000	1,70,84,000	2,03,19,000
Total India	6,01,67,023	5,90,42,996	6,73,92,687	7,62,77,000	7,36,72,000	8,01,67,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Works	31,782	41,057	34,612	18,100	53,000	17,500
Civil Works	91,735	92,286	105,176	98,400	109,300	108,300
Total England	123,517	133,343	139,788	116,500	162,300	125,800
Receipts.						
India R	61,77,332	64,76,334	67,63,743	64,44,000	67,64,000	67,41,000
England £	29,058	26,714	28,649	28,300	27,600	27,900

260. The Military Works expenditure of the year in India is expected to be higher than the Budget Estimate by R8,20,000 in consequence of increased grants given during the year. The Budget for 1903-1904 includes a special additional grant of R40,60,000 given for the following purposes:—

	R
Accommodation for Howitzer Batteries	4,00,000
Jubbulpore Gun Carriage Factory	4,00,000
Ishapore Rifle Factory	4,00,000
Electric-lighting and punkah-pulling in barracks	5,00,000
Quarters for forty-five additional subordinates in the Ordnance Department	2,00,000
Transfer of steel plant and rolling mills from Cossipore to Ishapore	7,00,000
Buildings for the establishment of a Rifle Factory at Ishapore	2,00,000
Fifteen works costing less than 2 lakhs each	12,60,000
	40,60,000

261. It is expected that the expenditure on Imperial Civil Works during 1902-1903 will be less by R6,29,000 than the Budget, due to progress on works having been slower than was expected. In both the Revised Estimate for 1902-1903 and the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904 provision has been made for Civil Works in Berar.

262. The Revised Estimates of Provincial and Local Civil Works show decreases of R12,20,000 and R15,76,000, respectively, as compared with the Budget. The Provincial Civil Works estimate for 1902-1903 included expenditure from the contributions from Imperial Revenues which were referred to in paragraph 107 of last year's Financial Statement. In the ensuing year, similar contributions are expected to amount to only R40,00,000.

ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	1902-1903. Budget.	1902-1903. Revised.	1903-1904. Budget.
INDIA—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Effective Services—						
Regimental Pay and Allowances	7,85,49,869	7,18,58,256	7,85,63,254	8,84,91,000	8,26,04,000	9,10,78,000
Supply and Transport	3,73,06,113	3,90,48,972	4,09,64,916	4,18,20,000	4,12,76,000	4,26,82,000
Ordnance	74,33,281	71,02,726	96,46,625	1,24,62,000	1,08,58,000	1,17,77,000
Other Heads	2,99,59,440	3,25,38,785	3,22,11,150	3,39,02,000	3,40,74,000	3,37,51,000
	15,32,48,703	15,05,48,739	16,13,85,945	17,66,75,000	16,88,12,000	17,92,88,000
Non-effective Services	91,15,539	91,03,829	93,27,144	92,05,000	96,87,000	97,58,000
TOTAL INDIA	16,23,64,242	15,96,52,568	17,07,13,089	18,58,80,000	17,84,99,000	18,90,46,000
ENGLAND—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	739,423	700,000	64,010	762,500	852,000	775,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India	93,645	50,207	94,074	108,000	113,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	217,265	183,518	216,620	230,000	247,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	130,794	86,286	196,521	250,000	354,500	330,100
Other Heads	58,285	45,592	32,590	61,000	76,300	46,100
Stores for India—						
Clothing	138,215	229,747	191,178	225,200	186,700	228,800
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	189,874	673,009	1,147,238	1,152,800	983,500	899,400
Other Heads	71,237	86,017	90,029	82,200	82,400	101,400
	1,638,738	2,054,376	2,032,260	2,871,700	2,895,400	2,718,800
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	556,901	553,235	554,562	610,000	615,000	650,000
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,725,197	1,687,398	1,650,391	1,640,000	1,600,000	1,570,000
Other Heads	140,108	144,283	145,846	151,000	145,100	150,000
	2,422,206	2,384,918	2,350,799	2,401,000	2,360,100	2,370,000
TOTAL ENGLAND	4,060,944	4,439,294	4,383,059	5,272,700	5,255,500	5,088,800
RECEIPTS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	95,38,586	1,17,64,929	1,05,12,361	78,55,000	91,10,000	81,25,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	83,577	32,945	276,765	365,600	313,300	497,900

263. In 1902-1903 large savings have again occurred owing to the absence of Indian troops in South Africa and China, and to a smaller extent in Somaliland, and a portion of the savings has again been devoted to meeting the cost of various measures for improving the efficiency of the army and its subordinate departments. The savings are expected to amount to £479,500, and the total cost of the special measures amounts to £397,000. The more important of these measures, the cost of which is shown as Military expenditure, are the following :—

	£
Purchase of a reserve of light military railway material	25,000
Purchase of Home scale ammunition for coast defences	35,100
Purchase of guns for Bombay defences	26,500
Supply of maxim guns for all British and Native units	13,300
Re-tubing four 6-inch B. L. guns and providing barbette mountings for them	13,900
Purchase of Bandolier equipment for the Field Army	7,200
Supply of binoculars and telescopes for battalions of British Infantry, etc.	23,000
Purchase of stores for re-equipping existing Field Hospitals	20,000
Payment of gratuities to British soldiers	14,700
Concessions to the army in honour of the Coronation	7,100
Purchase of Ordnance mules in the United States	9,300
Continuance of the temporary Remount Depôts at Umballa and Bangalore	8,000
Payment of compensation to shippers of Australian horses	6,800

264. The Revised Estimate for the current year also includes a sum of £113,900 on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, the charges for which for the last six months of the year have been, for the first time, included in the estimates of the Government of India in consequence of the lease of Berar.

265. The other variations in the receipts and charges, both in India and England, between the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year have been explained in paragraphs 181 and 183.

266. The Budget Estimate of the coming year includes provision for the full sanctioned strength of the army in India, no credit being taken for savings due to the temporary absence of troops on service oversea. It also includes £237,600 on account of the Hyderabad Contingent, and £667,000 on account of special measures sanctioned during the current year for improving the efficiency of the army, besides £270,700, £120,000, and £63,300 provided under the heads Military Works, Special Defence Works, and Marine respectively. The aggregate cost of these special measures amounts to £1,121,000.

267. The more important of these measures, the cost of which is chargeable to the head Army, are—

	£
Continuance during the year of the programme for the re-armament of the Native Army, Volunteers and Imperial Service Troops	226,700
Rifle Factory at Ishapore	103,700
Home scale of ammunition for guns for coast defences	21,700
Re-organisation of the departments controlling horse and mule-breeding and remounting the army, and measures to improve breeding	22,900
Provision of mules for machine gun sections in the Field Army	21,900
Substitution of horse for bullock draught in four heavy batteries	42,100
Formation of a corps of Indian Coast Artillery	22,700
Improvement of efficiency of the Volunteer Force in India	13,300
Re-organisation of 12 mule corps	26,700
Establishment of new military dairies	13,300
Transfer of steel plant and rolling mills from Cossipore to Ishapore	87,400

The other variations have been explained in paragraphs 231—233 and 236.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

268. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee is estimated at R10,34,58,000 in the current year and at R11,00,00,000 in 1903-1904, the amounts having been R8,87,27,981 in 1901-1902 and R11,00,00,000 in the Budget Estimate of the current year. The large lapse of R65,42,000 in the current year is due to short outlay in England against some of the amounts placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State and some of the Companies' Boards for the purchase of rolling-stock and stores. This was largest in the case of the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It was partly compensated for by increased outlay in India on, among others, the Shikoabad-Furrukabad Branch of the East Indian Railway, and partly by the debit of the purchase-money, R35,25,000, of the Nilgiri Railway which has been taken over by the Government. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1901-1902 to 1903-1904 is as follows :—

	1901-1902, Accounts.	1902-1903, Revised Estimate.	1903-1904, Budget Estimate.
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1. State Lines	853,201	1,518,200	1,806,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	419,746	547,700	502,700
3. Extensions of ditto	50,416	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	1,039,654	921,800	891,500
TOTAL	2,363,017	2,987,700	3,200,200
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	1,27,98,012	2,27,73,000	2,70,90,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	58,24,069	68,78,000	60,09,000
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	7,58,606	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,56,43,599	1,38,41,000	1,33,72,000
TOTAL	3,50,24,286	4,34,92,000	4,64,71,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	4,00,55,995	4,74,64,000	5,29,31,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways (net repayments)	47,386	—15,00,000	—3,09,000
3. Extensions of ditto (ditto)	20,04,747	13,40,000	1,50,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	1,13,68,903	1,25,65,000	1,06,13,000
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee	2,26,664	97,000	1,44,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,37,03,695	5,99,66,000	6,35,29,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME	8,87,27,981	10,34,58,000	11,00,00,000

269. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee, nor that of other Companies whose transactions are outside the Government accounts. Including this expenditure and also the expenditure from Provincial and Local Revenues and from loans raised by Local Boards for local lines, the total expenditure on Railway Construction in the three years may be stated as follows :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
	R	R	R
Total as in table in paragraph 268	8,87,27,981	10,34,58,000	11,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	...	1,54,000	23,00,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	1,87,775	8,23,000	3,36,000 *
Railways outside the Government account	40,49,100	94,36,000	61,59,000
Provincial and Local State lines	6,04,473	8,09,000	7,74,000
GRAND TOTAL	9,35,69,329	11,46,80,000	11,95,69,000

270. The following are the details of the Expenditure on State lines:—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget' 1903-1904.
Expenditure by State Agency—			
Open lines—	R	R	R
North-Western	48,02,747	60,16,000	63,58,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	...	58,000	...
Peshawar Railway do.	1,65,149	1,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	15,94,104	44,45,000	43,29,000
Eastern Bengal	32,85,395	48,69,000	62,34,000
Warora Colliery	—70,915	—70,000	—32,000
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	1,28,892	69,000	30,000
Stores Transactions and Reserve	—2,21,826	—1,50,000	44,08,000
TOTAL	96,83,546	1,52,38,000	2,13,27,000
Lines under construction—			
Moorshedabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	16,13,000	45,92,000
Teesta Bridge	47,770	...	...
Kankoorgachi Chord, Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	3,70,000	5,00,000
Indus Bridge	—23,663	...	...
Kaunia-Dhubri Extension	29,22,685	6,55,000	1,10,000
Dhubri-Gauhati	...	32,000	10,00,000
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	6,39,561	...	...
Nowshera-Dargai	4,56,707	4,87,000	1,50,000
Agra-Delhi Chord	635	17,65,000	45,00,000
Khushalgarh-Kohat Thal	28,59,837	22,55,000	1,25,000
Doubling the line from Tiljola to Dum-Dum	1,25,629	2,57,000	25,000
Extensions of Chitpore	17,16,734	7,53,000	5,00,000
Allahabad-Fyzabad	5,78,027	53,49,000	46,96,000
Jech-Doab	1,43,137	14,47,000	5,40,000
Quetta-Nushki	...	6,75,000	10,00,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Extensions	...	...	9,82,000
Doubling line between canal junction and Kankoorgachi	...	92,000	2,00,000
TOTAL	94,58,059	1,57,50,000	1,89,20,000
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—			
Open lines—			
East Indian Railway (including extensions)	1,42,14,385	1,29,50,000	1,87,50,000
Rajputana-Malwa	15,05,914	24,00,000	27,00,000
Tirhoot	4,60,549	18,00,000	15,50,000
Bhopal	2,06,467	2,70,000	3,00,000
South Indian	4,29,083	3,00,000	15,50,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	206	6,000	13,000
Madras Railway, North-East line	—10,78,985	20,00,000	20,80,000
Palanpur-Deesa	...	4,000	...
Bezwada Extension	5,162	8,000	18,000
Great India Peninsula	3,73,378	16,25,000	26,50,000
Nilgiri	...	35,17,000	23,000
TOTAL	1,61,16,159	2,48,80,000	2,95,54,000
Lines under construction —			
Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	60,000	...
Assam-Bengal — Land	53,287	25,000	10,000
Assam-Bengal — Construction	69,94,629	79,43,000	33,90,000
Assam-Bengal — Chittagong jetties	36,342	—6,62,000	...
Hajipur-Katihar Extension	21,28,892	15,65,000	...
Madura-Pamban	30,77,156	12,51,000	6,00,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon — British section	16,61,036	6,17,000	6,70,000
Ditto — Native State section	36,44,901	31,19,000	20,25,000
Azikhal-Mangalore	...	4,45,000	30,00,000
Marina Loop	...	6,000	5,25,000
TOTAL	1,75,96,243	1,43,69,000	1,02,20,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,28,54,007	7,02,37,000	8,00,21,000

271. The following are the details of the expenditure on the old Guaranteed Companies' lines and their extensions :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
	R	R	R
Madras Railway . .	20,47,187	20,69,000	30,00,000
Madras Railway Extensions	27,63,353	13,40,000	1,50,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	38,24,268	33,09,000	27,00,000
TOTAL .	86,34,808	67,18,000	58,50,000

272. The details of the figures under other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways are the following :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
	R	R	R
Assam-Bengal . .	...	—62,000	...
Bengal Central . .	1,78,232	2,41,000	1,31,000
Bengal-Nagpur . .	5,54,308	8,79,000	12,00,000
Bengal-Nagpur Extensions . . .	1,38,51,816	1,66,13,000	1,32,00,000
Burma Railways . .	92,05,122	58,50,000	34,50,000
Indian Midland (including Saugor-Katni) .	26,00,380	12,04,000	40,00,000
Lucknow-Bareilly .	4,86,257	9,88,000	10,25,000
Mysore . . .	1,22,044	1,28,000	2,29,000
Southern Mahratta .	14,343	5,65,000	7,50,000
TOTAL .	2,70,12,502	2,64,06,000	2,39,85,000

273. The details of the expenditure on Branch lines having a direct guarantee are :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
	R	R	R
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	1,94,977	87,000	24,000
Hardwar-Dehra .	31,687	10,000	1,20,000
TOTAL	2,26,664	97,000	1,44,000

274. The details of the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
		R	R
Morappur-Dharmapuri	...	23,000	8,00,000
Tiruputtur-Krishnagiri	...	31,000	
Hospet-Kottur .	...	37,000	15,00,000
Bellary-Royadrug .	...	63,000	
TOTAL	...	1,54,000	23,00,000

275. The following are the details of Branch lines without a guarantee :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
	R	R	R
Ahmedabad-Parantij	11,595	28,000	4,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	1,97,806	46,000	35,000
South Behar .	—68,841	—75,000	—40,000
Ahmedabad-Dholka	30,221	7,83,000	16,000
Tapti Valley .	16,994	41,000	3,21,000
TOTAL	1,87,775	8,23,000	3,36,000

276. The Railways outside the Government account shown above are the following :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
	R	R	R
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	94,000	22,17,000	21,09,000
Kalka-Simla	33,22,900	60,25,000	39,00,000
Bengal Dooars Extensions	6,32,200	11,94,000	1,50,000
TOTAL	40,49,100	94,36,000	61,59,000

277. The expenditure on the Provincial and Local State lines is distributed as follows :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
	R	R	R
Jorhat	—5,028	—8,000	—3,000
Mayaveram-Mutupet	6,09,501	8,17,000	7,77,000
TOTAL	6,04,473	8,09,000	7,74,000

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION.

278. The figures are :—

Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
R	R	R	R
82,13,265	1,00,00,000	85,12,000	1,00,00,000

The Revised Estimate for 1902-1903 has been prepared for R14,88,000 less than the Budget Estimate, as no Province has found it possible to work up to the Budget grants, with the exception of Bombay and also of Burma, where better progress than was anticipated was found possible on the Shwebo canal.

The Budget grant for 1903-1904 has been fixed at R1,00,00,000, as in the current year, to provide for adequate progress on the projects now in hand, and for the commencement of the Mon canals in Burma and for the inception of a number of useful minor schemes.

279. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of each year, and the amounts to be spent on each :—

NAME OF PROJECT.	Expenditure in 1902-1903.	Expenditure in 1903-1904.
	R	R
Canals in Operation—		
Mandalay canal	6,24,000	5,49,000
Ganges "	2,70,000	7,13,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges canal	97,000	49,000
Eastern Jumna canal	1,96,000	3,57,000
Bari Doab canal	5,98,000	6,50,000
Sirhind canal	1,67,000	1,90,000
Chenab "	9,55,000	8,50,000
Jhelum "	19,80,000	19,30,000
Kistna Delta	3,94,000	4,90,000
Penner River canals	1,68,000	1,65,000
Desert canal	3,27,000	50,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,29,000	2,59,000
Jamrao canal	4,11,000	...
Canals under Construction—		
Shwebo canal	10,71,000	11,51,000
Mon canals	...	1,00,000
Small Projects	11,25,000	25,87,000
TOTAL	85,12,000	1,00,00,000

Section VI.—Provincial Finance.

280. The following table gives the usual information regarding the Revenue, Expenditure and balances of each Province, compared with the standard of 1897 :—

	Estimate for the Settlement of 1897-98 to 1901-1902.	Accounts.					Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Provinces—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	83,93,000	89,85,000	88,10,000	83,47,000	92,10,000	1,17,14,000	1,02,16,000	93,67,000
Total Expenditure	83,93,000	89,85,000	86,87,000	84,70,000	92,10,000	94,71,000	1,02,66,000	1,07,60,000
Closing Balance	...	...	1,23,000	...	...	22,43,000	21,93,000	8,00,000
Burma—								
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	31,22,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	2,93,81,000	3,15,97,000	3,41,00,000	3,47,29,000	3,64,64,000	3,65,36,000	3,40,28,000	3,58,86,000
Total Expenditure	2,93,81,000	2,99,03,000	2,99,85,000	3,21,15,000	3,49,47,000	3,57,81,000	3,71,82,000	3,99,90,000
Closing Balance	...	48,16,000	89,31,000	1,15,45,000	1,30,62,000	1,38,17,000	1,06,63,000	65,59,000
Assam—								
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	9,44,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	66,43,000	71,62,000	89,34,000	71,53,000	70,97,000	72,64,000	83,61,000	74,86,000
Total Expenditure	66,43,000	76,18,000	80,67,000	79,68,000	71,84,000	71,17,000	73,81,000	83,02,000
Closing Balance	...	4,88,000	13,55,000	5,40,000	4,53,000	6,00,000	15,80,000	7,64,000
Bengal—								
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	30,54,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,43,49,000	4,65,69,000	4,74,76,000	4,73,90,000	4,80,97,000	4,93,24,000	5,23,02,000	5,15,62,000
Total Expenditure	4,43,49,000	4,96,01,000	4,52,81,000	4,66,89,000	4,76,53,000	4,86,80,000	5,15,65,000	5,52,05,000
Closing Balance	...	9,22,000	31,17,000	38,18,000	42,62,000	49,06,000	56,43,000	20,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—								
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,77,81,000	3,64,77,000	3,69,76,000	3,62,46,000	3,89,88,000	3,82,13,000
Total Expenditure	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,44,95,000	3,57,23,000	3,61,72,000	3,72,10,000	3,86,86,000	3,97,80,000
Closing Balance	...	.	32,86,000	40,40,000	48,44,000	38,80,000	41,82,000	26,15,000
Punjab—								
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	5,23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	1,90,28,000	1,95,58,000	2,07,00,000	1,87,24,000	2,04,57,000	2,22,16,000	2,23,45,000	2,15,37,000
Total Expenditure	1,90,28,000	1,95,81,000	1,95,46,000	2,03,78,000	2,04,57,000	2,07,20,000	2,12,92,000	2,30,86,000
Closing Balance	...	5,00,000	16,54,000	...	...	14,96,000	25,49,000	10,00,000
Madras—								
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	22,95,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,10,65,000	3,16,20,000	3,36,38,000	3,14,94,000	3,25,76,000	3,75,85,000	3,61,99,000	3,50,04,000
Total Expenditure	3,10,65,000	3,31,97,000	3,20,31,000	3,32,52,000	3,28,97,000	3,35,44,000	3,59,95,000	3,71,54,000
Closing Balance	...	7,18,000	23,25,000	5,67,000	2,46,000	42,87,000	44,91,000	23,41,000
Bombay—								
Balance on April 1, 1897	...	17,96,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,16,53,000	4,26,96,000	4,60,23,000	4,24,32,000	4,50,92,000	5,14,22,000	4,68,56,000	4,80,44,000
Total Expenditure	4,16,53,000	4,39,92,000	4,50,19,000	4,39,36,000	4,50,92,000	4,55,99,000	4,90,79,000	4,64,44,000
Closing Balance	...	5,00,000	15,04,000	...	...	58,23,000	34,00,000	20,00,000

281. The closing balances shown in the Revised Estimate include the grants aggregating 40 lakhs referred to in paragraph 137 which have been given from Imperial Revenues during the current year for expenditure on certain special works. In the case of Bombay it also includes a grant of 4 lakhs, being a partial regrant of the assignment of 19½ lakhs given in 1901-1902, which was referred to in paragraph 107 of last year's Financial Statement and one of R8,93,000 to make up the Provincial balance to the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs which would not otherwise have been attained, exclusive of the special grants above referred to. Similar grants of R28,51,000, R27,32,000 and R8,83,000, respectively, have been assigned to this Province, the Punjab and the Central Provinces in the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904.

282. It was explained in paragraph 146 of last year's Financial Statement that grants aggregating 40 lakhs for Education, 32 lakhs for Public Works, and 18 lakhs for improvement of District and other establishments had been made to the Provincial Governments in the Budget Estimates for the current year. Of these, the first was for recurring expenditure and was to be repeated in full. The second, like the 40 lakhs now given, was wholly for non-recurring expenditure. The third was intended partly for recurring and partly for non-recurring expenditure; but in fact the greater part of it has been regranted during 1903-1904 in the case of the less prosperous Provinces. The distribution of these grants is shown below :—

Province.	Grant of 40 lakhs for Education in 1903-1904.	Grant of 40 lakhs in 1902-1903 for expenditure in 1903-1904 on special objects, paragraph 137.	Grant in 1903-1904 of recurring portion of grant of 18 lakhs for District and other establishments.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
Central Provinces	2,00,000	5,00,000	1,90,000	8,90,000
Burma	4,00,000	...	...	4,00,000
Assam	1,00,000	5,00,000	1,11,000	7,11,000
Bengal	10,00,000	2,00,000	...	12,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5,00,000	3,00,000	2,26,000	10,26,000
Punjab	4,00,000	10,00,000	2,76,000	16,76,000
Madras	8,00,000	5,00,000	3,50,000	16,50,000
Bombay	6,00,000	10,00,000	3,50,000	23,50,000*
Total	40,00,000	40,00,000	15,03,000	99,03,000*

* Includes 4 lakhs referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

283. The grants enumerated in the third column of the foregoing statement have been added in the lump to the Provincial expenditure under 45.—Civil Works in their Budgets for 1903-1904; but the Local Governments will have authority to expend them on any of the objects for which they were given irrespective of the head of charge.

284. In paragraph 230 of last year's Financial Statement it was explained that the five-year Provincial Settlements framed in 1897 had been specially extended for another year, except in the case of Burma, and that the question of continuing them for yet another year was held over pending the consideration of important proposals affecting the general character of the Provincial Settlements. The latter question has been fully considered during the past year, and proposals have been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State. Pending His Lordship's final orders it has been decided to continue the existing settlements in all the Provinces for one year more and also for a third year in the case of Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. It is anticipated that the revision of the settlements of the other Provinces, *viz.*, Bengal, the United Provinces, Assam and Madras, will be undertaken during the ensuing year, and that the new arrangements will take effect from 1904-1905.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

285. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1902-1903 and in the Budget Estimates of 1903-1904:—

	Budget, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,500,000	18,000,000	17,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred	4,000,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
(a) for discharge of debt	2,394,100	23,500	3,332,800
(b) „ expenditure	1,452,600	1,469,600	1,052,600
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Reserve Fund—			
(a) Dividends on investments	87,400	93,100	102,700
(b) Remittances by sale of Council Bills	...	261,000	...
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	...	—26,100	26,000
Remittances from India—			
Railway Companies' Remittances—			
(a) Debentures raised (net)	2,200,000	1,452,100	2,050,000
(b) Other Remittances (net)	—1,757,000	—1,387,500	—1,988,300
Net Recoveries in connection with the War in South Africa, the China Expeditionary Force, and the operations in Somaliland	1,100,000	535,000	1,249,000
Gold received from India (net sale-proceeds)	...	497,200	...
Add—Opening Balance	5,848,426	6,693,137	5,686,537
TOTAL	33,325,526	32,611,037	32,511,337
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,879,500	17,730,900	17,619,300
Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	1,742,300	1,524,700	1,813,400
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
(a) for discharge of debt	2,394,100	23,500	3,332,800
(b) „ expenditure	1,609,400	1,472,400	1,396,800
Permanent Debt discharged	1,368,800	1,368,800	600,000
Temporary ditto	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Reserve Fund (sums invested)	87,400	354,100	102,700
Remittances to India—			
(a) Family and other Remittances (net)	193,300	150,100	211,700
(b) Purchase of Silver	...	300,000	...
Add—Closing Balance	4,050,726	5,686,537	3,934,637
TOTAL	33,325,526	32,611,037	32,511,337

1902-1903. Home Treasury—Ways and Means.

286. In the Budget Estimate of the current year, the net disbursements at the Home Treasury on account of Government expenditure and the ordinary Remittance, Deposit and Railway Companies' transactions were taken at £19,528,900; provision was also made for the discharge of £1,368,800 Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures which expired on the 30th of June and the 31st of December last. Of the total estimated disbursement of £20,897,700, it was intended to meet £16,500,000 by the sale of Bills on India, and £1,500,000 by the issue of India Stock—chiefly on account of the expiring debentures. It was expected that £1,100,000 would be covered by receipts from the Imperial Government on account of the expenditure incurred in India in connection with the late War in South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force, and the remainder, £1,797,700, it was proposed to meet by drawing on the

cash balance. It was also proposed to issue £4,000,000 of India Sterling Bills to replace Bills to the same amount falling due within the year, the amount of outstanding Temporary Debt thus remaining unchanged.

287. The cash balance on the 1st of April 1902 was estimated at £5,848,426, but the actual balance on that date was £6,693,137. The increase of £844,711 was owing to a reduction of £479,753 in the net expenditure chargeable to Revenue—mainly consisting of refunds by the War Office of over-payments in respect of British Forces serving in India—and to an improvement of £258,683 in the net transactions with Railway Companies, and of £106,275 under other heads.

288. In addition to the improvement of £844,711 in the opening cash balance, the Secretary of State has received a sum of £497,200 on account of the sale-proceeds of gold remitted from India in May last when the demand for Council Bills temporarily fell off. The demand, however, revived and has recently been large: apart from drawings in connection with the Gold Reserve Fund, the sales of Bills on India are now estimated at £18,000,000, or £1,500,000 in excess of the amount entered in the Budget Estimate. On the other hand, £565,000 of the anticipated advances by the War Office on account of the Forces serving out of India have been postponed to next year; and of the £4,000,000 India Sterling Bills discharged, only £3,500,000 (or £500,000 less than was originally contemplated) have been replaced by new issues. The Secretary of State has also recently had to meet a demand of £300,000 for the purchase of silver for rupee coinage. No provision on this account was made in the Budget Estimate: the silver has been purchased rather as a measure of precaution than to meet immediate necessities.

The net disbursements on account of the other transactions of the Home Treasury are now expected to be less than was estimated in March last by £158,900: there are decreases of £148,600 in the net Expenditure chargeable to Revenue, of £217,600 in the Capital Expenditure of the Government, and of £17,100 in the net disbursements on account of Deposits and Advances and Remittances other than for Railways; these are partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £224,400 in the net receipts from Railway Companies.

The result of the several variations from the Budget Estimate detailed above is an improvement of £1,635,811 in the net receipts of the Secretary of State. The cash balance on the 31st of March 1903 is therefore taken at £5,686,537 in the Revised Estimate, as against £4,050,726 anticipated in March last.

Council Bills and Gold Remittance, 1902-1903.

289. The announcement in the last Financial Statement, that it was the intention of the Secretary of State to draw £16,500,000 by means of Council Bills during the current year, was made with the usual reservation. The trade demand has been more evenly distributed than in the previous year. There was a falling-off in May, when it was found expedient to make a remittance of gold (for which the Secretary of State realized £497,200), but there was no repetition of the very slack demand which prevailed in July and August 1901. In November, as usual, the demand became brisker; and in the result the total drawings of the year are now taken at £18,261,000, of which £18,000,000 are on account of the ordinary disbursements of the Home Treasury and £261,000 on account of the Gold Reserve Fund. The latter sum represents practically the whole balance of the gold held in India at credit of the Fund: advantage has been taken of the recent increase in the trade demand to remit the amount from India by means of Council Bills.

1902-1903. Loans.

290. In addition to £1,500,000 of India Stock, the Budget Estimate of March last provided for the issue of £4,000,000 India Sterling Bills to replace Bills of a corresponding amount falling due in 1902-03. The only departure from this programme is that mentioned in paragraph 288, £500,000 of India Bills being discharged instead of being replaced by fresh issues. The Sterling Loan of £1,500,000 was issued early in May, tenders being invited for India 3 per cent Stock at a minimum of 99 per cent: the applications received exceeded 10½ millions sterling: the average rate of accepted tenders was £101-10-2 and the lowest accepted rate £101-7-6 per cent. In accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 252 of the last Financial Statement, £1,368,800 of this loan were applied to the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures which expired during the course of the year.

The results of the issues of £3,500,000 India Sterling Bills have been as follows :—

Month of Issue.		Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
		£			£	s.	d.
May	1902	3,394,000	1,000,000	for twelve months	2	18	4
September	"	2,380,000	1,000,000	ditto	3	2	3
November	"	2,641,000	1,000,000	ditto	3	11	1
March	1903	1,966,000	500,000	ditto	3	10	5

1902-1903. Capital of Railway Companies.

291. The transactions in England during 1902-1903 in connection with the Capital Deposit Account of Railway Companies are now expected to result in a net issue of £2,800 as against £156,800 provided for in the Budget Estimate. The usual details are as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Subscribed Capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	3,505,600	1,290,200
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	338,500	200,000
Miscellaneous	2,600	2,900
TOTAL	3,846,700	1,493,100
ISSUES.		
For Discharge of Debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	2,155,600	12,400
(*b*) Guaranteed Railways	238,500	11,100
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,065,500	922,900
(*b*) Guaranteed Railways	543,900	549,500
TOTAL	4,003,500	1,495,900

The decrease of £2,353,900 in the receipts on account of Subscribed Capital is made up as follows :—

	£
Debentures renewed instead of being replaced by fresh Capital—	
Assam-Bengal Railway Company	495,900
Bengal-Nagpur Railway "	1,228,200
Indian Midland Railway "	421,200
Madras Railway Company	227,700
	2,373,000
Receipts on account of Capital more (+) or less (—) by—	
Madras Railway Company	+89,200
Assam-Bengal Railway Company	—4,100
Burma Railways Company	—59,800
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company	—6,200
Net	+19,100
Net decrease on account of Subscribed Capital	2,353,900

The conditions obtaining in the London money market led to the postponement, as far as possible, of the raising of fresh capital by Railway Companies.

The Revised Estimate of drawings for expenditure on stores, etc., is less than the Budget by £137,000. Important decreases occur in the demands of the Burma and Madras Railway Companies.

292. The following are the details of the remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to whom advances are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustments in India by debit to the Railway accounts :—

	Budget.	Revised.
ISSUES.		
Advances for Purchase of Stores—	£	£
East Indian Railway	1,000,000	619,700
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	190,000	185,800
South Indian Railway	245,000	125,400
Bengal and North-Western Railway	75,000	118,100
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	250,000	355,600
TOTAL	1,760,000	1,404,600
RECEIPTS.		
Debentures raised—		
East Indian Railway (net)	1,750,000	1,302,100
South Indian Railway	250,000	150,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	200,000	...
Transfer fees, etc.	3,000	17,100
TOTAL	2,203,000	1,469,200
Net Remittance from India	—443,000	—64,600

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company do not now propose to issue any debenture capital this year, and the issues of the East Indian and South Indian Railway Companies are expected to be less than the amounts entered in the Budget Estimate by £400,000 and £100,000, respectively. The net proceeds of £1,500,000 Debenture Stock issued by the East Indian Railway Company amounted to £1,452,100, and of this, £150,000 were applied to the discharge of debentures which expired on the 27th of July last.

The Revised Estimates of the East Indian and South Indian Railway Companies of advances for the purchase of stores are considerably less than the amounts entered in the Budget Estimate, but the decrease is partly counterbalanced by the larger withdrawals of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

1902-1903. Deposits and Advances.

293. The receipts and payments in England in connection with the Gold Reserve Fund and its investment are the principal transactions included under Deposits and Advances. In paragraph 244 of the last Financial Statement, it was explained that the receipts and charges balance each other and do not affect the Ways and Means of the Home Treasury except temporarily when the receipts and investments are not simultaneous.

The dividends on investments are now expected to be £93,100 as against £87,400 taken in the Budget Estimate, the remittances made last year having been invested earlier than was anticipated. The Revised Estimate also provides for the withdrawal to England and investment during the current year of £261,000 held in India on account of the Gold Reserve Fund. This sum represents the profit on recoinage operations undertaken for Native States, and its remittance to England will be made by means of Council Bills, *vide* paragraph 289.

1902-1903. Family and other Remittances.

294. The net disbursements on account of Family and other Remittances are expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £43,200. The miscellaneous disbursements and the payments for stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and to Native States will exceed the Budget Estimate, but the excess will be more than covered by larger repayments in England of advances of various kinds made in India, and by a decrease in the payments on account of Postal and Money Order transactions, etc.

1903-1904. Home Treasury—Ways and Means.

295. In the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904, the net disbursements at the Home Treasury on account of Government Expenditure and the ordinary Remittance, Deposit, and Railway Companies' transactions are taken at £19,900,900. Provision has also been made for the discharge of £1,500,000 India Sterling Bills and of £600,000 Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures which expire next year. The sum of these payments is £22,000,900, and of this it is proposed to meet £17,000,000 by the sale of Council Bills, £2,000,000 by the issue of India Stock—entirely for the discharge of debt already mentioned—and £1,249,000 from the repayments by the Imperial Government on account of the recoverable expenditure incurred in India in connection with the late war in South Africa, the China Expeditionary Force and the operations in Somaliland. The balance of the Secretary of State's net expenditure, or £1,751,900, will be met by drawing upon the cash balance of the Home Treasury. As stated in paragraph 288, the balance on the 1st of April 1903 is estimated at £5,686,537. The reduction of this amount taken in the Budget Estimate provides for a closing cash balance of £3,934,637 on the 31st of March 1904.

1903-1904. Loans.

296. India Sterling Bills for £3,500,000 fall due in 1903-1904. It is intended to replace £2,000,000 by the issue of new Bills, and to apply part of the proposed issue of £2,000,000 India Stock, referred to above, to the discharge of the balance (£1,500,000).

1903-1904. Capital of Railway Companies.

297. The Budget Estimate provides for a net issue of £344,200 from the Home Treasury in connection with the Capital Deposit Account of Railway Companies. The details are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

	£
Subscribed Capital—	
(a) State Lines	2,432,900
(b) Guaranteed Lines	1,949,900
Miscellaneous	2,600
TOTAL	4,385,400

ISSUES.

	£
For Discharge of Debentures—	
(a) State Railways	2,182,900
(b) Guaranteed Railways	1,149,900
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—	
(a) State Railways	892,800
(b) Guaranteed Railways	504,000
TOTAL	4,729,600

Of the estimated receipts of Subscribed Capital, £3,332,800 are intended to replace debentures which fall due in 1903-1904 and £1,050,000 represent additional capital. The receipts are on account of the following Railways :—

	To replace Debentures.	Additional Capital.
	£	£
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	100,000	50,000
" " Extensions	400,000	200,000
Indian Midland Railway	1,582,900	...
Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	949,900	500,000
Madras Railway	200,000	300,000
TOTAL	3,332,800	1,050,000

298. The following are the details of the Budget Estimate of remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to whom advances are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustments in India by debit to the Railway accounts :—

ISSUES.

	£
Advances for Purchase of Stores—	
East Indian Railway	900,000
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	200,000
South Indian Railway	232,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway	30,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	629,300
TOTAL	1,991,300

RECEIPTS.

Debentures raised—	
East Indian Railway	1,250,000
South Indian Railway	350,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	450,000
Transfer fees, etc.	3,000
TOTAL	2,053,000
Net Remittance from India	—61,700

These issues of Debentures are intended to provide additional Capital.

299. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the transactions in connection with the sterling debt of the Government and of Railway Companies included in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current financial year and in the Budget Estimate of 1903-1904. The figures are :—

	Budget, 1902-1903.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills (exclusive of Bills drawn in connection with the Gold Reserve Fund)	16,500,000	18,000,000	17,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock)	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred (India Sterling Bills)	4,000,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies	3,844,100	1,490,200	4,382,800
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of other Railway Companies (the East Indian, South Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies)	2,350,000	1,602,100	2,050,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Permanent Debt discharged	1,368,800	1,368,800	600,000
Temporary Debt discharged	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000
Discharge of Railway Companies' Debentures	2,394,100	23,500	3,332,800
Discharge of East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	150,000	150,000	...

300. The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies represent the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can possibly be given that the programme will be adhered to either in amount or form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year.

INDIA.

301. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1902-1903 and 1903-1904:—

	1902-1903.				1903-1904.	
	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
RECEIPTS.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	28,07,57,000	18,717,200	30,70,41,000	20,469,400	27,85,20,000	18,568,000
2. Rupee Loan	1,50,00,000	1,000,000	1,50,00,000	1,000,000	2,00,00,000	1,333,300
3. Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (net)	3,30,00,000	2,200,000	2,18,00,000	1,453,300	3,07,50,000	2,050,000
4. Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Banks Deposits (net)	81,46,000	543,100	87,01,000	580,100	80,31,000	595,400
5. Profits of Rupee coinage transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund	...	...	39,51,000	263,400	...	...
6. Other Items (net)	58,36,000	389,000	1,16,43,000	776,300	1,36,54,000	910,300
7. Remittances from Secretary of State—						
(a) *Purchase of Silver in England*	...	...	45,00,000	300,000	...	...
(b) *Other Remittances (net)*	15,31,000	102,000	17,44,000	116,300	19,32,000	128,800
Add—Opening Balance	18,06,85,715	12,045,681	17,82,04,524	11,880,301	17,74,99,524	11,833,301
TOTAL	52,49,55,715	34,996,981	55,25,84,524	36,830,101	53,12,86,524	35,419,101
OUTGOINGS.						
8. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	2,05,21,000	1,368,100	—8,42,000	—56,100	2,07,52,000	1,383,500
9. Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	5,72,65,000	3,817,700	5,58,79,000	3,725,300	6,28,20,000	4,188,000
10. *Issues to Railway Companies for Capital Outlay (net)*	1,23,24,000	821,500	1,19,62,000	797,500	1,00,98,000	673,300
11. Rupee Debt discharged	13,50,000	90,000	14,00,000	93,300	13,50,000	90,000
12. Payments of Gold Reserve Fund for Investment	...	...	39,51,000	263,400	...	...
13. Loans to Municipalities, etc. (net)	51,09,000	340,600	—11,97,000	—79,800	—4,55,000	—30,400
14. Remittances to Secretary of State—						
(a) *Railway Companies' Remittances (net)*—						
(i) *Debentures raised*	3,30,00,000	2,200,000	2,17,82,000	1,452,100	3,07,50,000	2,050,000
(ii) *Other Remittances*	—2,63,55,000	—1,757,000	—2,08,13,000	—1,387,500	—2,98,24,000	—1,988,300
(b) *Remittance of Gold from India*	...	...	74,58,000	497,200	...	...
(c) *Issues in connection with the War in South Africa and the China and Somaliland Expeditionary Forces*	66,95,000	446,300	1,91,95,000	1,279,700	73,47,000	489,800
15. *Council Bills*	25,25,60,000	16,837,400	27,63,10,000	18,420,700	25,60,04,000	17,066,900
Add—Closing Balance	16,24,86,715	10,832,381	17,74,99,524	11,833,301	17,24,44,524	11,496,301
TOTAL	52,49,55,715	34,996,981	55,25,84,524	36,830,101	53,12,86,524	35,419,101

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

903. al Summary.

302. In the Budget Estimate of March last, the cash balance in the treasuries on the 1st of April 1902 was taken at about 18,07 lakhs and the net disbursements of the year at 4,13½ lakhs. Of the latter, it was expected that 81½ lakhs would be counterbalanced by an increase of the unfunded debt consisting chiefly of Savings Banks deposits. To meet the remainder, it was proposed to raise a rupee loan of 1,50 lakhs, and draw upon the cash balances to the extent of 1,82 lakhs. The cash balance at the close of the year was thus expected to be 16,25 lakhs.

303. The actual result has improved materially upon this estimate. The remarkable development of revenue which has already been described, the savings on the estimates of Army Expenditure, and the failure of the Local Government to spend in full their special grants for Education, Civil Works, and

the like, has resulted in an increase of 2,63 lakhs in net Imperial receipts in India. The balances at credit of the Local Governments have increased by 9 lakhs instead of being reduced by 2,05 lakhs, the improvement in the Provincial section being thus 2,14 lakhs—Capital expenditure in India has been less by 14 lakhs, and the issues to Railway Companies less by 3 lakhs. The cash balance of Berar has been taken over in partial repayment of the Berar famine loan, and additional recoveries have also been made on account of this and other loans, giving a net improvement of 63 lakhs under Loans to Native States. The increase in the Savings Bank deposits is 6 lakhs more than expected. As explained in paragraph 168 a saving on the allotment for Famine Relief and Protective Railways and Irrigation Works has increased the charge under Avoidance of Debt by about 13 lakhs, but as the amount charged under this head is credited to Government in relief of borrowing, it has improved the cash balance by that amount. A large number of 1840 rupees withdrawn from circulation was held in the Mints at the end of last year. The recoinage of these has added about 47 lakhs to the cash balance. In consequence of the closing of Government treasuries during the last four days of the past year on account of the Easter holidays, the collecting officers of Railways and the Postal Department had with them a larger cash balance than usual. A reduction of their balances by 31 lakhs is expected at the end of the current year. Deposits, Advances and other miscellaneous transactions are expected to give a net improvement of 13 lakhs. These improvements aggregate R6,67 lakhs.

304. On the other hand, the actual cash balance on the 1st of April last was less than the amount taken in the Budget Estimate by about 25 lakhs: the recoverable payments in India in connection with the late war in South Africa, the China Expeditionary Force and the operations in Somaliland are estimated at 1,25 lakhs more than in March last: and gold of the value of 75 lakhs was remitted to London in May last as a precautionary measure when the demand for Council Bills temporarily slackened. The net credits on account of the remittances from England of the capital of Railway Companies have also been less by 55 lakhs. These deteriorations aggregate 2,80 lakhs and reduce the total improvement explained in the previous paragraph to 3,87 lakhs. Of this amount 2,37 lakhs have been applied to the payment of an increased amount of Council Bills, the demand for which has been very strong during the last few months of the year, and 1,50 lakhs go to swell the cash balance at the close of the year. This is now estimated at 17,75 lakhs as compared with 16,25, the figure at which it was taken last March.

1902-1903. Loans by Government

305. The transactions in connection with loans by the Government (line 13) are now expected to result in a net receipt of 12 lakhs against a net payment of 51 lakhs provided for in the Budget Estimate. The cash balance of Berar on the 30th of September last, amounting to 41 lakhs, which were transferred to the credit of the Nizam in accordance with the agreement for the lease of that Province, has been applied towards the partial liquidation of the Berar famine loan. An additional sum of 20 lakhs has also been recovered on account of this loan, and 15 lakhs on account of the Hyderabad loan due by His Highness the Nizam. 50 lakhs were allotted in the Budget Estimate for unspecified loans likely to be required by Native States, but only a small portion of this has been required. On the other hand, 50 lakhs have been advanced to the Simla-Kalka Railway Company for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate.

1902-1903. Rupee Loan.

306. In accordance with the intention expressed in paragraph 264 of the last Financial Statement, a 3½ per cent loan of a crore and a half was announced in June last. Tenders were opened on the 9th of July, and the result of the loan was as follows:—

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Minimum rate accepted.
R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
4,47,72,300	1,50,00,000	97 9 10·2	97 9 0

1902-1903. Council Bills.

307. It has already been mentioned (paragraph 304) that the payments in India on account of the Secretary of State's ordinary drawings of Council Bills will largely exceed the Budget Estimate. The payments are now estimated at 27,63 lakhs as against 25,25½ lakhs anticipated in March last. This is exclusive of Bills for £261,000, paid for the remittance to London of the sum held at

credit of the Gold Reserve Fund in India. In addition to the sales of Council Bills, a remittance of £497,200 in gold was made to the Secretary of State in May last, as already mentioned in paragraph 289.

1903-1904. Main Features.

308. The year 1903-1904 is expected to open with a cash balance of 17,75 lakhs. The surplus of Revenue in India is estimated at 27,85 lakhs, the expenditure chargeable to the balances of Local Governments at 2,08 lakhs, and the Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works at about 6,28 lakhs. Of this charge for Capital Expenditure, a sum of 3,07 lakhs is, however, counterbalanced by the receipts anticipated, on account of the Capital of Railway Companies working State lines, the transactions of which in England are treated as remittances to India in the Home accounts and estimates. The payments on account of the Secretary of State's sales of Bills on India are taken at 25,60 lakhs, and it is estimated that 73 lakhs will be disbursed on account of expenditure recoverable from His Majesty's Imperial Government in connection with the operations in Somaliland, the China Force and the return of troops from South Africa. The transactions in connection with Government loans are expected to result in a net receipt of over 4 lakhs. Provision has been made for advances of 33 lakhs to the Simla-Kalka Railway, for loans aggregating 20 lakhs to Native States and also for advances to agriculturists on a large scale in the Punjab and Bombay. On the other hand, the recoveries on account of the large famine loans made to Native States and cultivators in recent years are expected to exceed the payments. The coinage of the silver purchased in the current year will add 45 lakhs to the balances. Deposits and other miscellaneous transactions are expected to result in a net debit of 11 lakhs. The aggregate net disbursements thus amount to 3,39 lakhs. Of this amount it is expected that 89 lakhs will be met from an increase in unfunded debt chiefly Savings Bank deposits (line 4) including interest. A new rupee loan of two crores will be raised in India: and the remaining 50 lakhs will be provided by drawing on the cash balances, which at the end of the year are expected to amount to 17,25 lakhs.

Savings Banks, &c.

309. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during a series of years and the estimated transactions for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904:—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	R	R	R
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-98	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903, Budget	34,80,000	39,12,000	73,92,000
1902-1903, Revised	41,42,000	39,00,000	80,42,000
1903-1904, Budget	40,73,000	41,65,000	82,38,000

The Savings Bank Accounts consist mainly of the Post Office Banks, but the transactions of the various departmental Provident Funds are also included.

A net deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks of 25 lakhs apart from interest was assumed in the Budget Estimate of the current year. The transactions of the first eight months of the year have resulted in a net increase in the deposits of nearly 44 lakhs, and allowing for withdrawals usually made in the closing months of the year, it is now expected that apart from interest there will be a net increase in the deposits of 32 lakhs during the year.

In the Budget Estimate for 1903-1904, a net deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks of 30 lakhs apart from interest is anticipated.

1903-1904. New Rupee Loan.

310. According to the programme now announced, it is the intention of the Government of India to raise a new loan in India of two crores, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Section VIII.—Summary.

311. The principal features in this Statement are the following:—

I—The accounts of 1901-1902 closed with a surplus of £4,950,243, being £277,343 higher than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimate of that year.

II—1902-1903—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total Revenue of £76,892,500, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £74,154,000, and a surplus of £2,738,500. This surplus is higher than that estimated in March 1902 by £1,900,800.

(2) Of the surplus, £227,200 is due to the inclusion of the figures for Berar, which were not included in the Budget Estimate.

(3) There has again been a large and widely diffused increase of Revenue.

Exclusive of Berar, Land Revenue has improved by £218,400.

Customs show an improvement of £286,700 mainly in silver, and export duty on rice.

Opium has improved by £274,300, Excise by £257,300, and Salt by £66,700.

Irrigation Receipts have risen by £138,300.

There are smaller increases under all other important heads except Forests and Net Earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways. The latter are less than estimated by £318,800.

(4) Army expenditure is expected to be less than the Budget by £509,200, after providing £113,900 for the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent, which is included in the accounts for the first time. This saving is chiefly due to the absence of troops in South Africa and China.

A short crop yields a saving of £129,200 in Opium expenditure.

Famine Relief is less than was expected by £109,700.

The Local Governments have been unable to expend fully the special grants sanctioned for Education, Medical, Police, and Civil Works effecting savings of £245,000, £96,600, £80,600, and £217,400, respectively.

(5) The net direct Imperial expenditure on the Delhi Durbar has been £264,700, against which there are increased traffic receipts from Railways, Post Office, and Telegraphs aggregating £161,500. The net cost to Imperial has therefore been £103,200. Some further recoveries are expected next year. In addition to the above, net charges aggregating £98,900 have been incurred by Local Governments in connection with their Provincial camps.

(6) Special grants aggregating £266,700 have been made to Provincial Governments for expenditure mainly on Civil Works.

(7) The Mint receipts exceed the Budget Estimate by £351,900, and the expenditure has been higher by £299,600. These differences are mainly due to the profit of £263,400 on the conversion of the Indore coinage, which was transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund during the year. The whole balance of the Fund held in India has been remitted to England by Council Bills, and has been invested in Consols. The nominal value so held is now £4,052,561.

Silver to the value of £300,000 was purchased for coinage shortly before the close of the year.

(8) A loan of 1½ crores was raised in India; and India 3 per cent Stock to the amount of £1,500,000 was issued, of which £1,368,800 were applied to the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures. £4,000,000 of India Bills, Temporary, fell due, of which £3,500,000 were replaced and £500,000 were discharged.

(9) The drawings of Council Bills in 1902-1903 are expected to amount to £18,261,000. Of this, £261,000 represents the remittance of the balance of the Gold Reserve Fund to London, and £18,000,000 are remittances on ordinary account, as compared with £16,500,000 entered in the Budget.

(10) In addition to Council Bills, a remittance of £497,200 in gold was made to the Secretary of State in May last.

III—1903-1904—

(1) The Budget Estimates of 1903-1904 show a total Revenue of £76,355,400, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £75,406,700, and a surplus of £948,700.

(2) The leading feature of the estimates is the reduction of the salt duty by R0-8-0 a maund, (except in Burma) and the exemption from income-tax of all incomes below R1,000 per annum. These two remissions of taxation involve a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of £1,153,300 and £240,000, respectively. But for this, the surplus of the year would have been larger by £1,393,300.

(3) Of the special grants made last year, 25 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Works, 40 lakhs for Education, and R15,03,000 for other objects are repeated for 1903-1904.

(4) Almost all the principal heads of Revenue are expected to improve as compared with the Budget Estimate of the current year, the principal increases being £778,600 under Land Revenue (exclusive of Berar) and £384,800 under Excise.

(5) Famine Relief which is expected to be confined to the Central Provinces and to a trifling amount in the Punjab, is estimated at £321,200 less than last year. The Famine Insurance Grant of one million is, however, retained at the same figure as formerly.

(6) Exclusive of £237,600 on account of the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent, the Army expenditure is expected to be less by £210,400, the reduction being mainly in the home charges. The policy of making provision for improving the efficiency of the army is continued, and projects working up to a total sum of £1,001,000 have been included in the estimate.

(7) Most of the other heads of Expenditure show an increase.

(8) £120,000 are provided as the first instalment of a scheme for special coast defences.

(9) Subject to the usual reservations, loans of £2,000,000 in England and of two crores in India are announced as contemplated, and the drawings of Council Bills are entered at £17,000,000. The sterling loan is required partly to replace £1,500,000 of temporary Bills which will not be renewed, and partly to pay off debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The Rupee loan is intended for capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works.

(10) Subject to the usual reservations provision is also made for the raising of capital through Railway Companies as follows, *viz.* :—

(*a*) towards outlay on State Railways, £2,050,000;
(*b*) for expenditure on Companies' Railways, £1,083,000.

(11) £3,500,000 of India Bills will fall due within the year, of which only £2,000,000 will be replaced by similar Bills.

IV—The following table shows the Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works :—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
RAILWAYS.	R	R	R
Included in the Government Programme	8,87,27,981	10,34,58,000	11,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	...	1,54,000	23,00,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	1,87,775	8,23,000	3,36,000
Railways outside the Government accounts	40,49,100	94,36,000	61,59,000
Provincial and Local State lines	6,04,473	8,09,000	7,74,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS	9,35,69,329	11,46,80,000	11,95,69,000
Irrigation Works	82,13,265	85,12,000	1,00,00,000

E. N. BAKER.

March 18, 1903.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts 1901-1902
Revised Estimates . . . 1902-1903
Budget Estimates . . . 1903-1904

CONTENTS.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	18,288,018	17,790,100	18,488,500	19,109,700
Opium	"	4,852,022	4,229,000	4,503,300	4,381,800
Salt	"	5,939,310	5,973,300	6,040,000	4,953,300
Stamps	"	3,446,406	3,478,100	3,471,900	3,546,900
Excise	"	4,076,681	4,120,300	4,377,600	4,505,100
Customs	"	3,833,019	3,600,000	3,886,700	3,613,300
Other Heads	"	6,166,309	6,309,600	6,326,100	6,212,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	46,601,765	45,500,400	47,094,100	46,322,900
Interest	A	785,680	764,200	872,200	730,600
Post Office	"	1,383,709	1,377,100	1,435,000	1,441,400
Telegraph	"	908,109	831,400	882,900	884,400
Mint	"	555,369	66,200	418,100	366,700
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,261,198	1,264,700	1,314,100	1,323,500
Miscellaneous	"	628,000	573,200	615,600	640,400
Railways	"	20,225,968	19,949,400	20,626,400	20,333,300
Irrigation	"	2,537,573	2,696,700	2,835,000	2,793,300
Other Public Works	"	479,565	457,900	478,500	477,300
Receipts by Military Department	"	977,589	889,200	920,600	1,039,600
TOTAL REVENUE	...	76,344,525	74,370,400	76,892,500	76,355,400

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 18, 1903.

Revenue of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,444,192	7,996,000	7,736,900	8,384,600
Interest	"	1,944,338	1,915,100	1,839,500	1,706,600
Post Office	"	1,280,624	1,354,000	1,343,600	1,434,400
Telegraph	"	904,187	945,200	919,900	1,014,300
Mint	"	504,029	111,300	410,900	404,200
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	11,146,799	12,128,800	11,639,900	12,246,900
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,139,382	4,228,300	4,486,800	4,240,400
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	884,512	991,300	988,200	1,000,000
Railway Revenue Account	"	19,379,352	19,654,500	19,865,800	20,292,400
Irrigation	"	2,364,701	2,622,400	2,583,200	2,732,600
Other Public Works	"	4,565,925	5,289,200	5,127,700	5,521,900
Army Services	"	15,763,931	17,664,700	17,155,500	17,691,900
Special Defences (1902)	"	...	...	...	120,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	70,321,972	74,900,800	74,097,900	76,790,200
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	1,112,194	3,500	400,100	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	*39,884*	*1,371,600*	*344,000*	*1,383,500*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	71,394,282	73,532,700	74,154,000	75,406,700
SURPLUS	...	4,950,243	837,700	2,738,500	948,700
TOTAL	...	76,344,525	74,370,400	76,892,500	76,355,400

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts.			
		Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	4,950,243	837,700	2,738,500	948,700
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (Net)	C	764,098	2,200,000	1,453,300	2,050,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net)	"	2,304,730	1,613,300	1,526,000	1,083,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	2,582,283	1,041,200	1,037,900	2,643,300
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	494,896	543,100	580,100	595,400
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	...	998,700	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	...	...	128,700	80,600
Remittances (net)	"	1,340,597	562,400	...	676,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	16,599,978	16,500,000	18,000,000	17,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	29,036,825	23,297,700	26,463,200	25,077,300
Opening Balance—India	...	10,598,981	12,045,681	11,880,301	11,833,301
England	...	4,091,926	5,848,426	6,693,137	5,686,537
TOTAL	...	43,727,732	41,191,807	45,036,638	42,597,138

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 18, 1903.

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Deputy Comptroller General.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	547,551	666,700	567,500	666,700
Outlay on State Railways	"	3,523,601	4,893,300	4,682,500	5,334,700
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	2,443,213	2,591,600	2,326,300	2,100,500
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	6,514,365	8,151,600	7,576,300	8,101,900
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	C	1,301,942	...	500,000	1,500,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	264,557	979,100	...	447,200
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	279,385	317,900	48,900	50,200
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	102,287	22,700	...	...
Capital Account of Local Boards (net)	"	95,009	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	970,900	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	16,596,749	16,837,400	18,420,700	17,066,900
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	25,154,294	26,308,700	27,516,800	27,166,200
Closing Balance—India	...	11,880,301	10,832,381	11,833,301	11,496,301
England	...	6,693,137	4,050,726	5,686,537	3,934,637
TOTAL	...	43,727,732	41,191,807	45,036,638	42,597,138

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R 15 = £1).	England.	Total.	REVISED India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	13,63,79,100	13,79,41,171	18,288,018	...	18,288,018	14,44,25,000	13,29,03,000
II.—Opium	7,27,80,334	...	4,852,022	...	4,852,022	6,75,50,000	...
III.—Salt	8,81,40,188	9,49,456	5,939,310	...	5,939,310	8,95,14,000	10,86,000
IV.—Stamps	1,33,05,472	3,83,90,011	3,446,406	...	3,446,406	1,38,88,000	3,81,90,000
V.—Excise	4,10,07,491	2,01,42,723	4,076,681	...	4,076,681	4,53,41,000	2,03,23,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	47,871	4,10,99,446	2,743,154	...	2,743,154	73,000	4,09,37,000
VII.—Customs	5,69,31,006	5,64,282	3,833,019	...	3,833,019	5,77,55,000	5,45,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,14,51,584	90,88,070	1,369,310	...	1,369,310	1,17,65,000	94,07,000
IX.—Forest	89,19,777	84,40,545	1,157,355	...	1,157,355	98,81,000	90,92,000
X.—Registration	23,61,065	23,33,114	312,945	...	312,945	23,57,000	22,68,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	87,53,174	...	583,545	...	583,545	91,12,000	...
TOTAL	44,00,77,062	25,89,49,418	46,601,765	...	46,601,765	45,16,61,000	25,47,51,000
XII.—Interest	87,32,960	18,94,968	708,529	77,151	785,680	89,32,000	18,91,000
XIII.—Post Office	2,06,59,699	95,937	1,383,709	...	1,383,709	2,14,44,000	81,000
XIV.—Telegraph	1,34,94,365	...	899,624	8,485	908,109	1,31,50,000	...
XV.—Mint	83,29,925	...	555,328	41	555,369	62,71,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	91,109	33,92,050	232,211	...	232,211	2,23,000	34,10,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,63,737	33,94,099	250,522	...	250,522	3,54,000	34,07,000
XVII.—Police	67,768	43,35,869	293,576	...	293,576	1,93,000	43,36,000
XVIII.—Marine	4,72,125	17,09,456	145,439	...	145,439	7,22,000	17,13,000
XIX.—Education	23,332	25,76,694	173,335	...	173,335	43,000	26,20,000
XX.—Medical	5,272	10,27,785	68,870	1,373	70,243	10,000	11,23,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,56,448	12,75,122	95,438	434	95,872	2,14,000	13,14,000
TOTAL	11,79,791	1,77,11,075	1,259,391	1,807	1,261,198	17,59,000	1,79,23,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	11,75,016	5,16,770	112,786	81,750	194,536	11,84,000	5,31,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	3,72,532	5,71,161	62,913	...	62,913	3,50,000	5,91,000
XXIV.—Exchange	3,82,415	...	25,494	...	25,494	5,54,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,89,124	37,07,200	333,088	11,969	345,057	10,67,000	36,06,000
TOTAL	32,19,087	47,95,131	534,281	93,719	628,000	31,55,000	47,28,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	28,87,26,515	3,83,425	19,273,996	3,230	19,277,226	28,55,05,000	4,05,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	1,37,24,833	...	914,989	...	914,989	1,37,05,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	4,85,876	...	32,392	1,361	33,753	5,09,000	...
TOTAL	30,29,37,224	3,83,425	20,221,377	4,591	20,225,968	29,97,19,000	4,05,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,67,62,321	66,31,344	1,559,578	...	1,559,578	2,02,90,000	77,62,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,22,00,957	...	813,397	...	813,397	1,23,28,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	10,90,126	13,78,840	164,598	...	164,598	7,34,000	14,11,000
TOTAL	3,00,53,404	80,10,184	2,537,573	...	2,537,573	3,33,52,000	91,73,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Military Works	7,14,652	...	47,643	...	47,643	5,90,000	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,83,929	58,65,162	403,273	28,649	431,922	2,89,000	58,85,000
TOTAL	8,98,581	58,65,162	450,916	28,649	479,565	8,79,000	58,85,000
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	94,47,636	...	629,842	255,487	885,329	79,06,000	...
Non-Effective	10,64,725	...	70,982	21,278	92,260	12,04,000	...
TOTAL	1,05,12,361	...	700,824	276,765	977,589	91,10,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	84,00,94,459	29,77,05,300	75,853,317	491,208	76,344,525	84,94,32,000	29,48,37,000

India, in India and in England.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903. Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease − of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1903-1904. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1903-1904, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1903-1904, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
18,488,500	...	18,488,500	+698,400	15,91,28,000	12,75,18,000	19,109,700	...	19,109,700	+1,319,600	+621,200
4,503,300	...	4,503,300	+274,300	6,57,27,000	...	4,381,800	...	4,381,800	+152,800	−121,500
6,040,000	...	6,040,000	+66,700	7,31,50,000	11,50,000	4,953,300	...	4,953,300	−1,020,000	−1,086,700
3,471,900	...	3,471,900	−6,200	1,44,83,000	3,87,20,000	3,546,900	...	3,546,900	+68,800	+75,000
4,377,600	...	4,377,600	+257,300	4,68,16,000	2,07,60,000	4,505,100	...	4,505,100	+384,800	+127,500
2,734,000	...	2,734,000	−500	73,000	4,16,94,000	2,784,500	...	2,784,500	+50,000	+50,500
3,886,700	...	3,886,700	+286,700	5,36,51,000	5,49,000	3,613,300	...	3,613,300	+13,300	−273,400
1,411,500	...	1,411,500	+47,000	99,54,000	78,48,000	1,186,800	...	1,186,800	−177,700	−224,700
1,264,900	...	1,264,900	−25,500	1,05,20,000	92,61,000	1,318,700	...	1,318,700	+28,300	+53,800
308,300	...	308,300	−4,900	24,82,000	23,43,000	321,700	...	321,700	+8,500	+13,400
607,400	...	607,400	+400	90,17,000	...	601,100	...	601,100	−5,900	−6,300
47,094,100	...	47,094,100	+1,593,700	44,50,01,000	24,98,43,000	46,322,900	...	46,322,900	+822,500	−771,200
721,500	150,700	872,200	+108,000	85,02,000	20,07,000	700,600	30,000	730,600	−33,600	−141,600
1,435,000	...	1,435,000	+57,900	2,15,48,000	73,000	1,441,400	...	1,441,400	+64,300	+6,400
876,700	6,200	882,900	+51,500	1,31,00,000	...	873,300	11,100	884,400	+53,000	+1,500
418,100	...	418,100	+351,900	55,01,000	...	366,700	...	366,700	+300,500	−51,400
242,200	...	242,200	+2,300	2,86,000	34,08,000	246,300	...	246,300	+6,400	+4,100
250,800	...	250,800	+2,400	3,76,000	33,63,000	249,300	...	249,300	+900	−1,500
301,900	...	301,900	+11,000	2,25,000	43,94,000	307,900	...	307,900	+17,000	+6,000
162,300	...	162,300	+20,100	4,79,000	17,34,000	147,500	...	147,500	+11,300	−14,800
177,500	...	177,500	+4,500	70,000	27,91,000	191,200	...	191,200	+18,200	+13,700
75,500	1,500	77,000	+4,700	7,000	11,08,000	74,300	1,400	75,700	+3,400	−1,300
101,900	500	102,400	−1,600	1,56,000	14,22,000	105,200	400	105,600	+1,600	+3,200
1,312,100	2,000	1,314,100	+49,400	16,05,000	1,82,20,000	1,321,700	1,800	1,323,500	+58,800	+9,400
114,400	80,700	195,100	+4,100	13,91,000	5,14,000	127,000	80,600	207,600	+16,600	+12,500
62,700	...	62,700	+900	3,54,000	5,87,000	62,800	...	62,800	+1,000	+100
36,900	...	36,900	+30,900	2,37,000	...	15,800	...	15,800	+15,800	−21,100
311,600	9,300	320,900	+500	14,43,000	38,33,000	351,700	2,500	354,200	+33,800	+33,300
525,600	90,000	615,600	+42,400	34,25,000	49,34,000	557,300	83,100	640,400	+67,200	+24,800
19,060,700	200	19,060,900	+144,000	29,01,11,000	4,60,000	19,371,400	200	19,371,600	+454,700	+310,700
913,700	...	913,700	−79,700	1,37,75,000	...	918,400	...	918,400	−75,000	+4,700
33,900	17,900	51,800	+12,700	5,90,000	...	39,300	4,000	43,300	+4,200	−8,500
20,008,300	18,100	20,026,400	+77,000	30,44,76,000	4,60,000	20,329,100	4,200	20,333,300	+383,900	+306,900
1,870,100	...	1,870,100	+155,200	1,94,89,000	72,08,000	1,783,800	...	1,783,800	+68,900	−86,300
821,900	...	821,900	−17,000	1,26,26,000	...	841,700	...	841,700	+2,800	+19,800
143,000	...	143,000	+100	11,28,000	14,19,000	169,800	...	169,800	+26,900	+26,800
2,835,000	...	2,835,000	+138,300	3,32,43,000	86,87,000	2,795,300	...	2,795,300	+98,600	−39,700
39,300	...	39,300	+3,200	5,45,000	...	36,300	...	36,300	+200	−3,000
411,600	27,600	439,200	+17,400	2,36,000	59,60,000	413,100	27,900	441,000	+19,200	+1,800
450,900	27,600	478,500	+20,600	7,81,000	59,60,000	449,400	27,900	477,300	+19,400	−1,200
527,100	288,300	815,400	+13,400	70,72,000	...	471,500	437,200	908,700	+106,700	+93,300
80,200	25,000	105,200	+18,000	10,53,000	...	70,200	60,700	130,900	+43,700	+25,700
607,300	313,300	920,600	+31,400	81,25,000	...	541,700	497,900	1,039,600	+150,400	+119,000
76,284,600	607,900	76,892,500	+2,522,100	84,53,07,000	29,01,84,000	75,699,400	656,000	76,355,400	+1,985,000	−537,100

B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902. India (Rupee Figures). Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	REVISED India (Rupee Figures). Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	25,06,081	8,60,352	224,429	..	224,429	33,51,000	8,92,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	51,81,300	1,02,48,682	1,028,666	...	1,028,666	51,43,000	1,02,88,000
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—							
3.—Land Revenue	12,72,267	4,16,43,705	2,861,065	670	2,861,735	23,27,000	4,18,63,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,41,01,324	...	1,606,755	1,935	1,608,690	2,45,92,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	47,43,629	3,98,054	342,779	851	343,630	47,76,000	3,94,000
6.—Stamps	—2,79,590	14,23,340	76,250	29,567	105,817	—2,90,000	14,48,000
7.—Excise	16,46,843	8,45,036	166,125	30	166,155	19,13,000	9,26,000
8.—Provincial Rates	...	6,36,825	42,455	...	42,455	...	6,27,000
9.—Customs	8,65,052	15,54,671	161,315	160	161,475	8,80,000	15,48,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,79,765	1,77,583	23,823	..	23,823	1,83,000	1,80,000
11.—Forest	55,28,588	49,92,113	701,380	4,201	705,581	62,99,000	54,79,000
12.—Registration	12,92,611	12,83,434	171,736	...	171,736	13,09,000	12,72,000
TOTAL	4,70,37,870	6,40,63,795	7,406,778	37,414	7,444,192	5,04,83,000	6,49,13,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,30,52,745	73,35,796	2,692,570	4,370,358	7,062,928	3,35,51,000	74,49,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,77,74,475*	*49,389*	*3,188,258*	*1,366,632*	*4,554,890*	*4,98,21,000*	*49,000*
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*64,96,520*	*56,65,324*	*944,123*	...	*944,123*	*88,30,000*	*56,81,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	—2,32,18,250	16,21,083	—1,439,811	3,003,726	1,563,915	—2,51,00,000	17,19,000
14.—Interest on other Obligations	56,52,413	53,093	380,367	56	380,423	58,94,000	50,000
TOTAL	—1,75,65,837	16,74,176	—1,059,444	3,003,782	1,944,338	—1,92,06,000	17,69,000
15.—Post Office	1,64,41,300	13,41,906	1,185,547	95,077	1,280,624	1,72,79,000	13,71,000
16.—Telegraph	91,29,836	...	608,656	295,531	904,187	97,96,000	...
17.—Mint	73,71,901	...	491,460	12,569	504,029	60,30,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	68,15,239	97,39,403	1,103,643	259,112	1,362,755	78,45,000	1,11,49,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	4,40,219	3,19,18,355	2,157,238	504	2,157,742	9,69,000	3,20,23,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	15,83,540	90,77,757	770,753	813	771,566	17,89,000	90,90,000
20.—Police	10,64,300	4,32,70,780	2,956,072	994	2,957,066	19,45,000	4,33,22,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	22,52,375	20,06,097	283,898	314,351	598,249	19,45,000	19,85,000
22.—Education	1,81,465	1,67,62,532	1,129,600	2,734	1,132,374	3,30,000	1,82,30,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	16,84,155	.	112,277	499	112,770	16,72,000	...
24.—Medical	3,93,232	1,24,94,752	859,199	4,886	864,085	6,07,000	1,34,01,000
25.—Political	94,44,898	7,55,792	680,046	7,028	687,074	1,21,74,000	8,10,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	46,03,468	24,16,318	471,986	31,166	503,152	42,58,000	27,32,000
TOTAL	2,85,22,891	12,93,47,786	10,524,712	622,087	11,146,799	3,35,34,000	13,27,42,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	38,04,743	..	253,649	10,722	264,371	39,08,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	11,492	...	766	251,807	252,573	9,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,40,489	1,08,42,694	778,879	1,976,705	2,755,584	10,98,000	1,10,50,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	8,58,080	58,45,373	446,897	97,139	544,036	12,65,000	58,92,000
31.—Exchange	...					...	...
32.—Miscellaneous	6,24,647	39,14,864	302,634	20,184	322,818	28,03,000	52,79,000
TOTAL	61,39,451	2,06,02,931	1,782,825	2,356,557	4,139,382	90,83,000	2,22,21,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	78,45,689	90,261	529,063	118	529,181	47,02,000	1,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,000	..
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	9,87,516	...	65,835	4,858	70,693	15,51,000	.
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	42,69,574	...	284,638	...	284,638	83,70,000	..
TOTAL††	1,31,02,779	90,261	879,536	4,976	††884,512	1,47,77,000	1,000
Carried over	11,01,80,191	21,71,20,855	21,820,070	6,427,993	28,248,063	12,17,76,000	22,30,17,000

† Included under the following heads:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1901-1902. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England	TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
State Railways Interest on Debt	4,55,51,679	3,036,779	1,147,748	4,184,527	4,72,44,000	3,149,600	1,442,400	[illegible]
Ditto Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	22,72,185	151,470	218,884	370,363	26,26,000	175,100	218,000	[illegible]
TOTAL	4,78,23,864	3,188,258	1,366,632	4,554,890	4,98,70,000	3,324,700	1,660,400	[illegible]

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

Estimate, 1902-1903. Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1903-1904, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1903-1904, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
282,900	...	282,900	+85,400	24,80,000	8,01,000	218,700	...	218,700	+21,200	—64,200
1,028,700	...	1,028,700	—11,800	78,12,000	1,03,49,000	1,210,700	...	1,210,700	+170,200	+182,000
2,946,000	300	2,946,300	—119,200	37,18,000	4,40,15,000	3,182,200	900	3,183,100	+117,600	+235,800
1,639,500	4,600	1,644,100	—129,200	2,60,38,000	...	1,735,900	2,900	1,738,800	—34,500	+94,700
344,700	600	345,300	—13,000	50,31,000	4,32,000	364,200	100	364,300	+6,000	+19,000
76,900	35,500	112,400	—4,000	—2,87,000	14,97,000	80,700	44,800	125,500	+9,100	+13,100
189,300	...	189,300	—16,400	24,46,000	11,83,000	241,900	...	241,900	+36,200	+52,600
41,800	...	41,800	—4,800	...	6,98,000	46,500	...	46,500	—100	+4,700
161,900	200	162,100	—6,600	10,15,000	16,38,000	176,900	100	177,000	+8,300	+14,900
24,200	...	24,200	—200	1,88,000	1,90,000	25,200	...	25,200	+800	+1,000
785,200	2,600	787,800	—36,200	70,38,000	60,29,000	871,200	1,800	873,000	+49,000	+85,200
172,000	...	172,000	—3,100	13,82,000	13,17,000	179,900	...	179,900	+4,800	+7,900
7,693,100	43,800	7,736,900	—259,100	5,68,61,000	6,81,49,000	8,334,000	50,600	8,384,600	+388,600	+647,700
2,733,300	4,364,100	7,097,400	—77,600	3,39,65,000	76,05,000	2,771,400	4,345,900	7,117,300	—57,700	+19,900
3,324,700	*1,362,300*	*4,687,000*	*—600*	*5,20,62,000*	*71,000*	*3,475,500*	*1,359,300*	*4,834,800*	*—148,400*	*—147,800*
967,400	...	*967,400*	*+2,400*	*91,91,000*	*57,24,000*	*994,400*	...	*994,400*	*—24,600*	*—27,000*
—1,558,800	3,001,800	1,443,000	—75,600	—2,72,88,000	18,10,000	—1,698,500	2,986,600	1,288,100	—230,700	—154,900
396,300	200	396,500	+200	62,01,000	73,000	418,300	200	418,500	+22,200	+22,000
—1,162,500	3,002,000	1,839,500	—75,600	—2,10,87,000	18,83,000	—1,280,200	2,986,800	1,706,600	—208,500	—132,900
1,243,300	100,300	1,343,600	—10,400	1,85,95,000	14,43,000	1,335,900	98,500	1,434,400	+80,400	+90,800
653,100	266,800	919,900	—25,300	1,08,00,000	...	720,000	294,300	1,014,300	+69,100	+94,400
402,000	8,900	410,900	+299,600	59,75,000	...	398,300	5,900	404,200	+292,900	—6,700
1,266,300	251,700	1,518,000	+155,700	73,21,000	98,11,000	1,142,200	281,400	1,423,600	+61,300	—94,400
2,199,500	400	2,199,900	—77,200	11,75,000	3,37,30,000	2,327,000	700	2,327,700	+50,600	+127,800
725,300	...	725,300	—63,000	18,89,000	98,07,000	779,700	...	779,700	—8,600	+54,400
3,017,800	1,600	3,019,400	—80,600	24,36,000	4,50,21,000	3,163,800	900	3,164,700	+64,700	+145,300
262,000	247,500	509,500	...	20,83,000	23,11,000	292,900	254,300	547,200	+37,700	+37,700
1,237,300	2,000	1,239,300	—245,000	5,66,000	2,22,00,000	1,517,700	1,900	1,519,600	+35,300	+280,300
111,400	600	112,000	—6,500	17,86,000	...	119,100	400	119,500	+1,000	+7,500
933,900	8,600	942,500	—96,600	7,81,000	1,46,62,000	1,029,500	5,100	1,034,600	—4,500	+92,100
865,600	8,000	873,600	—29,200	1,04,22,000	7,44,000	744,400	5,800	750,200	—152,600	—123,400
466,000	34,400	500,400	—46,500	47,65,000	34,22,000	545,800	34,300	580,100	+33,200	+79,700
11,085,100	554,800	11,639,900	—488,900	3,32,24,000	14,17,08,000	11,662,100	584,800	12,246,900	+118,100	+607,000
260,500	10,800	271,300	—3,900	39,28,000	...	261,900	10,800	272,700	—2,500	+1,400
600	249,000	249,600	—8,600	12,000	...	800	257,500	258,300	+100	+8,700
809,900	2,012,500	2,822,400	+13,800	11,28,000	1,14,64,000	839,500	2,029,500	2,869,000	+60,400	+46,600
477,100	102,300	579,400	+43,200	8,51,000	60,35,000	459,000	78,000	537,000	+800	—42,400
...	...	...	—20,300	...	...	...	...	...	—20,300	...
538,800	25,300	564,100	+234,300	7,49,000	35,17,000	284,400	19,000	303,400	—26,400	—260,700
2,086,900	2,399,900	4,486,800	+258,500	66,68,000	2,10,16,000	1,845,600	2,394,800	4,240,400	+12,100	—246,400
313,500	...	313,500	—109,700	15,00,000	30,000	102,000	...	102,000	—321,200	—211,500
10,300	...	10,300	+10,300	23,00,000	...	153,300	...	153,300	+153,300	+143,000
103,400	3,000	106,400	+12,500	24,93,000	...	166,200	500	166,700	+72,800	+60,300
558,000	...	558,000	+83,800	86,70,000	...	578,000	...	578,000	+103,800	+20,000
985,200	3,000	†† 988,200	—6,100	1,49,63,000	30,000	999,500	500	††1,000,000	+8,700	+11,800
22,986,200	6,379,500	29,365,700	—304,300	12,59,99,000	23,42,29,000	24,015,200	6,416,200	30,431,400	+761,400	+1,065,700

Budget Estimate, 1903-1904. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£
4,91,78,000	3,278,500	1,140,400	4,418,900
29,55,000	197,000	218,900	415,900
5,21,33,000	3,475,500	1,359,300	4,834,800

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	£115,488	11,800	*Nil.*

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B.—*Statement of the Expenditure charged to the*

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1901-1902. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Accounts, 1901-1902. India. (Rupee Figures.) Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Revised. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Revised. India. (Rupee Figures.) Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Brought forward	11,01,80,191	21,71,20,855	21,820,070	6,427,993	28,248,063	12,17,76,000	22,30,17,000
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	14,21,29,556	2,55,461	9,492,334	...	9,492,334	14,65,17,000	2,55,000
Interest on Debt	4,55,51,679	...	3,036,779	1,147,748	4,184,527	4,72,44,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	2,997,759	2,997,759	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	22,22,796	49,389	151,479	218,884	370,363	25,77,000	49,000
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	4,87,778	40,549	35,222	1,042,438	1,077,660	2,60,000	45,000
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	22,15,539	...	147,703	...	147,703	12,70,000	...
Interest	1,04,551	...	6,970	1,009,544	1,016,514	1,02,000	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	1,99,562	2,049	13,441	...	13,441	7,28,000	2,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	10,72,997	1,12,773	79,051	...	79,051	7,41,000	1,00,000
Total	19,39,84,458	4,60,221	12,962,979	6,416,373	19,379,352	19,94,39,000	4,51,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	64,36,607	40,92,198	701,920	...	701,920	72,11,000	42,65,000
Interest on Debt	84,96,520	56,65,324	944,123	...	944,123	88,30,000	56,81,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	35,12,588	72,45,647	717,216	1,442	718,658	43,34,000	84,02,000
Total	1,84,45,715	1,70,03,169	2,363,259	1,442	2,364,701	2,03,75,000	1,83,48,000
Other Public Works—							
44.—Military Works	1,39,52,561	...	930,171	34,612	964,783	1,54,61,000	...
45.—Civil Works	66,37,813	4,68,02,313	3,562,675	105,176	3,667,851	63,41,000	5,13,70,000
45 A.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues	—12,34,720	2,34,087	—66,709	...	—66,709	...	8,09,000
Total	1,93,55,654	4,70,36,400	4,426,137	139,788	4,565,925	2,23,02,000	5,21,79,000
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	16,13,85,945	...	10,759,063	2,032,260	12,791,323	16,88,12,000	...
Non-Effective	93,27,144	...	621,809	2,350,799	2,972,608	95,87,000	...
Total	17,07,13,089	...	11,380,872	4,383,059	15,763,931	17,84,99,000	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defences, (1902)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	51,26,79,107	28,16,20,645	52,953,317	17,368,655	70,321,972	54,23,91,000	29,39,95,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	*1,66,82,913*	1,112,194	...	} 1,072,310	...	60,02,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*5,98,258*	*39,884*	...		...	*51,60,000*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	51,26,79,107	29,77,05,300	54,025,627	17,368,655	71,394,282	54,23,91,000	29,48,37,000

	Accounts, 1901-1902. India. Amount in Rupees.	Accounts, 1901-1902. India. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
	R.	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
48.—State Railways	4,00,55,995	2,670,400	853,201	3,523,601
49.—Irrigation Works	81,03,510	540,234	7,317	547,551
Total	4,81,59,505	3,210,634	860,518	4,071,152

Revenues of India. in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1903-1904.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1903-1904, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1903-1904 as compared with Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	India. (Rupee Figures.) Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
22,986,200	6,379,500	29,365,700	—304,300	12,59,99,000	23,42,29,000	24,015,200	6,416,200	30,431,400	+761,400	+1,065,700
9,784,800	...	9,784,800	+383,100	14,82,49,000	3,00,000	9,903,200	...	9,903,200	+501,500	+118,400
3,149,600	1,143,400	4,293,000	+3,000	4,91,78,000	...	3,278,500	1,140,400	4,418,900	+128,900	+125,900
...	2,999,200	2,999,200	—500	...	...	...	3,003,900	3,003,900	+4,200	+4,700
175,100	218,900	394,000	—2,400	28,84,000	71,000	197,000	218,900	415,900	+19,500	+21,900
20,300	1,150,200	1,170,500	—25,100	3,50,000	46,000	26,400	1,233,000	1,259,400	+63,800	+88,900
84,700	...	84,700	—66,200	14,19,000	...	94,600	...	94,600	—56,300	+9,900
6,800	1,028,100	1,034,900	—5,300	1,59,000	...	10,600	1,046,700	1,057,300	+17,100	+22,400
48,700	...	48,700	—71,200	10,00,000	1,92,000	79,500	...	79,500	—40,400	+30,800
56,000	...	56,000	—4,100	8,00,000	95,000	59,700	...	59,700	—400	+3,700
13,326,000	6,539,800	19,865,800	+211,300	20,40,39,000	7,04,000	13,649,500	6,642,900	20,292,400	+637,900	+426,600
765,000	...	765,000	+27,100	72,00,000	41,69,000	757,900	...	757,900	+20,000	—7,100
967,400	...	967,400	—2,400	91,91,000	57,24,000	994,400	...	994,400	+24,600	+27,000
849,100	1,700	850,800	—63,900	60,85,000	85,96,000	978,700	1,600	980,300	+65,600	+129,500
2,581,500	1,700	2,583,200	—39,200	2,24,76,000	1,84,89,000	2,731,000	1,600	2,732,600	+110,200	+149,400
1,030,800	53,000	1,083,800	+89,600	1,54,27,000	...	1,028,500	17,500	1,046,000	+51,800	—37,800
3,880,700	109,300	3,990,000	—217,400	80,00,000	5,67,40,000	4,316,000	108,300	4,424,300	+216,900	+434,300
53,900	...	53,900	—33,700	...	7,74,000	51,600	...	51,600	—36,000	—2,300
4,965,400	162,300	5,127,700	—161,500	2,34,27,000	5,75,14,000	5,396,100	125,800	5,521,900	+232,700	+394,200
11,254,200	2,895,400	14,149,600	—500,400	17,92,88,000	...	11,952,600	2,718,800	14,671,400	+21,400	+521,800
645,800	2,360,100	3,005,900	—8,800	97,58,000	...	650,500	2,370,000	3,020,500	+5,800	+14,600
11,900,000	5,255,500	17,155,500	—509,200	18,90,46,000	...	12,603,100	5,088,800	17,691,900	+27,200	+536,400
...	...	...	...	18,00,000	...	120,000	...	120,000	+120,000	+120,000
55,759,100	18,338,800	74,097,900	—602,900	56,67,87,000	31,09,36,000	58,514,900	18,275,300	76,790,200	+1,889,400	+2,692,300
400,100	...	400,100	+1,424,200	...	...	...	...	—1,383,500	—15,400	—1,439,600
344,000	...	*344,000*		...	*2,07,52,000*	*1,383,500*	...			
55,815,200	18,338,800	74,154,000	+621,300	56,67,87,000	29,01,84,000	57,131,400	18,275,300	75,406,700	+1,874,000	+1,252,700

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1902-1903.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1903-1904.			
India. Amount in Rupees.	India. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.	India. Amount in Rupees.	India. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
4,74,64,000	3,164,300	1,518,200	4,682,500	5,29,31,000	3,528,700	1,806,000	5,334,700
84,15,000	561,000	6,500	567,500	98,89,000	659,300	7,400	666,700
5,58,79,000	3,725,300	1,524,700	5,250,000	6,28,20,000	4,188,000	1,813,400	6,001,400

M

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the*

	Accounts, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.			Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A) . . .	75,853,317	491,208	76,344,525	76,284,600	607,900	76,892,500	75,699,400	656,000	76,355,400
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue . .	...	...	4,950,243	...	...	2,738,500	...	...	948,700
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (Net) . . .	764,098	...	764,098	1,453,300	...	1,453,300	2,050,000	...	2,050,000
Outlay of Railway Companies— Repayments	798,104	7,921	806,025	916,300	2,900	919,200	874,500	2,600	877,100
Net .			0			0			0
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies— On account of Subscribed Capital . .	45,031	2,259,699	2,304,730	59,300	1,400,200	1,519,500	33,000	4,382,800	4,415,800
Net			2,304,730			1,526,000			1,083,000
Permanent Debt Incurred									
Sterling Debt— India Stock . .	...	2,009,500			1,500,000			2,000,000	
Rupee Debt— Rupee Loan . .	666,667			1,000,000	...		1,333,300	...	
Total	666,667	2,009,500	2,676,167	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,333,300	2,000,000	3,333,300
Net .			2,532,28[illegible]			1,037,900			2,643,300
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	..	4,000,000	4,000,000	..	3,500,000	3,500,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
Net			0			0			0
Unfunded Debt— Deposits of Service Funds . .	98,254	...		95,300	...		99,400	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,279,963	...		3,334,300	..		3,349,300	...	
Total .	3,378,217	...	3,378,217	3,429,600		3,429,600	3,448,700	...	3,448,700
Net .			494,896			580,100			595,400
Deposits and Advances— Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,112,194	...		400,100	...		...	...	
Appropriation for Reduction of Debt . .	284,638	...		558,000	...		578,000	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	675,391	...		666,000	...		697,700	...	
Railway Funds	77,932	...		51,100	...		49,900	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds . .	9,139			9,500	...		9,900	...	
Gold Reserve Fund .	415,100	3,454,246 (a)		263,400	354,100 (b)		...	102,700	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	16,339,828			16,128,000	...		15,899,700	...	
Advances . . .	9,412,999	72,911		8,173,800	68,500		6,013,300	26,[illegible]00	
Suspense Accounts .	25,470	...		456,900	...		77,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net . .	...	...		200	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous . .	13,108	...		57,600	...		300	...	
Total .	28,365,799	3,527,157	31,892,956	26,764,600	422,600	27,187,200	23,326,000	128,700	23,454,700
Net .			0			998,700			0
Carried over .	109,871,233	12,295,485		109,907,700	7,523,600		106,764,900	9,170,100	

(a) Includes £1,919,093 remitted from India by means of Council Bills.
(b) Includes £261,000 ditto ditto ditto.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1901-1902. India.	Accounts, 1901-1902. England.	Accounts, 1901-1902. Total.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903. India.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903. England.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903. Total.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904. India.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904. England.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	52,953,317	17,368,655	70,321,972	55,759,100	18,338,800	74,097,900	58,514,900	18,275,300	76,790,200
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	1,112,194	...	1,112,194	400,100	...	400,100	...	...	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*39,884*	...	*39,884*	*344,000*	...	*344,000*	*1,383,500*	...	*1,383,500*
TOTAL	54,025,627	17,368,655	71,394,282	55,815,200	18,338,800	74,154,000	57,131,400	18,275,300	75,406,700
Excess of Expenditure charged to Revenue, over Revenue—			0			0			0
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	540,234	7,317	547,551	561,000	6,500	567,500	659,300	7,400	666,700
OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	2,670,400	853,201	3,523,601	3,164,300	1,518,200	4,682,500	3,528,700	1,806,000	5,334,700
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Capital outlay	1,731,501	1,517,737	3,249,238	1,773,100	1,472,400	3,245,500	1,580,800	1,396,800	2,977,600
NET			2,443,213			2,326,300			2,100,500
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	...	...	...	23,500	23,500	...	3,332,800	3,332,800
NET			0			0			0
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	202		...	...		...	...	
G. I. P. Railway Debentures	...	...		...	1,368,800		...	600,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	2,367	...		300	...		700	...	
4 p. c. Loans	86,142	...		90,000	...		86,700	...	
3½ p. c Loans	5,166	...		3,000	...		2,600	...	
Stock Notes	7	...		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	93,682	202	93,884	93,300	1,368,800	1,462,100	90,000	600,000	690,000
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	301,942	5,000,000	5,301,942	...	4,000,000	4,000,000		3,500,000	3,500,000
NET			1,301,942			500,000			1,500,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	263	...		300	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	77,827	...		78,200	...		79,900	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,805,231	...		2,771,000	...		2,773,200	...	
TOTAL	2,883,321	...	2,883,321	2,849,500	...	2,849,500	2,853,300	...	2,853,300
NET			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	39,884	...		344,000	...		1,383,500	...	
Excluded Local Funds	649,262	...		658,100	...		691,900	...	
Railway Funds	56,592	...		53,800	...		52,300	...	
Gold Reserve Fund	2,246,394	3,454,246		263,400	354,100		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,947,167	...		16,080,100	...		15,940,700	102,700	
Advances	8,848,983	79,012		8,318,100	94,500		5,723,700	...	
Suspense Accounts	814,210	...		21,400	...		7,100	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	1,633	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	19,182	948		900	100		...	...	
TOTAL	28,623,307	3,534,206	32,157,513	25,739,800	448,700	26,188,500	23,799,200	102,700	23,901,900
NET			264,557			0			447,200
Carried over	90,870,014	28,281,318		89,996,200	27,176,900		89,642,700	29,021,000	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the*

	Accounts, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.			Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	109,871,233	[illegible]2,295,485		109,907,700	7,523,600		106,764,900	9,170,100	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	210,070	...	210,070	683,500	...	683,500	325,900	...	325,900
Net			0		...	0		...	0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	624,847	...	624,847	704,000	...	704,000	668,500	...	668,500
Net			0		...	128,700		...	80,600
Capital Account of Local Boards	11,998	...	11,998		...			...	
Net			0		...			...	
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	19,667,440	...		20,333,300	...		21,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	73,801	...		705,700	...		623,600	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	545,289	...		721,700	...		808,400	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	458,879	...		603,300	...		515,900	...	
Telegraph	41,100	...		...	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	947,930	...		1,000,400	...		1,104,900	...	
Public Works	3,598,920	...		2,012,800	...		1,713,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	...			42,300	...		88,000	...	
Marine	572,850			374,200	...		349,700	...	
Military	11,350,022			11,876,600	...		11,996,700	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	1,547,391	778,401		1,554,600	1,619,200		1,991,300	2,053,000	
Other "	1,382,852	3,264,630		870,900	1,313,100		629,800	1,510,000	
Total	40,186,474	4,043,031	44,229,505	40,095,800	2,932,300	43,028,100	40,822,200	3,563,000	44,385,200
Net			1,340,597		...	0		...	676,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(a) 16,599,978	16,599,978	...	(b) 18,000,000	18,000,000		17,000,000	17,000,000
Total Receipts	150,904,622	32,938,494		151,391,000	28,455,900		148,581,500	29,733,100	
Opening Balance	10,598,981	4,091,926		11,880,301	6,693,137		11,833,301	5,686,537	
GRAND TOTAL	161,503,603	37,030,420		163,271,301	35,149,037		160,414,801	35,419,637	

(a) In addition to £1,939,[illegible]93 for remittance of the Gold Reserve Fund.
(b) In addition to £261,000 ditto ditto ditto.

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 18, 1903.

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.			Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	90,870,014	28,281,318		89,996,200	27,176,900		89,642,700	29,021,000	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	489,455	...	489,455	732,400	...	732,400	376,100	...	376,100
Net			279,385			48,900		...	50,200
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	727,134	...	727,134	575,300	...	575,300	587,900	...	587,900
Net			102,287			0			0
Capital Account of Local Boards	107,007	...	107,007		...			...	
Net			95,009					...	
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	19,664,509	...		20,333,300	...		21,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		702,900	...		623,600	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	541,223	...		721,700	...		808,400	...	
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	458,867	...		603,300	...		515,900	...	
Telegraph	43,177	...		...	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	947,930	...		1,000,400	...		1,104,900	...	
Public Works	3,363,861	...		2,208,000	...		1,713,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	...	...		42,300	...		88,000	...	
Marine	574,684	...		374,200	..		349,700	...	
Military	11,350,022	...		11,876,600	...		11,996,700	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	762,120	1,563,672		1,619,200	1,554,600		2,033,000	1,991,300	
Other "	3,126,550	492,293		2,231,500	731,000		990,800	472,700	
Total	40,832,943	2,055,965	42,888,908	41,713,400	2,285,600	43,999,000	41,244,900	2,464,000	43,708,900
Net			0			970,900			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(a) 16,596,749	...	16,596,749	(b) 18,420,700	...	18,420,700	17,066,900	...	17,066,900
Total Disbursements	149,623,302	30,337,283		151,438,000	29,462,500		148,918,500	31,485,000	
Closing Balance	11,880,301	6,693,137		11,833,301	5,686,537		11,496,301	3,934,637	
GRAND TOTAL	161,503,603	37,030,420		163,271,301	35,149,037		160,414,801	35,419,637	

(a) In addition to £1,039,093 for payment from the Gold Reserve Fund
(b) In addition to £261,000 ditto ditto ditto.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N. W. Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Berar.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Accounts, 1901-1902.													
Balance at end of 1900-1901	1,20,023	1,19,959	1,42,40,087	6,86,524	65,53,733	65,54,266	12,05,787	1,19,621	37,22,082	22,61,323	...	3,55,83,405	2,372,227
Added in 1901-1902	20,212	25,92,921	8,81,601	1,67,283	1,73,377	...	18,58,087	22,721	47,89,108	61,77,603	...	1,66,82,913	1,112,194
Spent in 1901-1902	...	...	...	...	...	5,98,258	...	...	...	...	...	5,98,258	39,884
Balance at end of 1901-1902	1,40,235	27,12,880	1,51,21,688	8,53,807	67,27,110	59,56,008	30,63,874	1,42,342	85,11,190	84,38,926	...	5,16,68,060	3,444,537
Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.													
Balance at end of 1901-1902 (by Accounts)	1,40,235	27,12,880	1,51,21,688	8,53,807	67,27,110	59,56,008	30,63,874	1,42,342	85,11,190	84,38,926	6,12,670	5,22,80,730	3,485,382
Added in 1902-1903	...	...	...	11,22,000	16,8[illegible],000	7,35,000	11,27,000	...	10,60,000	...	2,78,000	60,02,000	400,100
Spent in 1902-1903	23,000	69,000	31,57,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	19,01,000	...	51,60,000	344,000
Balance at end of 1902-1903	1,17,235	26,43,880	1,19,64,688	19,75,807	84,07,110	66,91,008	41,90,874	1,32,342	95,71,190	65,37,926	8,90,670	5,31,22,730	3,541,482
Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.													
Balance at end of 1902-1903 (by Revised Estimate)	1,17,235	26,43,880	1,19,64,688	19,75,807	84,07,110	66,91,008	41,90,874	1,32,342	95,71,190	65,37,926	8,90,670	5,31,22,730	3,541,482
Spent in 1903-1904	29,000	15,89,000	47,90,000	8,82,000	41,75,000	17,30,000	17,26,000	20,000	40,56,000	16,34,000	1,21,000	2,07,52,000	1,383,500
Balance at end of 1903-1904	88,235	10,54,880	71,74,688	10,93,807	42,32,110	49,61,008	24,64,874	1,12,342	55,15,190	49,03,926	7,69,670	3,23,70,730	2,157,982

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 18, 1903.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India in India and in England.

Revenue and Expenditure.		Accounts, 1901-02. Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Revised Estimate, 1902-03. Net Receipts.	Revised Estimate, 1902-03. Net Charges	Budget Estimate, 1903-04. Net Receipts.	Budget Estimate, 1903-04. Net Charges.
Revenue Heads.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	18,288,018	754,376	2,861,735	14,671,907		14,783,400		15,169,600	
	Opium	4,852,022	3,264	1,608,690	3,240,068		2,855,[illegible]00		2 639,300	
	Salt	5,939,310	265,319	343,630	5,330,361		5,438,400		4,324,500	
	Stamps	3 446,406	36,970	105,817	3,303,619		3,320,400		3 363,100	
	Excise	4,076,681	50,912	166,155	3,859,614		4,143,700		4,215,600	
	Provincial Rates	2 743,154	5,706	42,455	2,694 991		2,686,100		2,734,300	
	Customs	3,833 019	98,502	161,475	3,573,042		3,573,[illegible]00		3,338,700	
	Assessed Taxes	1,369,310	7,083	23,823	1,338,404		1 379,100		1,154,100	
	Forest	1,157,355	3,535	705,581	448,239		473,900		443,000	
	Registration	312,945	864	171,736	140,345		135,3[illegible]0		140,900	
	Tributes	583,545	26,504	—	556,981		507,000		395,000	
	Total	46,601,765	1,253,095	6,191,097	39,157,573		3[illegible],357,[illegible]00		37,938,300	
	Total deductions from Revenue		7,444,192							
Expenditure Heads.										
Debt Services	Interest	785 680	1,944,338			1,158,[illegible]8		967,300		976,000
Commercial Services	Post Office	1,283,709	1,280,624		103,085		91,400		7,000	
	Telegraph	908,109	904,187		3,922			37,000		129,000
	Railways	20,225,968	19,379,352		846,616		160,600		40,900	
	Irrigation	2,537,573	2,364,701		172,872		251,800		62,700	
Other Public Works	Military	47,643	964,783			917,140		1,044,500		1,009,700
	Civil	431,922	3,601,142			3,169,220		3,604,700		4 034,900
Mint	Mint	555,369	504,029		51,340		7,200			37,500
Civil Departments	Civil Departments	1,261,198	11,146,799			9,885,601		10,325,8[illegible]0		10,923,400
Miscellaneous Civil Services	Superannuation	194,536	2,755,584			2,561,048		2,627,300		2,661,400
	Exchange	25,494	..		25,494		36,900		15,800	
	Miscellaneous	345,057	322,818		22,239			243,200	50,800	
	Other heads	62,913	1,060,980			998,067		1,037,600		1,105,200
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief		529,181			529 181		313,500		102,000
	Other heads		355,331			355,331		674,700		898,000
Army Services	Effective	885 329	12,791,323			11,905,994		13,334 200		13,762,700
	Non-effective	92,260	2,972,608			2,880,348		2,9[illegible]0,700		2,869,600
	Special Defences (1902)									120,000
	Total	76,344,525	70,321,972		6,022,553		2,794,600			434,800
Provincial Adjustments	Surplus		1,072,310			1,072,310		56,100		—
	Deficit		—			—		—		1,383,500
	Total	76,344,525	71,394,282		4,950,243		2,738,500		948,700	
	Surplus				4,950,243		[illegible],738,500		948,700	
Capital Account	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.—									
	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)				764,098		1,453,300		2,050,000	
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				2,304,730		1,526,000		1,083,000	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works					547,551		567,500		066,700
	Outlay on State Railways					3,523 601		4,662,500		5,334,700
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					2,443,213		2,326,300		2 100,500
	Charge involved in redemption of Railway liabilities									
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances.	Permanent Debt (net)				2,582,283		1,037,900		2,643,300	
	Temporary Debt (net)					1,301,942		500,000		1,500,000
	Unfunded Debt (net)				494,896		580,100		595,400	
	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)					279,385		48,900		150,200
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					102,287	128,700		80,600	
	Capital Account of Local Boards (net)					95,009				
	Deposits and Advances (net)					264,557	998,700			447,200
	Remittances (net)				1,340,597			970,900	676,300	
	Secretary of State's Bills drawn				16,599,978		18,000,000		17,000,000	
	Secretary of State's Bills paid					16,596,749		18,420,700		17,066,900
					29 036,825	25,154,294	20,463,200	27,516,800	25,077,300	27,166,200
Cash Balance	Opening Balance				14,690,907		18,573,438		17,519,838	
	Closing Balance					18,573,435		17,519,838		15,430,938
	Total				43,727,732	43,727,732	45,036,638	45,036,638	42,597,138	42,597,138

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 18, 1903.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Elles, K.C.B., on Military, Military Works, Special Defences, and Marine Expenditure for the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned are :—

I.—The Indian Military Estimates.

II.—The Home (India) Military Estimates.

III.—The Military Works Estimates.

IV.—Special Defences.

V.—The Marine Estimates.

I will deal with them in this order.

2. Taking the Indian and the Home (India) Military Estimates together, the net expenditure in 1903-1904 will, it is estimated, be less than that provided in the Budget for 1902-1903 by £123,200.

In paragraph 2 of my memorandum on the Budget for 1902-03, I referred to the adoption in India of certain proposals of His Majesty's Government to increase the pay of the British soldier by *2d.* a day from 1st April 1902, and by a further *6d.* a day from 1st April 1904, under certain conditions.

These proposals were estimated to entail an extra charge of £226,000 in 1902-1903 and £204,800 in 1903-1904, and thereafter a further additional charge of £560,000 a year.

It has been decided that Indian revenues should bear the extra *2d.* a day above referred to. The question of the liability of India for the further expenditure to be incurred from 1st April 1904, is being submitted to arbitration by the Secretary of State for India.

3. Before dealing with the estimates in detail I will refer to the measures carried out or in progress, during the present year for improving the efficiency of the army, and also to those which we propose to continue or initiate during the ensuing financial year.

In my memorandum on the Budget for 1902-03 I divided the various measures for improving the army into the following heads: Field Army, Frontier Defence, Frontier Railway, Internal Defence, Coast Defence, Ordnance Factories and general requirements; it will be convenient to follow this division.

Budget 1902-03.

Field Army.

4. The following items have been carried out as proposed :—

(1) Re-armament of the field army.

(2) Organisation of Ambulance Bearer Corps.

(3) Addition of 64 officers to the Indian Establishment for admission to the Staff Corps.

(4) Addition of three Howitzer batteries to the Indian Establishment.

(5) Raising corps of Native garrison artillery for frontier posts.

(6) Supply of bandolier equipment to the Native army, that for the British army being delayed for want of the approved pattern which has not yet been decided by the War Office.

(7) Addition of 60 machine guns.

Re-organisation, Madras Army.—Seven battalions were reorganised during the year and the progress made has fully come up to expectation. One Madras Cavalry regiment has also been re-organised. The experimental measure of enlisting Coorgs in the 11th Madras Infantry is progressing somewhat slowly owing to disinclination on the part of this new class to come forward rapidly.

Engineers.—Sanction was received during the year to raise two extra companies of Sappers for the Bombay Sappers and Miners as well as a fortress company for Aden and a Railway Sapper company. The raising of these units is now progressing.

Improvement in organisation of Horse and Field Artillery.—The Secretary of State sanctioned during the year the introduction of the Brigade Division system and the formation of Ammunition Columns for the field army, the re-organisation is in progress and should be shortly completed.

Hospital Train.—Some delay has occurred in supplying the Hospital Train owing to the necessity of placing the order at home.

Frontier Defence.

Railways.—The Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway has been completed, thus greatly strengthening this part of our frontier for offence or defence. The bridge over the Kabul River at Nowshera has been opened.

The Quetta-Nushki line has been commenced.

Chitral Communications.—The post at Dargai is practically completed and occupied. The bridge over the Swat River at Chakdara, to replace the temporary bridge built in 1895, has been completed and opened to traffic.

Internal Defence.

The re-arming of the volunteers is being proceeded with, but has been somewhat delayed owing to the decision to arm the Cavalry with ·303 rifles.

Ordnance Factories.

The programme in regard to expenditure on Ordnance Factories has been practically carried out.

General requirements.

Of the items referred to last year the following have been sanctioned and have either been carried out or are in progress:—

(1) Addition of officers and other improvements in the Military Accounts Department.
(2) Improvement of Army Hospital Corps.
(3) Increase in reserve of Military Hospital Assistants.
(4) Addition of officers to the Ordnance Department.
(5) Various improvements in the Supply and Transport Department generally affecting the pay and prospects of officers and materially re-acting on the efficiency of the Department. Also an addition of 43 British Non-Commissioned officers to the Department.
(6) An increase of 16 sisters to the Army Nursing Service.

Bounties—During the past year, bounties were re-opened for men of corps returned from South Africa. The cost involved is estimated at R1,76,000, a moiety of which is recoverable from the War Office, and will form a credit in the home accounts, the other being met from China and South Africa savings.

Revision of the surgical and medical equipment of field hospitals, etc.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Field Hospital Equipment Committee the re-equipment of our field hospitals with surgical instruments of the most modern type has been sanctioned together with revised scales of medical stores, at an initial cost of R2,99,874. This sum has been provided out of China savings during the current year. This revised equipment will, however, result eventually in a saving of R3,97,586.

As leather pakhals are highly objectionable from a sanitary point of view, the equipment of field hospitals with metal pakhals has been sanctioned at a cost of R14,500 during the current year. This sum has been found out of China savings.

Maintenance of a reserve of furniture for general hospitals.—Experience having shown that furniture for general hospitals in the field cannot be obtained at short notice, the expenditure of R1,01,322 out of the China savings has been sanctioned during the current year to complete the supply of furniture for these hospitals.

Budget 1903-04.

Field Army.

5. *Re-armament.*—The re-armament of the regular army in India with magazine rifles has been completed, but 78,936 rifles are still required to complete the re-arming of the volunteers, the reservists and for an ordnance reserve. An endeavour was made to procure during 1903-04, 50,000 of the new pattern short rifle, introduced at home, but they could not be supplied. Fifty

thousand L. E. rifles of the present pattern have accordingly been ordered to be supplied during 1903-04, at a cost of 34 lakhs, and the question of having them fitted for charger loading and supplied with all the modifications approved for the new pattern short rifle is under consideration.

Machine guns.—Twenty machine guns were purchased during the past year, a lakh being provided in the estimates for the purpose. Forty more were ordered last September at a cost of 2 lakhs to be paid for from China and South Africa savings. These, with 132 already in possession, leave another 96 to make up 288, which number represents our total requirements as at present estimated.

Increase to the reserve of military hospital assistants from 20 to 25 per cent.—With the approval of the Secretary of State the leave reserve of military hospital assistants was increased last year from 15 to 20 per cent. But even after making this increase the number of hospital assistants available from all sources is still insufficient to meet the requirements of the field army. We have therefore recommended to the Secretary of State a further increase to the reserve of military hospital assistants from 20 to 25 per cent. and we have provided R5,760 in the Military Budget Estimates of 1903-04 to meet the cost of training pupils in medical colleges during their first year.

Supply and Transport.—In continuation of the organisation of the transport service begun in 1900, it is now proposed to organise 12 mule corps with full complement of British and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers as recommended by the Simla Transport Committee at an estimated cost of R3,30,000 initial and R1,82,000 annual recurring, and we have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject.

An addition of 8 more officers to the Supply branch of the Supply and Transport Corps will be made in 1903-04. This is in continuance of the policy inaugurated in 1901-02.

In the present year the control of the Government Kheddah Department has been transferred to the Government of Burma, resulting in a relief of about one lakh to the Military Estimates.

Substitution of horse for bullock draught in the four existing heavy batteries.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal to substitute horse for bullock draught for the guns and first line of wagons in the four existing heavy batteries. Provision has been made in the estimates of 1903-04 for the estimated cost of the proposal, *viz.*, R6,31,472 (R5,21,948 initial and R1,09,524 recurring).

Conversion of 2 garrison companies into heavy batteries.—The Secretary of State's sanction to the conversion of two garrison companies into heavy batteries with bullocks has been received. To meet the expenditure on this account, R11,625 has been provided in the home estimates and R30,473 in the Indian Military Estimates of 1903-04.

Addition of British Officers to the Native Army.—An addition of 110 officers has been recommended this financial year. This will give all Punjab regiments an establishment of 13 officers and all other regiments of 12.

To meet the cost of this addition to the number of British officers the following provision has been made in the estimates for :—

1903-04 . . . . R98,920 for 110 officers,

this sum represents one-third of the cost of the pay of the officers added to battalions of British Infantry for one year in view to their eventual admission to the Indian Army.

Re-organisation, Madras Army.—The reconstitution of three more regiments will be carried out during the coming financial year to complete the 10 battalions sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Re-organisation of Hindustani Mahomedan Regiments.—Experience having proved that suitable Hindustani Mahomedan recruits are not obtainable in numbers sufficient for the maintenance of four efficient battalions of this class, the number of Hindustani Mahomedan battalions in the Bengal Command has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, been reduced from four to three; the 12th Bengal Infantry is about to be reconstituted as a regiment of Pioneers composed of four companies of Lobana Sikhs and four companies of Hindu Jats, while the three remaining Hindustani Mahomedan battalions are to

be recruited from the best districts of the Hindustani Mahomedan recruiting area.

Organisation of Mounted Infantry units.—Under the scheme for the organisation of Mounted Infantry recommended to and approved by the Secretary of State, 160 men will be trained in each battalion of British and Native Infantry, and on mobilisation two battalions of Mounted Infantry (of four companies each) one British and one Native, will be attached to each division. The strength of a Mounted Infantry Company has been fixed at 125.

It was suggested by the War Office that the establishment of a Mounted Infantry Company should be raised to 175 of all ranks, but this, it has been decided, is not desirable, and the Secretary of State has been so informed.

Re-organisation, Hyderabad Contingent.—In connection with the change in the administration of Berar, the following measures for the re-organisation of the Hyderabad Contingent have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

Cavalry.—One regiment to be broken up and the three remaining regiments to be increased by a squadron each. The regiments to be transferred to the Bombay Command.

Artillery.—Three batteries to be maintained pending re-organisation. The remaining battery to be broken up.

Infantry.—The six regiments to be retained and transferred to the Madras Command.

Location of troops.—All Hyderabad Contingent stations to be given up, except Aurungabad and Bolarum where an extra battalion will be located.

Reduction of staff.—Appointments of General Officer Commanding, Assistant Adjutant General, Military Secretary to Resident and Station Staff Officers at abandoned stations to be abolished.

Accounts.—Contingent Accounts to be transferred to Controllers of Commands to which the troops are transferred and to be incorporated in ordinary army estimates.

A considerable annual saving is anticipated by these measures amounting, as far as can be seen at present, to about R1,60,000.

Mounted Sappers.—The formation of a Mounted Sapper detachment has been decided on, the strength of A Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners being increased by two British Non-Commissioned Officers and 47 native ranks, at a cost of R7,573 initial and R16,658 annual recurring. This sum has been provided in the estimates for 1903-04. The question of maintaining horses for the detachment during peace time is now under consideration.

Amalgamation of Mobilisation and Intelligence Branches at Army Head-Quarters.—The Commander-in-Chief has proposed the amalgamation of the Mobilisation and Intelligence Sections at Army Head-Quarters with an increased establishment of officers and clerks, costing R87,138, and recommendations to this effect have been made to the Secretary of State. The system has been introduced with advantage at the War Office and will greatly increase the efficiency of the army for war.

Internal Defence.

The further supply of rifles expected during the ensuing year will permit of the Volunteers being fully re-armed whenever corps are recommended for re-arming by the Inspector-General.

Coast Defences.

The necessity for re-organising the coast defences of the chief ports having been recognised, proposals have been made to the Secretary of State embracing a full scheme for the purpose. The expenditure, which will be heavy, will be spread over five or six years and shown under a new head of account, 47—Special Defences, 1902. A sum of 18 lakhs has been allotted to commence works and armament next year.

Corps of Indian Coast Artillery.—In 1901 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief submitted a proposal to raise some companies of Native Garrison Artillery for service at Indian ports, with the object of releasing certain British Garrison Companies which were required for frontier positions and the Field Army. In the meantime the War Office suggested that the Hong Kong-Singapore and Ceylon-Mauritius battalions of Royal Artillery should be transferred to the

Indian Government. These two proposals were considered together by a Committee, and the scheme drawn up by them has been since accepted by the Government of India. It contemplates the formation of a corps of eight service companies and one depôt company: five of these service companies being located at the colonial stations. The cost to India of her share of the proposals is R1,47,000 initial and R3,41,000 recurring (War Office share being R3,18,000 initial and R6,32,000 annual). Pending the Secretary of State's sanction R3,40,000 have been provided in the Indian Military Estimates of 1903-04.

Ordnance Factories.

Cordite Factory.—We anticipate that cordite will be manufactured before the end of 1903, and that 1904 will see the factory in full working order.

Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.—Considerable progress is being made with the construction of the Central Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore. The cost of machinery is estimated at R5,28,750, but this calculation is subject to modification. For this purpose R3,15,000 was provided in the home ordnance estimates of 1902-03, and the balance R2,13,750 will be provided in coming year's home estimates.

Rifle Factory, Ishapore.—Machinery for the Rifle Factory at Ishapore will cost R22,05,000. During the current financial year machinery to the extent of R6,75,000 has been ordered, and we have provided R15,30,000 in the home ordnance estimates of 1903-04 to complete our requirements in this respect.

Rolling Mills, Ishapore.—The demands on the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore have outgrown the capacity of the factory especially as regards the manufacture of heavy steel shells, of brass cartridge metal, of cupro-nickel (for the manufacture of ·303-inch bullets), of bar steel and of component parts of guns. We therefore propose to enlarge the scope of the factory, and as land is not available at Cossipore, an extension of the works will be erected at Ishapore, where the manufacture of all steel rods and bars, of cupro-nickel, etc., will be carried on. The scheme, so far as the military estimates are concerned, involves an initial expenditure of R10,12,361. There will, however, be an annual saving by the manufacture of these articles in India.

Cossipore.—Another step in the policy of making India self-dependent in the matter of war *matériel* is the manufacture of field guns in this country. We propose to establish a gun factory at Cossipore, and in order to give effect to the measure, machinery to the value of R1,05,000 will be purchased in England during 1903-04.

Arsenals.—It has been found necessary to increase the subordinate establishment of the Ordnance Department by 45, a measure which will cost R11,700 initial and R88,000 recurring.

General Requirements.

Increase to the leave reserve of Military Assistant Surgeons from 15 to 20 per cent.—The existing reserve of these men is absorbed to such an extent by temporary duties as to be insufficient for the replacement of men temporarily ineffective on account of sickness and other causes, nor does it admit of a reasonable amount of leave to others; we propose therefore to increase this reserve from 15 to 20 per cent., and we have provided for this purpose a sum of R7,920 in the military estimates of 1903-04 to meet the cost of training pupils in medical colleges during their first year.

Increase to the salaries of matrons in station family hospitals.—With a view to induce trained nurses to accept, and remain in, employment as matrons in station family hospitals, the present rates of pay have been improved at an annual cost of R18,932.

Increase to the establishment of the Indian Nursing Service.—The Secretary of State sanctioned the addition of 16 nurses to the Indian Nursing Service during 1902-03. A further addition of 16 nurses (3 senior and 13 nursing sisters) to the establishment during 1903-04 has now been sanctioned. For this purpose R99,320 have been provided in the military estimates of ensuing year. Of this sum R75,000 is for the provision of quarters and will form an addition to the normal military works grant, the balance is to meet six months' recurring expenditure as well as outfit allowances.

Increase in the pay of medical officers in India.—In consequence of the improvements made in the pay of Royal Army Medical Corps officers of the home establishment we have agreed to the grant, at an annual cost of

R4,04,547, of the following concessions to officers of that corps serving in India:—

	Cost. R
(i) Increased pay to junior officers below the rank of major .	2,02,800
(ii) Charge allowances to senior officers in charge of station hospitals	80,640
(iii) Specialist's pay to certain officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel	38,880
(iv) Increased pay to Lieutenant-Colonels	58,428
Add exchange compensation allowance	23,799
TOTAL .	

'*Remount Department.*—On the recommendation of the horse and mule breeding commission it has been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to re-organise the departments controlling horse, mule and donkey breeding operations and the remounting of the army in India. In connection with this re-organisation two large runs for rearing young stock will be started in the Jhelum Canal Colony; and the breeding of horses and mules in that part of India will, we hope, be largely developed by a system to which the Government of the Punjab have agreed, of granting land to colonists on that canal subject to the condition that one suitable mare will be kept by the grantee for breeding purposes. The initial cost of the measures will amount in all to R9,45,000, most of which is for the establishment of the large runs for young stock. The recurring cost is estimated at R3,64,000, which will give a largely increased staff for the control of breeding operations, including seven additional officers, four veterinary surgeons and a few native assistants of the rank of native officers drawn from silladar cavalry. The Civil Veterinary Department is of course correspondingly strengthened for other work by the withdrawal of the heavy duties connected with horse breeding. We hope that the expenditure involved may result ere long in a marked improvement in the number and quality of the country bred horses suitable for army purposes which may be obtainable.

We are also taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the opening up of this new land to transfer to that district the remount depot hitherto maintained at Kurnal, which place has of late years proved very unhealthy both for men and horses.

Grass farms and dairies.—The scheme inaugurated a few years ago for establishing Government dairies for the supply of pure milk and butter to British troops is being gradually developed, and dairies have already been established at Allahabad, Cawnpur, Lucknow, Agra, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Umballa, Rawalpindi, Mhow, Quetta, Aden, and Belgaum. Provision has been made in the next year's estimates for starting dairies at three or four other large military stations.

At Umballa the system of entrusting the Director of Farms with the provision of fodder for all Government and transport animals has resulted in a saving of about R15,000 in the first year.

An Assistant Director of Farms has recently been posted to the Madras Command, and the adoption of the system obtaining in the Punjab and Bengal Commands is to be gradually introduced in that Command. Eventually, it is hoped to introduce this system into the Bombay Command also, the establishment of grass farms on a proper footing having done much to reduce the cost of supplies to Government animals in Northern India.

Separation of Burma from the Madras Command.—The separation of Burma from the Madras Command has been sanctioned. The want of direct communication with Burma and the fact that its interests are entirely unconnected with Madras rendered this measure necessary.

Increased establishment of paid lance ranks.—An increased establishment of paid Lance-Sergeants and Lance-Corporals in British Cavalry and Infantry regiments having been sanctioned in England, a similar increase has been sanctioned for regiments on the Indian establishments at an extra cost of about R83,000.

Delhi Manœuvres and Coronation Durbar.—A sum of R10,00,000 was provided to meet the cost of the arrangements in connection with the Delhi Manœuvres and Coronation Durbar, including all charges for the camps of His

Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutentant-Generals Commanding. This sum was provided as under:—

	R
In the Military estimates for 1902-3	8,50,000
From Annual Manœuvres grant	1,50,000
TOTAL	R10,00,000

The accounts are not yet made up and the actual division of the charges has not been finally ascertained.

Appointment of sergeant cooks to British units in India, provision of cooking ranges and the establishment of a School of cookery at Poona.—A scheme for the training of non-commissioned officers and men in cooking, for the supply of suitable cooking appliances and for the appointment of Sergeant cooks to all British units in India. The necessity for the proposals has been accepted by the Secretary of State and sanction given to the establishment of a school of cookery at Poona, the appointment of sergeant cooks to regiments at hill stations and the provision of cooking ranges.

The following sums have been provided in the estimates:—

I.—Scheme for soldiers doing their own cooking in India—

	R
(i) Home Estimates	97,200
(ii) Indian Estimates—	
Military	29,690
Military Works	23,110
TOTAL	1,50,000

II.—School of cookery—

	R
(i) Home Estimates	2,262
(ii) Indian Estimates—	
Military	8,125
Military Works	16,834
TOTAL	27,221

General Remarks

Coronation contingent.—A contingent of 1,000 officers and men from the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and 100 volunteers were despatched to England to be present at His Majesty's Coronation. The cost of the voyages was borne by India, but the contingents were the guests of His Majesty's Government during their stay in England

China.—A few battalions of the Indian Army with the necessary staff and departmental units are still employed in Northern China at the cost of the Home Government. From the 1st April the administration of the force will be taken over by the War Office and we hope to withdraw departmental details, but there is every prospect of 2 or 3 battalions in excess of the number we provide for colonial garrisons being still required.

Somaliland.—Owing to disturbances in Somaliland we were called on to send reinforcements to that country consisting of 3 battalions of Native Infantry, 1 company Sappers, 1 section of a Native Mountain Battery, 150 Mounted Infantry and 236 men of the Bikaneer Camel Corps with 2 Native Field Hospitals and one section of a British Field Hospital. The whole cost of the operations is paid by His Majesty's Government.

Marine Estimates.—The defence flotilla at Bombay, for the maintenance of which India has hitherto paid the admiralty an annual subsidy of £59,000, has been abolished, with the exception of some of the torpedo boats which are being retained for the present.

It has been decided to replace the R. I. M. S. *Clive*, which is about 21 years old and quite worn out, by a vessel of the same class as the *Hardinge*. A sum of R9,50,000 has been allotted for expenditure on this account during the next year.

In addition to their usual trooping work, Royal Indian Marine vessels have been used to a considerable extent during the year for the conveyance of troops between India, China, and Somaliland. Numerous hired transports have also been taken up and fitted by the Royal Indian Marine for the same service.

The R. I. M. S. *Hardinge* was utilized to carry the coronation contingent to England, and the same vessel is at present employed as a hospital ship for the Somaliland force.

Attention has been given during the year to securing a greater utilization of Indian coal in Royal Indian Marine vessels, and orders have been issued enjoining that course as far as may be practicable.

Military expenditure from 1895-96 to 1902-03.

6. I give below a statement showing the total Military expenditure under the Indian Military Budget, the Military Works Budget including Special Defences and the Home (India) Budget for the past 8 years, in view to comparing the Military expenditure with the total revenue. This statement shows that whereas the percentage of total Military expenditure to revenue for the first period of four years was 25·56 the percentage for the last period of four years was only 21·19. Further that owing to peaceful years the total expenditure in the last period was less than in the first.

Statement showing the proportion of net Military and Military Works including Special Defence Works, expenditure (Indian and Home) to General Revenues for the eight years 1895-96 to 1902-03.

Years.	1 Total Revenue.	2 Total Expenditure.	3 Net Military Expenditure.	4 Net Military Works and Special Defence Expenditure.	5 Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 1.	6 Percentage of Cols. 3 & 4 to Col. 1.
	£	£	£	£		
1895-96	65,422,550	64,399,884	15,576,903	825,195	23·80	25·07
1896-97	62,621,932	63,758,614	15,091,485	786,211	24·09	25·35
1897-98	64,257,207	67,830,014	17,233,296	756,011	26·81	27·99
1898-99	67,595,815	64,954,942	15,385,042	772,467	22·76	23·90
4 Years	259,897,504	260,943,454	63,286,726	3,139,884	24·35	25·56
1899-1900	68,637,164	65,862,541	14,165,743	802,656	20·63	21·80
1900-01	75,272,291	73,602,087	14,265,525	754,051	18·95	19·95
1901-02	76,344,525	71,394,282	14,786,342	917,140	19·36	20·56
1902-03	76,892,500	74,154,000	16,234,900	1,044,500	21·11	22·47
4 Years	297,146,480	285,012,910	59,452,510	3,518,347	20·01	21·19
TOTAL	557,043,984	545,956,364	122,739,236	6,658,231	22·03	23·23

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1902-1903.

Comparison—Revised for 1902-1903 and Budget for 1902-1903.

7. The revised Indian Military estimates for 1902-1903, compared with the budget for the year, show a decrease of R86,36,000 caused by an increase in receipts of R12,55,000 and a decrease in expenditure of R73,81,000. Of the above sum of R86,36,000 a sum of R25,94,000 has been made available for expendi-

ture on arms, ammunition, equipment and stores in England, R15,33,000 has been transferred to Mililtary Works services and R88,000 has been passed to credit of Marine Department.

The increase in receipts is chiefly due to credits on account of the value of kheddah elephants transferred to the Burmah Government and of stores sent from India the cost of which is debitable to the Imperial Government.

8. The more important causes which have led to the decrease in expenditure have been the following:—

(*a*) The absence of the Indian Contingent in South Africa secures a saving of R52,50,000.

(*b*) A saving of R17,15,000 and R2,27,000 accrues owing to the employment of the forces in China and Somaliland, respectively.

(*c*) The difference between the credits taken by debit to Imperial Government for the value of local stores issued from stock and the amounts likely to be spent on their replacement during the financial year accounts for a net decrease of R6,78,000.

(*d*) Savings to the extent of R14,26,000 are anticipated in the sums specially provided for howitzer batteries, and improvement in organization of Horse and Field Batteries, Army Bearer and Hospital Corps, Transport reorganisation, land at Nowshera for a grass rukh, increased pay to British soldiers, additional officers to the Military Accounts Department, increase and reorganization of Sub-Marine Mining Establishments, increased scale of Cavalry ammunition, increase to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and reconstitution of a regiment of Madras Cavalry.

(*e*) R2,93,000 was included in the Indian estimates to cover certain items of expenditure at home. This will not be spent in India.

(*f*) Smaller expenditure is anticipated to the extent of (*i*) R11,00,000 for Regimental pay and allowances, etc., (*ii*) R6,00,000 for Medical establishments, supplies and services, (*iii*) R4,00,000 in the Ordnance Department, (*iv*) R2,00,000 under "Remounts," and (*v*) R1,00,000 on account of "Clothing".

(*g*) A saving of R1,86,000 is expected in the provision made for special services owing chiefly to the dispersion of the Khar Movable Column.

(*h*) Short strength of British and Native troops owing to ordinary fluctuations accounts for a decrease of R3,00,000.

(*i*) Transfer to the Burma Government of the Kheddah Department secures a saving of R80,000 this year, while smaller purchases of Ordnance mules in India account for a decrease of R69,000.

(*j*) Less charges to the extent of R1,50,000 on account of camps of exercise.

9. On the other hand, there have been increases in expenditure under certain heads, the more important of which are the following:—

(*a*) Charges on account of the Hyderabad Contingent from 1st October 1902, from which date the Berars have been leased in perpetuity to the British Government, R17,08,000.

(*b*) Cost of special expenditure to be incurred in India against the Military Estimates from savings due to the absence of troops in China and South Africa, R17,41,000.

(*c*) The grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers for extension of their service in India accounts for an increase of R1,76,000. A moiety of this is recoverable from the War Office, and will form a credit in the home accounts, the other being met from China and South Africa savings.

(*d*) Larger pensionary charges owing to heavy capitalized payments and to fresh admissions consequent on the re-constitution of certain Madras Infantry regiments, R3,16,000.

(*e*) More charges on account of the Delhi Durbar and manœuvres, R8,64,000.

(*f*) Larger ordinary expenditure anticipated under Supply and Transport, R4,00,000.

(*g*) More supernumerary officers as candidates for the Staff Corps and more Unattached List officers than provided for, R1,93,000.

(*h*) Increased sea transport charges due chiefly to conveyance of details to England, and larger payments of passage money, R1,63,000.

(*i*) Extra expenditure consequent on the re-constitution of seven Regiments of Madras Infantry, R95,000.

(*j*) Expenditure anticipated in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission, R50,000.

Estimates, 1903-1904.

10. The estimates for 1903-1904, in the net, amount to R18,09,21,000 or to R28,96,000 more than the Budget for 1902-1903. This is due to an increase in receipts of R2,70,000 and an increase in expenditure of R31,66,000.

Comparison—Budget for 1902-1903 and Estimates for 1903-1904.

The increase in receipts is due chiefly to larger sales of malt liquor being anticipated.

The more important causes of increase in expenditure are the following:—

(*a*) A sum of R35,64,000 has for the first time been provided on account of the Hyderabad Contingent in consequence of the Berars having been leased to the British Government. This is balanced by increase of general revenue and is not an actual increase of expenditure.

(*b*) Substitution of horse for bullock draught in four heavy batteries accounts for an increase of R6,31,000, while R3,28,000 have been added to provide mules for the machine gun sections of the Field Army.

(*c*) The reorganization of the departments for the control of horse and mule breeding operations, and of the remounting of the army, necessitates an additional expenditure of R3,44,000.

(*d*) In connection with the formation of the corps of Indian Coast Artillery a special provision of R3,40,000 has been made.

(*e*) The establishment of new military dairies necessitates provision of R2,00,000, while the reorganization of 12 mule corps calls for provision to the extent of R4,00,000, and improved arrangements for the custody of Supply and Transport Stores for R1,15,000.

(*f*) A sum of R4,95,000 has been added to meet increase in pay of and arrears of pay to officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, charge allowance to senior medical officers of certain station hospitals, and specialist pay to officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

(*g*) Larger provision for supernumerary and Unattached List officers of the Indian Army is required to the extent of R1,68,000; and provision for 12 months, instead of for 6 months only as in 1902-03, for 64 British officers added to certain regiments of the Native Army causes an increase of R1,50,000.

(*h*) Provision to the extent of R2,00,000 has been made to secure improvement in efficiency of the Volunteer Force in India, and of R1,46,000 for the improvement of the Ordnance Department.

Among other causes of increased expenditure might be mentioned the following:—Brigade Division Staff, Royal Horse and Field Artillery (R1,52,000); heavier non-effective charges (R2,79,000); increase in numbers drawing messing allowance (R1,30,000); conveyance of troops and stores (R1,74,000); Army Bearer Corps (R1,17,000); larger clothing supplies (R1,07,000); *personnel* for the Cordite Factory, Nilgiris (R99,000); addition of 110 officers to the Indian Army (R99,000); amalgamation of Mobilisation and Intelligence Branches at Army Head-quarters (R75,000); and improvement of rifle ranges for regular troops (R93,000).

11. Against the foregoing increases, there will be a partial set-off by reason of certain decreases, the most important of which are:—

(*a*) Smaller provision an account of special services due chiefly to cessation of Blockade operations against the Mahsud Waziris, to reduction in strengths of garrisons, and to partial replacement of military by militia, R10,21,000.

(*b*) Provision made in 1902-03 for initial expenditure on account of howitzer batteries (R5,37,000), for hospital train (R1,97,000), and for bandolier equipment (R2,00,000) will not be necessary next year.

(*c*) Reduced provision on account of food supplies to the extent of R7,00,000.

(*d*) The special provision of R5,25,000 made in 1902-03 for the despatch of an Indian Contingent to England in connection with the King's Coronation is not repeated.

(*e*) To meet arrear charges on account of the late Delhi Coronation assemblage, and to provide for the continuance of certain establishments, administrative and audit, in connection with the accounts thereof, a provision of R53,000 only has been made against R8,50,000 in 1902-03, securing a decrease in expenditure of R7,97,000.

(*f*) Instead of an addition of R2,93,000 made in 1902-03, a deduction of R1,00,000 has been made in the Indian Budget, 1903-04, to adjust excess provision in the Home Estimates after the Secretary of State's estimates had closed, which causes a decrease of R3,93,000.

(*g*) Smaller provision on account of extra pay to British soldiers accounts for a decrease of R3,18,000.

Other items causing decrease in expenditure are:—Less provision for improvement in organization of Royal Horse and Field Artillery (R2,73,000); reduction in establishment of siege train bullocks and smaller provision for transport establishments (R2,15,000); transfer of Dacca Kheddahs to Burma Government (R1,34,000); smaller provision for remounts, (R1,79,000), for medical supplies (R1,24,000) and for Ordnance establishments and supplies (R1,88,000).

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1902-1903.

Comparison—
Revised for 1902-1903
and
Budget for 1902-1903

12. The Military Department is next concerned with the home estimates for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1902-1903 made provision for a gross expenditure of £5,272,700, but in the Revised Estimates the provision has been reduced to £5,255,500, or by £17,200.

This decrease of £17,200 in the Revised Estimate as compared with the Budget Estimate, is chiefly brought about by smaller expenditure on ordnance and clothing stores; to less charges for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian service, calculated on recent payments and to charges on account of the visit of the native contingent on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, for which £20,000 were included in the Budget, being now shown under the debt head "Advances Repayable;" counterbalanced by larger payments to the War Office in respect of British forces serving in India; increased charges for furlough allowances of officers of the Indian service; larger expenditure under the head "Indian Troop Service," owing to the fact that a lump sum of £250,000, included in the Budget as a *net* charge under this head in the absence of a detailed estimate, has proved insufficient; and to more miscellaneous expenses, chiefly due to the purchase of mules.

The net figures of the Revised Estimate show an increase of £35,100 over those of the Budget Estimate for 1902-1903, due to less expenditure of £17,200, as explained above, and a decrease in receipts of £52,300.

Estimates, 1903-1904.

Comparison—
Budget for 1902-1903
and
Estimates for 1903-1904

14. The estimated receipts and expenditure for 1903-1904 are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	£	£	£
Effective	437,200	2,718,800	2,281,600
Non-effective	60,700	2,370,000	2,309,300
TOTAL .	497,900	5,088,800	4,590,900

13. Under receipts credit is taken for contributions to be made to the extent of £230,000 by the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the transport of troops, and of military charges for Aden in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure; compared with the Budget for 1902-1903 the receipts show an anticipated increase of £132,300. This addition is due chiefly to an anticipated increase in receipts on account of the Indian Troop service and in the subscriptions to the Indian Military Service Family Pensions. The total gross anticipated expenditure for 1903-1904 is less by £183,900 than the amount provided in the Budget for the preceding year. This decrease is chiefly accounted for by smaller anticipated expenditure on stores for India; to the Budget for 1902-1903 for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, having been too high; and to the Budget for 1902-1903 having included £20,000 for the expenses of the visit of the Indian contingent on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation which is not repeated; partly counterbalanced by anticipated increases under "Indian Troop Service" and payments to the War Office in respect of British troops serving in India, etc.

The gross charges on account of effective services, as estimated for the coming year, include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India (£775,000); furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£330,100); passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports (£19,000); miscellaneous (£27,100); and stores for India (£1,229,600).

The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£650,000); pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£21,000); pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service (£1,570,000), miscellaneous pensions, etc. (£84,000), and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions (£45,000).

The net anticipated expenditure for 1903-1904 is less by £316,200 than that for the preceding year, and, as explained above, this is due to an increase of £132,300 in receipts and a decrease of £183,900 in gross expenditure.

III.—Military Works Estimates.

14. Excluding English expenditure, the Budget Estimate for 1902-03 amounted to R1,46,41,000 (£976,066); the Revised Estimate of expenditure is taken at R1,54,61,000 (£1,030,733). The difference of R8,20,000 (£54,666) is due to additional grants obtained by transfer from the Military Estimates and to an anticipated lapse of R1,90,000 (£12,666) in consequence of short outlay in England on stores.

The Budget Estimate for 1903-04, excluding English expenditure, is R1,54,27,000 (£1,028,466), or an increase over that of 1902-03 of R7,86,000 (£52,400). The difference is due to special grants for certain works which have been recognised by the Government of India to be of special urgency and importance.

The main heads of expenditure in the Military Works Estimate amount to the following sums, in round figures:—

	R	£
For original works including those in progress and those to be commenced . . .	82,66,000	(551,066)
For repairs	36,12,000	(240,800)
For establishment and tools and plant . .	28,29,000	(188,600)
For Barrack Department establishment, supplies and tools and plant	8,80,000	(58,666)

Expenditure amounting to R8,16,000 (£54,400) will be incurred on water supply projects; R82,000 (£5,466) for inland fortifications; R5,00,000 will be spent on installing electric lighting and punkah pulling in barracks; provision has been made in the Budget for R1,50,000 (£10,000) for completing the cordite factory in the Nilgiris; R6,00,000 (£40,000) for the central gun-carriage

factory at Jubbulpore ; R6,00,000 (£40,000) for a small arms factory at Ishapore ; R7,00,000 (£46,666) for steel and cartridge metal rolling mills at Ishapore ; and also R3,73,000 (£24,866) for renewal of buildings, etc. The remaining works consist of hospitals, barracks, etc., and the ordinary requirements of the Ordnance, Remount and Marine Departments and of the Supply and Transport Corps.

Excluding renewals, provision is made for 72 new works, of which 65 are in progress and 7 have yet to be commenced. A sum of R6,30,000 (£42,000) is provided for minor works each costing not more than R2,500.

IV.—Special Defences.

15. The Budget Estimate for 1903-04 is R18,00,000 (£120,000), of which R8,00,000 (£53,333) is for expenditure on works and R10,00,000 (£66,666) for armaments.

V.—Marine Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1902-1903.

Comparison—
Revised for 1902-1903.
Budget for 1902-1903.

16. The net total of the Budget Estimate of Royal Indian Marine for 1902-1903 was R16,68,000 (£111,200), the Revised Estimate stands at R12,23,000 (£81,533) showing decrease of R4,45,000 (£29,667).

The decrease is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service, counterbalanced to some extent by increased expenditure in Dockyards, owing, chiefly, to extensive repairs at the Bombay Dockyard, to the *Elphinstone* and the launches at Karachi which had been damaged by cyclonic storms.

Estimates, 1903-1904.

Comparison—
Budget for 1902-1903.
Estimates for 1903-1904.

The net total of the Marine Estimates for 1903-1904 is R16,04,000 (£106,933) against R16,68,000 (£111,200), the total of the Budget for 1902-1903 showing a decrease of R64,000 (£4,267). The decrease in this case also is due, chiefly, to increased recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service. The decrease would have been larger but for increased expenditure on labour charges and stores in dockyards and on salaries of establishments serving afloat.

E. R. ELLES.

March 18, 1903.

6. The large allotment for open lines has necessarily reduced the money available for the construction of new lines, and it has only been possible this year to authorise work being begun by the State on 479 miles of railway, particulars of which will be found in Statement A.

7. Several offers have, however, been made to the Government for the construction of railways by private promoters or syndicates, a list of which will be found in Statement C. To some, concessions have been given, but the companies have not yet been floated. In the case of others, the terms suggested either are such as to practically amount to a guarantee which of course would necessitate the inclusion of the project in, and subject it to the limitations of, the programme, or go greatly beyond the terms hitherto conceded. Their acceptance would involve a complete departure from the terms offered for the construction of branch lines in Resolution No. 514 R.C. of 1896, and the question is one which necessarily requires very careful investigation. To advise on the best methods of extending construction and of administering and working Indian railways, Mr. Thos. Robertson, C.V.O., was appointed by Government as special Commissioner for Indian railways, and Government anticipate that much benefit will be derived from the recommendations and advice in the report which he is about to present.

8. Statement B, "new lines to be taken up as funds permit", has been prepared on the same lines as last year. No specified order of urgency has been adhered to, the new lines being grouped geographically.

9. After providing for the requirements of "open lines" and "lines under construction," the programme for "new construction" provides for an expenditure of Rs. 55,94,000 in the forthcoming year on the following projects :—

1. Jech-Doab (Southern Section).
2. Bengal-Nagpore, including the Gondia-Chanda and the Brahmapuri-Nagpur extension.
3. Lower Sind extension of the North Western railway.
4. Hapur-Meerut.
5. Rameswaram extension of the South Indian railway.

10. The following lines in the Madras Presidency are being constructed as Protective Works chargeable to the Famine Insurance grant :—

	Length in miles.	Gauge.	Estimated cost
			R
Bellary-Rayadrug	33·00	Metre.	8,32,872
Hospet-Kottur	38·10	"	10,37,344
Morrapur-Dharmapoori	18·37	2' 6"	7,04,914
Tripatur-Krishnagiri	26·47	"	8,82,271
TOTAL .	115·94		34,63,401

It is, however, probable that we shall be relieved of the cost of the two metre gauge lines, since a syndicate has applied for permission to construct them along with other "feeders" to the Southern Mahratta railway, for which they have obtained the promise of a guarantee from the Local District Boards in which the lines will lie.

In consideration of the commendable enterprise which certain District Boards in the Madras Presidency have shewn in the matter of improving the means of communication within their jurisdiction, the Government of India, in order to encourage and expedite the construction of railways, have declared their willingness to advance funds from the Provincial Loan Account, on the security of the resources of the Boards which include the proceeds of a special cess leviable under the Local Boards Act, 1884.

Such loans would be repayable in regular instalments, and it is hoped that full advantage will be taken of this measure.

11. The official year 1902-1903 began with a railway mileage of 25,378·34 miles open for traffic and of 2,784·82 miles under construction. Between the 1st of April 1902 and up to date of going to Press, 863·85 miles have been added to those open for traffic, and 231·98 miles are expected to be opened before the close of this month, making the total mileage open for traffic at the close of the year 1902-1903, as shown by Statement D, 26,470·57 miles.

Sanction was given during the year to the construction of 682·22 miles of new railway, details of which will also be found in Statement D, and there are now 2,371·07 miles under construction or sanctioned for construction.

12. The railways of India, taken as a whole, for the third year in succession show a balance to the credit of the general revenues after paying working expenses, interest charges and payments for annuities in redemption of Capital. The approximate figures for 1902-1903, as compared with the two previous years, are as follows :—

	1900-1901. (000 omitted.)	1901-1902. (000 omitted.)	1902-1903. (000 omitted.)
	R	R	R
Surplus of revenue over expenditure	48,77	1,26,99	24,08

13. Compared with the figures of the previous year the results for the year 1902-1903 show a falling off of R1,02,91. The receipts are less by R29,94, the working expenses are higher by R43,87, while interest charges, etc., have increased by R29,10. Exceptionally favourable conditions obtained in 1901-1902 and the fall in the earnings of the current year was anticipated and allowed for in the Budget Estimate. The increase in working expenses occurs chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula railway system and on the North Western railway, where largely increased outlay has been necessary on maintenance and renewals of Way and Rolling Stock. The charges for interest, etc., rise with the steadily increasing expenditure on Capital account.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

March 18, 1903.

STATEMENT A IN APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT

OF

Anticipated Capital Expenditure on Railways, Open or under Construction, for the year 1903-1904.

Branch lines under Rebate terms are excluded.

Capital Expenditure on Railways—1903-1904.

(OMITTING 000.)

No.	RAILWAY.	Grants allotted for 1902-03.	Distribution of grants during 1903-04.
			R
	OPEN LINES.		
	BY STATE AGENCY.		
1	Eastern Bengal	48,52	46,40
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	44,45	39,44
3	North Western	60,16	55,00
4	Warora Colliery	—70	—32
5	Stores and Reserve	—1,50	74,08
6	Frontier Railway Reserve	58	...
7	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	69	30
8	Peshawar Railway Reserve	1	...
	Total Open Lines by State Agency	1,52,21	2,14,90
	BY THE AGENCY OF MAIN LINE COMPANIES.		
9	East Indian	87,74	1,03,95
10	Rajputana-Malwa	24,00	27,00
11	Tirhoot	33,65	15,50
12	South Indian	3,00	15,50
13	Great Indian Peninsula	16,25	26,50
14	Madras Railway—North-East Line	20,00	20,00
15	Bezwada Extension	8	18
16	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	6	13
17	Bhopal	2,70	3,00
18	Nilgiri	* 35,17	23
19	Palanpur-Deesa	4	...
	Total Open Lines by Agency of Main Line Companies	2,22,69	2,11,99
	Carried over	3,74,90	4,26,89

	R
* Purchase price	35,25
Grant for 1902-03	—8
	35,17

Capital Expenditure on Railways—1903-1904—contd.

(OMITTING 000.)

No.	RAILWAY.	Grants allotted for 1902-03.	Distribution of grants during 1903-04.
	OPEN LINES—*contd.*	R	R
	Brought forward	3,74,90	4,26,89
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
20	Madras	20,69	30,00
21	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21,59	15,00
	Total Open Lines, old Guaranteed Companies	42,28	45,00
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
22	Bengal Central	2,41	1,31
23	Bengal-Nagpur (including Northern Section of East Coast Railway)	8,79	12,00
24	Burma	38,57	30,00
25	Indian Midland	12,04	40,00
26	Lucknow-Bareilly	9,88	10,25
27	Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	6,93	9,79
	Total Open Lines, other Railway Companies	78,62	1,03,35
	CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF BRANCH LINE COMPANIES WITH A FIRM GUARANTEE.		
28	Hardwar-Dehra	10	1,20
29	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	87	24
	Total Open Lines by Branch Line Companies	97	1,44
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—carried over	4,96,77	5,76,68

Capital Expenditure on Railways—1903-1904—contd.

(OMITTING 000.)

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1901-02.	Grants allotted during 1902-03.	Distribution of grants during 1903-04.
		Miles.	R	R	R	R
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—brought forward	...	...	...	4,96,77	5,76,68
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.					
	BY AGENCY OF MAIN LINE COMPANIES.					
30	Sabarmati-Dholka	...	...	...	60	...
31	Assam-Bengal { (i) Construction chargeable to Part II; (ii) Land chargeable to Part I	743	12,00,00	*10,60,90	†72,44	30,00
	(iii) Chittagong jetties	...	7,36	6,63		4,00
32	East Indian { (i) Barun Daltonganj	78	76,55	57,32	9,24	2,00
	(ii) Grand-Chord	99	1,41,14	5,98	20,95	63,14
	(iii) Colliery Sidings	14	8,86	1,05	5,07	2,91
	(iv) Shikohabad Furukhabad	66	45,20	...	6,50	15,50
33	Madura-Pamban (including Rameswaram Extension)	100	96,64	47,78	12,51	11,00
34	Marina loop	8	14,92	...	6	5,25
35	Tinnevelly-Quilon, British Section	50	45,06	26,86	6,17	6,70
36	Ditto, Native State Section	58	1,12,65	50,81	31,19	20,25
37	Azikhal-Mangalore	77	1,08,63	...	4,45	30,00
	TOTAL	1,293	18,57,01	12,57,33	1,69,18	1,90,75
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
38	Calicut-Cannanore branch, Madras Railway	59	67,55	70,23	13,40	1,50
39	Godhra-Baroda, B., B. & C. I. Ry.	44	34,11	...	11,50	12,00
	TOTAL	103	1,01,66	70,23	24,90	13,50
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
40	Bengal-Nagpur { Sini-Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta	353	8,02,45	8,52,66	1,66,13	1,32,00
	Jubbulpore-Gondia (Satpura)	253	85,11			
	Midnapur-Jherria Extension	114	1,07,81			
	Grand Chord link	28	31,57			
	Colliery lines	25	18,54			
41	Letpadan-Henzada-Bassein Extension, Burma Railways	109	98,62	66,84	19,93	4,50
	TOTAL	882	11,44,10	9,19,50	1,86,06	1,36,50
	Total Lines under Construction by Companies carried over	22,78	31,02,77	22,47,06	3,80,14	3,40,75
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—carried over	...	...	...	4,96,77	5,76,68

* Includes R4,49,38 from Company's funds.
† Includes a credit of R5 to Company's funds.

Capital Expenditure on Railways—1903-1904—contd.

(OMITTING 000.)

No.	RAILWAY.		Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1901-02.	Grants allotted during 1902-03.	Distribution of grants during 1903-04.
			Miles.	R	R	R	R
	Total Open Lines—brought forward		...	...	...	4,96,77	5,76,68
	Total Lines under Construction—brought forward		22,78	31,02,77	22,47,06	3,80,14	3,40,75
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*contd.*						
	BY THE STATE.						
42	Agra-Delhi Chord		121	90,76	1,02	17,65	45,00
43	Eastern Bengal	(i) Chitpore Extension	...	20,45	17,17	7,53	5,00
		(ii) Doubling the line between Dum-Dum and Kancoorgachi Chord	28	24,51	1,25	7,19	7,25
		(iii) Rungpur-Dhubri	51	45,44	55,02	6,72	1,10
		(iv) Dhubri-Gauhati	151	92,31	...	32	10,00
44	Nowshera-Dargai		42	22,08	20,56	4,87	1,50
45	Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal		88	50,96	32,26	22,55	1,25
46	Jech-Doab (Northern Section)		52	25,70	1,56	14,47	5,40
47	Allahabad-Fyzabad		97	1,17,09	6,29	53,49	46,25
48	Moorshedabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway		96	84,48	...	16,13	40,00
49	Quetta-Nushki		82	70,06	...	6,75	10,00
50	Hapur-Meerut		20	5,75	...	...	6,94
51	Balamau-Madhoganj		14	3,88	...	...	2,88
	Total Lines under Construction by the State		8,42	6,53,47	1,35,14	1,57,67	1,82,57
	Total Lines under Construction		31,20	37,56,24	23,82,20	5,37,81	5,23,32
	GRAND TOTAL—Open Lines and Lines under Construction		...	...	...	10,34,58	11,00,00

Statement of Capital Expenditure on Railways—1903-1904—concld.

(OMITTING 000.)

No.	Railway.	Distribution of grants during 1903-04.
	ABSTRACT BY OPEN LINES AND CONSTRUCTION.	
	I.—Capital for Open Lines.	R
	i. By State agency	2,14,90
	ii. By agency of Main Line Companies	2,11,99
	iii. By „ „ old Guaranteed Companies	45,00
	iv. By „ „ other Railway Companies	1,03,35
	v. By „ „ Branch Companies	1,44
	Total Open Line	5,76,68
	II.—Capital for Lines under Construction by Companies.	
	i. By agency of Main Line Companies	1,90,75
	ii. By „ „ old Guaranteed Railway Companies	13,50
	iii. By „ „ other Railway Companies	1,36,50
	iv. By „ „ Branch Line Companies	...
	Total Lines under Construction by Companies	3,40,75
	III.—Capital for Lines under Construction by the State	1,82,57
	GRAND TOTAL	11,00,00
	ABSTRACT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY FUNDS.	
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (i) By State Agency (a) Open Lines	2,14,90
	(b) Construction	1,82,57
	Total	3,97,47
	(ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies. (a) Open Lines	2,11,99
	(b) Construction	1,90,75
	Total	4,02,74
	Total I	8,00,21
	II.—Against the Capital Account of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies. (a) Open Lines	45,00
	(b) Construction	13,50
	Total II	58,50
	III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies. (a) Open Lines	1,03,35
	(b) Construction	1,36,50
	Total III	2,39,85
	IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government Guarantee. (a) Open Lines	1,44
	(b) Construction	...
	Total IV	1,44
	Total, I to IV (a) Open Lines	5,76,68
	(b) Construction	5,23,32
	GRAND TOTAL	11,00,00

STATEMENT B IN APPENDIX III.

List of new lines to be taken up as funds permit, with the estimated yearly provision required to ensure an economical rate of progress when once started.

(Lakhs of rupees.)

No	Railway.	Miles.	Estimated cost.	Approximate amount each year. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Future.
	East Indian Railway System—		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1	Agra City terminus	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
2	Bishenpur-Hooghly	71	132	20	62	50	...	...
3	Hooghly-Cutwa	65	64	4	30	30	...	...
	Bengal Nagpur Railway System—							
4	Gondia-Chanda (including Brahmapuri-Nagpur)	200	60	15	25	20	...	...
5	Vizianagram-Raipur	310	250	10	60	60	60	60
	Eastern Bengal State Railway—							
6	Quadrupling Eastern Bengal State Railway	20	32	10	10	12	...	...
7	Ganges Bridge at Sara (or elsewhere)	...	110	10	30	50	20	...
	Bengal and North-Western Railway—							
8	Mansi-Baptiahi	79	50	10	20	20	...	...
9	Bairagnia-Shikarpur	58	35	20	15	...	...	...
10	Bettiah-Bagaha	49	32	20	12	...	...	...
11	Katihar-Godagiri or Sara (exclusive of Ganges bridge).	187	155	15	50	50	40	...
12	Shikarpur-Bikna Thoree	22	5	5	...	...	...	...
13	Sakri-Jainagar	30	16	5	11	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—							
14	Moradabad-Rampur	52	25	10	15	...	...	...
15	Allahabad-Jaunpur	62	48	10	30	8	...	...
16	Bareilly-Soron	63	54	10	30	14	...	...
17	Minor feeder lines to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	100	50	10	20	20	...	...
	North Western Railway—							
18	Lower Sind Extension	61	35	20	15	...	...	...
19	Indus Bridge (Khushalgarh)	2	12	2	10	...	...	...
20	Conversion Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway to 5′ 6″ gauge.	91	15	5	10	...	...	...
21	Minor feeder lines to North Western Railway	100	50	10	20	20	...	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—							
22	Rewari-Phulera	133	53	3	30	20	...	...
23	Bárán-Ajmer-Marwar	213	135	16	48	48	23	...
24	Bombay-Kutch connection	275	340	10	30	30	30	240
25	Nagda-Bárán-Muttra (or Bandikui)	355	350	10	50	90	90	110
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway—							
26	Warora-Chanda	42	46	16	30	...	...	...
27	Minor feeder lines to Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	60	30	5	15	10	...	...
	Madras Railway—							
28	Coonoor-Ootacamund	12	19	9	10	...	...	...
	Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways—							
29	Trichinopoly-Tirukoilur	97	75	10	35	30	...	...
30	Nanjangud-Erode	120	123	23	50	50	...	...
31	Phiranjipuram-Gurzala (famine feeder)	51	13	3	10	...	...	...
	Burma Railway—							
32	Henzada-Kyangin	66	55	15	30	10	...	...
33	Pegu-Moulmein	70	75	5	40	30	...	...
34	Pegu Syriam	100	64	10	30	24	...	...
35	Sagaing Bridge	...	50	10	25	15	...	...
	Total	3,216	2,667	375	908	711	263	410

STATEMENT C IN APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the lines of railway proposed, or which were or are the subject of negotiations, for construction by private companies.

No.	Name of railway.	Length.	Estimated cost.	REMARKS.
			R	
	Madras—			
1	Kurnool Road (Dhone)—Kurnool	32	7,11,000	Negotiations still proceeding, the promoters having asked for certain modifications of the terms offered and for the inclusion, in the original scheme, of railways 3 to 6. Concession extended to 31st March 1903.
2	Bezwada-Masulipatam	50	27,89,000	
3	Guntur-Repalle	38	17,34,000	
4	Phirangipuram-Gurzala	51	12,60,000	
5	Bellary-Rayadrug	33	8,33,000	
6	Hospet-Kottur	38	10,37,000	
7	Vizianagram-Raipur with Sointilla branch	359	2,81,05,000	Negotiations in progress.
8	Berhampore-Russelkonda	49	14,91,000	
	Hyderabad—			
9	Raichur-Wondalli	43	12,53,000	Concession granted in June 1900, but scheme no further advanced.
	Rajputana—			
10	Bárán-Ajmer-Marwar	213	1,36,67,000	Under consideration.
11	Nagda-Bárán-Muttra	355	3,50,69,000	
	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—			
12	Fatehpur-Markundi	72	98,46,000	Negotiations dropped by the promoters.
	Punjab—			
13	Kangra Valley	90	50,84,000	Negotiations in progress.
14	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	24	14,10,000	
15	Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Patti	27	13,39,000	
16	MacLeodganj Road-Fazilka-Ferozepore-Ludhiana	150	(a)	
17	Rawal Pindi-Murree with extension to Kuldana and Gharial	50	(b)	Under consideration.
	Bengal—			
18	Shibnibash (Kissengunge)—Kotchandpur-Magura	64	49,94,000	Negotiations dropped by the promoters.
19	Phulbari-Sumjhia	13	4,42,000	
20	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar	19	19,42,000	Concession lapsed.
21	Hooghly-Cutwa-Ahmedpur-Ondal	139	(c)	Negotiations in progress.
22	Burdwan-Cutwa	34	26,49,000	
	Assam—			
23	Tilagaon-Sylhet	39	36,17,000	Concession lapsed.

(a) The Ferozepore-Ludhiana section, 77 miles, has alone been surveyed and is estimated to cost R44,66,000.
(b) Under survey.
(c) The Hooghly-Cutwa section, 65 miles, and the Cutwa-Ahmedpur section, 32 miles, which have been surveyed, are respectively estimated to cost R63,12,000 and R32,00,000.

STATEMENT D IN APPENDIX III.

Memorandum on the construction of Railways.

At the commencement of 1902-1903, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1902, the total length of railways open for traffic was 25,378·34 miles, made up as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . .	6,532·60	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . .	4,382·69	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	1,334·07	
(iv) Assisted companies .	882·33	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	723·50	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency .	201·63	
		14,056·82
3' 3⅜" gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies . .	7,595·41	
(viii) State lines worked by the State . . .	667·93	
(ix) Assisted companies .	463·42	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	618·25	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states .	1,134·77	
(xii) Foreign lines . .	73·61	
		10,553·39
Special (2' 6" and 2' 0") gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies . .	56·24	
(xiv) State lines worked by the State . .	76·68	
(xv) Assisted companies .	239·76	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	267·31	
(xvii) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency .	33·78	
(xviii) Lines owned and worked by native states .	94·36	
		768·13
TOTAL .		25,378·34

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,838·04	6,532·60
	Bengal Central (a)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	1,558·88	
	Indian Midland	(b) 796·25	
	Great Indian Peninsula	1,548·27	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(b) 13·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(c) 141·14	
	Bezwada extension	(d) 20·58	
	Madras railway (North-East line)	(e) & (f) 497·22	
(ii)	North Western	(g) & (h) 3,077·12	4,382·69
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,037·53	
	Eastern Bengal	268·04	
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	1,334·07
	Madras	873·17	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(i) 162·24	882·33
	Tarkessur	(i) 22·23	
	South Behar	(i) 78·76	
	Southern Punjab	(j) 423·93	
	Hardwar-Dehra	(k) 32·04	
	Tápti Valley	(c) 155·48	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	7·65	
(v)	Khámgaon	(b) 7·89	723·50
	Amráoti	(b) 5·72	
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	(b) 145·59	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(b) 113·27	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*Native State section*)	(b) 44·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	330·13	
	Nágdá-Ujjain	(c) 34·32	
	Petlád-Cambay (Ánand-Tarapur section)	(c) 21·50	
	Petlád-Cambay (Tarapur-Cambay section)	(c) 10·92	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(e) 9·88	
(vi)	Rajpurá-Bhátinda	(j) 107·05	201·63
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(j) 15·92	
	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal	(j) 78·66	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		7,595·41
	Tirhoot section	519·10	
	Company's section (l)	743·00	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(c), (h) & (m) 1,618·36	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(c) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(n) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	(n) 298·36	
	South Indian	1,033·63	
	Tanjore Distl t Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	(o) 54·08	
	Assam-Bengal	589·21	
	Burma	1,177·70	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (*British section*)	(p) 123·98	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		667·93
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharla, 2' 6" gauge, branch), and British section, Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension, 2' 6" gauge*)	502·41	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(q) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	463·42
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(r) 59·19	
	Mymensingh-Jamálpur-Jagannathganj	(r) 53·37	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Bengal Dooars extensions	77·56	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(s) 11·00	
	Ahmedabad-Parántij	(c) 54·70	
	Sagauli-Raxaul	(t) 18·09	
	Nilgiri	(e) 16·90	
(x)	Gaekwar's Mehsána	(c) 92·63	618·25
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	(d) 391·42	
	Kolhapur	(n) 29·27	
	Hindupur (Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier)	(n) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(n) 15·66	
	Birur-Shimoga	(n) 37·92	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	612·29	1,134·77
	Udaipur-Chitor	67·30	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(u) 333·84	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(v) 46·23	
	Jámnagar	(v) & (w) 54·28	
	Dhrángadrá	(v) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·11	73·61
	Pondicherry	(o) 7·85	
	Karaikkal-Peralam	(o) 14·65	
(xiii)	Bengal-Nágpur (Raipur-Dhamtari branch (2' 6")		56·24
(xiv)	Jorhat (2' 0")	30·25	76·68
	Nowshera-Durgai (2' 6")	(j) 40·25	
	Dandot Light (2' 0")	(j) 6·18	
(xv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	239·76
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·59	
	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")	28·69	
	Howrah-Sheakhala (2' 0")	19·75	
	Ránaghat-Krishnagar (2' 6")	20·25	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31·12	
	Tezpur-Balipara (2' 6")	20·10	
	Powayan Light (2' 6")	(x) 39·50	
	Thaton-Duyinzaik Light (2' 6")	7·76	
(xvi)	Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(c) 78·80	267·31
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(c) 37·37	
	Parlakimedi	(y) 25·00	
	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	(b) 126·14	
(xvii)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(r) 33·78
(xviii)	Morvi (2 6')		94·36

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(d) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(e) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(f) Including 2·66 miles laid on a mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge, and 0·31 mile on the 3' 3⅜" gauge.
(g) Including 8·63 miles of military line not used for public traffic.
(h) Including 26·28 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the North Western State and Rajputana-Malwa Railways.
(i) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(j) Worked by the North Western State Railway.
(k) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.
(l) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(m) Including 2·10 miles at Ujjain and 3·07 miles between Agra East Bank and Agra Cantonment, laid on the 5' 6" gauge.
(n) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(o) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(p) Worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway.
(q) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh, but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16·79 miles, and the length over the Cawnpore bridge, 0·59 mile, laid on a mixed gauge.
(r) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(s) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(t) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(u) Including 4·87 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(v) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(w) Including 2·99 miles of Bedi-Bandar Dock estate siding.
(x) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(y) Worked by the Bengal-Nágpur Railway Company.

And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 2,784·82 miles, as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	568·02	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	157·70	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	31·09	
(iv) Assisted companies . .	0·79	
		757·60
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—		
(v) State lines worked by companies	760·59	
(vi) State lines worked by the State	36·85	
(vii) Assisted companies . .	107·41	
(viii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	164·57	
(ix) Lines owned and worked by native states .	160·85	
		1,230·27
Special (2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″) gauges—		
(x) State lines worked by companies	252·67	
(xi) State lines worked by the State	92·20	
(xii) Assisted companies .	354·45	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	97·63	
		796·95
TOTAL .		2,784·82

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad (a) . . .	[illegible]		
	Sone East Bank to Daltonganj . . .	[illegible]		
	Manpur to 0·67 mile beyond Gurpa . .	25·25		
	Portion of the main line of the Meghal Sarai-Gya branch	0·94		
	Mile 132 from Howrah to Sitarampur .	[illegible]	191·33	
	Kátrásgarh to Khanoodih . . .	[illegible]		
	Jherriah to Dhanbaid	[illegible]		
	Tasra siding	1·75		
	Northern half of the Mulkeera-Kátrásgarh cross connection	0·71		
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Hooghly foreshore to Kidderpore Docks .	0·60		
	Midnapore to Bhojudih . . .	114·77		
	Ramkanali to Nodeeha in the Chowrassie coalfields.	9·48		
	Bhojudih to Hariharpur (a) . . .	27·90	177·77	568·02
	Bhojudih to Parthadihi . . .	1·45		
	Bhojudih to Mhoda, including the Bhaga connection	21·36		
	Bhowra siding	1·50		
	Southern half of the Mulkeera-Kátrásgarh cross connection	0·71		
	Agra-Delhi Chord (a)		121·16	
	Azhikal-Mangalore Extension		77·76	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Jech Doab line—			
	Malakwál to the Karana Hills		51·40	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Allahabad to Fyzabad		94·67	157·70
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Extension of Chitpore terminus . . .	1·66		
	Panchooria to the Ganges . . .	6·00	11·63	
	Kankurgachi to new Junction . . .	3·97		
(iii)	Madras—			
	Badagara to Azhikal			31·09
(iv)	Southern Punjab—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(v)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar (a)	30·47		
	Kosi Bridge and approaches, Kurseia to Katareah	3·75	100·22	
	Company's section—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj	34·84		
	Ballia to Ghazipur	31·16		
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)—			
	Dudhwa to the Mohan river		5·96	
	Rajputana-Malwa—			
	Rewári-Phulera Chord (a)		133·32	
	South Indian—			
	Madura to Mandapam	91·33	100·33	760·59
	Tiruppachettu to Sivagunga . . .	9·00		
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (British section)—			
	Tinnevelly Bridge to the British frontier near Shencottah		50·33	
	Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)—			
	Mutupet to Arantangi	44·86	50·49	
	Adirampatnam and Thambikkottai Salt sidings and Arantangi Quarry branch .	5·63		
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Lumding	99·40	155·24	
	Lakwa to Tinsukia	55·84		
	Burma—			
	Hsipaw to Lashio (b)	50·30	164·70	
	Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Letpadan . .	114·40		
(vi)	Eastern Bengal—			
	New Gitaldaha Station to Dhubri			36·85
(vii)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Chalsa to Hantupara		39·00	
	Noakhali (Bengal)—			
	Láksám *viâ* Noakhali to Ichakhali		34·95	107·41
	Ahmedabad-Dholka—			
	Sábarmati to Dholka		33·46	
(viii)	Vijapur-Kalol-Kádi—			
	Vijapur to Kádi		41·80	
	Shoranur-Cochin—			
	Shoranur to Ernakulam		64·83	164·57
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (Native state section)—			
	Quilon to the frontier of the Travancore state near Shencottah		57·94	
(ix)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Bikaner section—			
	Suratgarh to Bhatinda		88·00	160·85
	Jaipur—			
	Sánganer to Siwal-Mádhopur		72·85	
(x)	Bengal-Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2′ 6″)—			
	Jubbulpore to Gondia	143·43		
	Neinpur to Mandla	21·75		252·67
	Neinpur to Chindwara	87·49		
(xi)	Khushálgarh-Kohát-Thal (2′ 6″)			92·20
(xii)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road Junction to Pandharpur (a) .	31·00	57·70	
	Bársi Town to Tadwala	26·70		
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 6″)		60·00	
	Bukhtiarpur-Behar Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bukhtiarpur to Behar		18·75	
	Madura District Board (2′ 6″)—			354·45
	Ammayanayakkanur to Kotagudi .	55·00		
	Periyakulam to Krishna-Manaik's Tope .	5·00	93·00	
	Theni to Karuvanath	33·00		
	Shahdara-Saharanpur Light—			
	Shahdara-Saharanpur	95·00	125·00	
	Baraut to Meerut	30·00		
(xiii)	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna (a)		31·81	
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)—			
	Padra to Mhoba		9·00	97·63
	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sabulgarh		56·82	

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1902, of miles . . 28,163·16

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) The portion of the Mandalay-Kunlon railway from Lashio to the right bank of the Salween river, 52·02 miles, has been abandoned.

During 1902-1903, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903, 682·22 miles of new railway have been authorized as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . . .	84·32	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . . .	171·97	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	44·85	
		301·14
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies . . .	115·62	
(v) State lines worked by the State	151·62	
		267·24
Special (2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″) gauges—		
(vi) State lines worked by companies . . .	44·84	
(vii) Assisted companies .	40·50	
(viii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	28·50	
		113·84
TOTAL .		682·22

And 1,095·83 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—		
(ix) State lines worked by companies . .	232·27	
(x) State lines worked by the State . .	7·66	
(xi) Guaranteed companies .	31·98	
		271·91
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—		
(xii) State lines worked by companies . .	417·35	
(xiii) State lines worked by the State .	36·85	
(xiv) Assisted companies .	48·46	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	106·63	
(xvi) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	88·00	
		697·29
Special (2′ 6″) gauge—		
(xvii) State lines worked by companies . . .	25·23	
(xviii) State lines worked by the State . . .	92·20	
(xix) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	9·20	
		126·63
TOTAL .		1,095·83

		Miles	Miles	Miles
(i)	East Indian— Mile 0·87 beyond Gurpa to Harharpur . . .		74 54	
	Indian Midland— Ait to Kunch		8 85	84·32
	Madras (North-East line)— Korukkuppétal to Basin Road Station . .		0 93	
(ii)	North Western— Junction with North Western State railway 12 miles from Quetta to Nushki		82·50	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand— Bálamau to Madhoganj		14 47	171·97
	Eastern Bengal— Ranaghat to Moorshedabad		75 00	
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India— Godhra to Baroda			44·85
(iv)	Bengal and North-Western— Company's section— Aunrihar to Jaunpur		36 14	
	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)— Bellary to Rayadrug	33 00	71 10	115 62
	Hospet to Kóttúr	38 10		
	South Indian— Marina Loop— Saidápet to Madras Beach		8 38	
(v)	Eastern Bengal— Golokganj to the Brahmaputra, opposite Gauháti			151 62
(vi)	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)— Morappur to Dharmapuri (2′ 6″) . . .		18 37	44 84
	Tirupattúr to Krishnagiri (2′ 6″)		26 47	
(vii)	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)— Jagatballubpur to Champadanga	17 50	21·00	40 50
	Antpur to Rajbulhat	3 50		
	Dwara Therria (2′ 6″)— Noorpore to Therria Ghat		19 50	
(viii)	Moharbhanj (2′ 6″)— Baripada to Baripada Road Station			28 50
(ix)	East Indian— Mile 112 from Howrah to Sitárampur . . .	6 94	86 06	232 27
	Sone East Bank to Daltonganj . . .	78 13		
	Portion of the main line of the Moghal Sarai Gya Branch	0 94		
	Bengal-Nágpur— Hooghly foreshore to Kidderpore Docks . .	0 60	146 21	
	Midnapore to Bhojudih	114 77		
	Bhojudih to Mhoda, including the Bhaga connection	21 36		
	Ramkanali to Noodeeha, in the Chowrassie coal-fields	9 48		
(x)	Eastern Bengal— Extension of Chitpore Terminus		1 66	7 66
	Panchoorria to the Ganges		6 00	
(xi)	Madras— Badagara to Azhikal			31 98
(xii)	Bengal and North Western— Tirhoot Section— Kosi Bridge and approaches, Kursela to Katareah	3 75	69 75	417 35
	Company's section— Azamgarh to Shahganj	34 84		
	Ballia to Ghazipur	31 16		
	South Indian— Madura to Mandapam		90 96	
	Tinnevelly Quilon (Travancore) (British section)— Tinnevelly Bridge to Kallidaikurichi . . .		19 07	
	Tanjore-District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)— Mutupet to Pattukottai		17 03	
	Assam-Bengal— Lakwa to Tinsukia		55 84	
	Burma— Halpaw to Lashio	50 30	164 70	
	Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Letpadan . . .	114 40		
(xiii)	Eastern Bengal— New Gitaldaha station to Dhubri			36 85
(xiv)	Bengal-Dooars— Chalsa to Dalna		15·00	48 46
	Ahmedabad-Dholka— Sábarmati to Dholka		33 46	
(xv)	Vijapur-Kálol-Kadi— Vijapur to Kádi		41 80	106 63
	Shoranur-Cochin— Shoranur to Ernakulam		64·83	
(xvi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner— Bikaner section— Suratgarh to Bhátinda			88·00
(xvii)	Bengal-Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2′ 6″)— Gondia to Balaghat			25 23
(xviii)	Khushálgarh-Kohát-Thal (2′ 6″)— Khushálgarh *viâ* Kohát to Thal			92 20
(xix)	Gaekwar's Dabhol (2′ 6″)— Padra to Mhoba			9 20

The total length of open line at the commencement of 1903-1904, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1903, will, therefore, be 26,470·57 miles, comprising—

	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	6,777·63	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,397·92	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	1,366·25	
(iv) Assisted companies	882·21	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	709 89	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	202·93	
		14,336·83
3' 3⅜" gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	8,024·29	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	699 09	
(ix) Assisted companies	495·40	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	725·02	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	1,223 04	
(xii) Foreign lines	73 61	
		11,240·45
Special (2' 6" and 2' 0") gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies	81 47	
(xiv) State lines worked by the State	168 88	
(xv) Assisted companies	239 76	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	276·51	
(xvii) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	33·60	
(xviii) Lines owned and worked by native states	93 07	
		893·29
TOTAL		†26,470·57

	Line	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	*1,[illegible]	
	Bengal Central (a)	[illegible]	
	Bengal-Nagpur	1,[illegible]	
	Indian Midland	(b) [illegible]	
	Great Indian Peninsula	*1,[illegible]	
	Khámgaon	(b) (b') [illegible]	
	Amráoti	(b) (b') [illegible]	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(b) [illegible]	
	Godhra Rutlam-Nágdá	(c) [illegible]	
	Bezwada extension	(d) [illegible]	
	Madras Railway (North-East line)	* (e) & (f) [illegible]	6,777·63
(ii)	North Western	(g) & (h) *[illegible]	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	*1,[illegible]	
	Eastern Bengal	*[illegible]	4,397·92
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	(d) 460 90	
	Madras	*[illegible]	1,366 25
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(i) 162 24	
	Tarkessur	(i) 22·23	
	South Behar	(i) 78·76	
	Southern Punjab	*(j) 423·81	
	Hardwar-Dehra	(k) 32·04	
	Tapti Valley	(c) 155 48	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	7·65	882·21
(v)	Bina Goona-Báran	(b) 145·[illegible]	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(b) 113 [illegible]	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*Native state section*)	(b) 44 28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	330 13	
	Nágdá Ujjain	(c) 34·32	
	Petlád Cambay (Anand-Tarapur section)	(c) 21·50	
	Petlad-Cambay (Tarapur-Cambay section)	(c) 10 92	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(e) 9 88	709 89
(vi)	Rájpura-Bhátinda	*(j) 107 39	
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(j) 15·92	
	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal	*(j) 79·62	202·93
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		
	Tirhoot section	*519 10	
	Company's section (l)	809 00	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	281 17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(c, h, & m) 1,648 36	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(c) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042 04	
	Guntakal Mysore frontier	(n) 119 50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	*(n) 296 22	
	Nilgiri	(e) & (x) 16 90	
	South Indian	*1,123 13	
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (British section)	*19 06	
	Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	(o) 71 11	
	Assam-Bengal	645 05	
	Burma	1,342 40	
	Jodhpur Hyderabad (*British section*)	(p) 124 98	8,024 29
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia Dharlla 2' 6" gauge branch and British section, Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension 2' 6" gauge*)	*533 57	
	Dacca section	85 92	
	Cawnpore Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(q) 79 80	699 09
(ix)	Deoghur	4 79	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	*(r) 59 37	
	Mymensingh Jamálpur Jagannathganj	(r) 53 37	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53 94	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Bengal Dooars extensions	*92 78	
	Dibru Sadiya	77 50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(s) 11·00	
	Ahmedabad Parantij	(c) 54 70	
	Sagauli-Raxaul	(t) 18 09	
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	*(c) 3[illegible]·50	495·40
(x)	Gaekwar's Mehsána	(c) 92 63	
	Hyderabad Godávari Valley	(d) 391 42	
	Kolhápur	(n) 29 27	
	Hindupur (Yesvantpur Mysore frontier)	(n) 51 35	
	Mysore Nanjangud	*(n) 15 80	
	Vijapur Kalol-Kádi	(c) 61 80	
	Shoranur Cochin	(e) 64 83	
	Birur-Shimoga	(n) 87 92	725 02
(xi)	Jodhpur Bikaner	700 29	
	Udaipur-Chitor	67 30	
	Bhávnagar Gondal Junágad-Porbandar	*(u) 334 19	
	Jetalsar Rájkot	*(v) 46 21	
	Jámnagar	*(v & w) 54 22	
	Dhrángadrá	(v) 20 83	1,223·04
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	(n) 51 11	
	Pondicherry	(o) 7·85	
	Káraikkal Peralam	(o) 14 65	73 61
(xiii)	Bengal-Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2' 6")—		
	Gondia to Balaghat	25 23	
	Raipur-Dhamtari branch	56 24	81·47
(xiv)	Jorhát (2' 0")	30 25	
	Nowshera Durgai (2' 6")	(j) 40 25	
	Dandot Light (2' 0")	(j) 6 18	
	Khushálgarh-Kohat-Thal (2' 6")	(j) 92 20	168·88
(xv)	Darjeeling Himalayan (2' 0")	51 00	
	Barsi Light (2' 6")	21 59	
	Howrah Amta (2' 0")	28 [illegible]	
	Howrah Sheakhala (2' 0")	19 75	
	Ránaghat Krishnagar (2' 6")	20 25	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31·12	
	Tezpur Bálipárá (2' 6")	20 10	
	Powayan (2' 6")	(x) 39 50	
	Thaton Dryinzaik Light (2' 6")	7 76	239 76
(xvi)	Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(c) 88 00	
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(c) 37 37	
	Parlakimedi (2' 6")	(y) 25 00	
	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	(b) 126·14	276·51
(xvii)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		*(r) 33·60
(xviii)	Morvi (2' 6")		*93·07

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(b) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company
(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(d) Worked by H H the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(e) Worked by the Madras Railway Company
(f) Including 2·66 miles laid on a mixed gauge and 0 31 mile on the 3' 3⅜" gauge.
(g) Including 5 63 miles of military line not used for public traffic
(h) Including 26 28 miles of mixed gauge (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the North Western State and Rajputana-Malwa railways
(i) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company
(j) Worked by the North Western State railway
(k) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway
(l) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(m) Including 2·10 miles at Ujjain and 3 07 miles between Agra East Bank and Agra Cantonment laid on the 5' 6" gauge.
(n) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company
(o) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(p) Worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway
(q) Excluding 3 66 miles of the Lucknow Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16 70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge, 0 59 mile, laid on a mixed gauge.
(r) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway
(s) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company
(t) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(u) Including* 4 93 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(v) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(w) Including* 3 93 miles of Bedi Bandar Dock estate siding.
(x) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(y) Worked by the Bengal Nágpur Railway Company.
(z) Purchased by the State with effect from the 1st January 1903.
(d') Includes 30 25 miles between Viramgam and Wadhwan converted from the 5' 6" gauge to the 3' 3⅜" gauge on the 14th December 1902.
(b') Classed as a State railway in consequence of the lease in perpetuity of the Assigned Districts of Berar to the British Government with effect from the 1st October 1902

* Correction of mileage
† Made up as follows —

Open at the commencement of 1902-1903	25 378 34
Add—Opened during 1902-1903	1,095 83
	26,474 17
Add—Increase due to correction of mileage	2·09
	26,476 26
Less—Mileage abandoned on the opening of the Moghalhat-Dhubri Extension (Kurigram to Jatrapur)	5 69
	26,470 57

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	**East Indian—**			
	Kátrásgarh to Khancodih	7·80		
	Northern half of the Mulkeera Kátrásgarh cross connection	0·71		
	Manpur to Hariharpur	99·79	179·62	
	Jherriah to Dhanbaid	3·75		
	Tasra siding	1·75		
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	65·82		
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Bhojudih to Parthadihi	1·45		
	Bhowra siding	1·50		
	Southern half of the Mulkeera-Kátrásgarh cross connection	0·71	31·56	419·39
	Bhojudih to Hariharpur	27·90		
	Indian Midland—			
	Ait to Kunch		8·85	
	Madras (North-East line)—			
	Korukkuppéttai to Basin Road Station		0·93	
	Agra-Delhi Chord		121·16	
	Ashikai-Mangalore Extension		77·27	
(ii)	**North Western—**			
	Malakwál to the Karana Hills	51·40		
	Junction with the North Western State railway 12 miles from Quetta to Nushki	82·50	133·90	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Allahabad to Fyzabad	94·67		
	Bálamau to Madhoganj	14·47	109·14	321·82
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Ránaghat to Moorshedabad	75·00		
	Kankurgachi Chord	2·25	78·78	
	Kankurgachi to Canal Junction	1·53		
(iii)	**Bombay, Baroda and Central India—**			
	Godhra to Baroda			44·85
(iv)	**Southern Punjab—**			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(v)	**Bengal and North-Western—**			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar (a)	30·47		
	Company's section—		66·61	
	Aunrihar to Jaunpur	36·14		
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)—			
	Dudhwa to the Mohan river		5·96	
	Rajputana-Malwa—			
	Rewári to Phulera (a)		133·32	
	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)—			
	Bellary to Rayadrug	33·00	71·10	
	Hospet to Kottur	38·10		
	South Indian—			
	Tiruppachettu to Sivagunga	9·00	17·38	450·03
	Saidapet to Madras Beach	8·38		
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (British section)—			
	Kallidaikurichi to the British Frontier near Shencottah		31·28	
	Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)—			
	Pattukottai to Arantangi	28·35		
	Adirampatnam and Thambikkottai Salt sidings and Arantangi Quarry branch	5·63	33·98	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Lumding		99·40	
(vi)	**Eastern Bengal—**			
	Golokganj to the Brahmaputra, opposite Gauhátí			151·62
(vii)	**Bengal Dooars—**			
	Dalna to Hantupara	23·80		58·75
	Noakhali (Bengal)—			
	Laksám *viá* Noakhali to Ichakhali	34·95		
(viii)	**Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (Native state section)—**			
	Quilon to the Frontier of the Travancore State near Shencottah			57·94
(ix)	**Jaipur—**			
	Sanganer to Siwai-Modhopur			72·85
(x)	**Bengal-Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2′ 6″)—**			
	Balaghat to Jubbulpore	118·20		
	Nainpur to Mandla	21·75	227·44	
	Nainpur to Chindwara	87·49		272·28
	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)—			
	Morappur to Dharmapuri (2′ 6″)	18·37	44·84	
	Tirupattur to Krishnagiri (2′ 6″)	26·47		
(xi)	**Bársi (2′ 0″)—**			
	Bársi Road Junction to Pandharpur (a)	30·67	57·37	
	Bársi Town to Tadwala	26·70		
	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)—			
	Jagatbullubpur to Champadanga	17·50	21·00	
	Antpur to Rajbulhat	3·50		
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 6″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		60·00	
	Dwara-Therria (2′ 0″)—			394·62
	Noorpore to Therria Ghat		19·50	
	Bukhtiarpur-Behar (2′ 6″)		18·75	
	Madura District Board (2′ 6″)—			
	Ammayanayakkanur to Kotagudi	55·00		
	Periyakulam to Krishna Manaik's Tope	5·00	93·00	
	Theni to Karuvanath	33·00		
	Shahdara-Saharanpur (2′ 6″)—			
	Shahdara to Saharanpur	95·00	125·00	
	Baraut to Meerut	30·00		
(xii)	**Moharbhanj (2′ 6″) (b)—**			
	Baripada to Baripada Road Station		28·50	
	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna (a)		31·81	117·13
	Gwalior (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sabulgarh		56·82	

And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1903 will be 2,371·07 miles, made up as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	419·39	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	321·82	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	44·85	
(iv)	Assisted companies	0·79	
			786·85
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—			
(v)	State lines worked by companies	459·03	
(vi)	State lines worked by the State	151·62	
(vii)	Assisted companies	58·75	
(viii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	57·94	
(ix)	Lines owned and worked by native states	72·85	
			800·19
Special (2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″) gauges—			
(x)	State lines worked by companies	272·28	
(xi)	Assisted companies	394·62	
(xii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	117·13	
			784·03
	Total		2,371·07

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand, at the commencement of 1903-1904 of miles . . . . . *28,841·64

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year of miles . . . 678·48

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) Question of working Agency not yet finally settled.

* Made up as follows:

	Miles.
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1902-1903	28,163·16
Sanctioned during 1902-1903	682·22
	28,845·38
Add—	
Increase due to corrections of mileage	1·95
	28,847·33
Deduct—	
Mileage abandoned on the opening of the Mogalhat-Dhubri Extension (Kurigram to Jatrapur)	5·69
	28,841·64

It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1903-1904 :—

	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . . .	17·67	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	143·40	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	44·85	
		205·92
3' 3⅜" gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies . . .	164·99	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	57·94	
		222·93
Special (2' 6") gauge—		
(vi) State lines worked by companies . . .	165·33	
(vii) Assisted companies .	60·00	
		225·33
TOTAL .		654·18

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1904-1905 or later :—

	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—		
(viii) State lines worked by companies . .	401·72	
(ix) State lines worked by the State . . .	178·42	
(x) Assisted companies .	0·79	
		580·93
3' 3⅜" gauge—		
(xi) State lines worked by companies . . .	294·04	
(xii) State lines worked by the State . . .	151·62	
(xiii) Assisted companies .	58·75	
(xiv) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	72·85	
		577·26
Special (2' 6" and 2' 0") gauges—		
(xv) State lines worked by companies . . .	106·95	
(xvi) Assisted companies .	334·62	
(xvii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	117·13	
		558·70
TOTAL .		1,716·89

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Jherriah to Dhanbaid . .	3·75		
	Kátrásgarh to Khanoodih . . .	7·80		
	Tasra siding	1·75		
	Northern half of the Mulkeera-Kátrásgarh cross connection . . .	0·71	14·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Bhojudih to Parthadihi . . .	1·45		
	Bhowra siding	1·50		
	Southern half of the Mulkeera-Kátrásgarh cross connection . . .	0·71	3·66	17·67
(ii)	North Western—			
	Jech Doab line—			
	Malakwál to the Karana Hills . . .	51·40		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Phaphamau to Fyzabad	92·00		143·40
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India—			
	Godhra to Baroda			44·85
(iv)	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)—			
	Dudhwa to the Mohan River . .	5·96		
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (British section)—			
	Kallidaikurichi to the British Frontier near Shencottah	31·28		
	Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)—			
	Pattukotai to Arantangi . . .	28·35		
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Lumding	99·40		164·99
(v)	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (Native state section)—			
	Quilon to the Frontier of the Travancore State near Shencottah			57·94
(vi)	Bengal-Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2' 6")—			
	Balaghat to Jubbulpore	118·20		
	Nelupur to Seoni	47·13		165·33
(vii)	Kalka-Simla (2' 6")			60·00
(viii)	East Indian—			
	Manpur to Hariharpur . .	99·79		
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad .	65·82	165·61	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Bhojudih to Hariharpur		27·90	
	Indian Midland—			
	Alt to Kunch		8·85	
	Madras (North-East line)—			
	Korukkuppettai to Basin Road . .		0·93	
	Agra-Delhi Chord		121·16	
	Azhikal to Mangalore extension . .		77·27	401·72
(ix)	North Western—			
	Junction with the North Western State railway 12 miles from Quetta to Nushki .		82·50	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Allahabad to Phaphamau . .	2·67		
	Bálamau to Madhoganj . .	14·47	17·14	
	Eastern Bengal			
	Ránaghat to Moorshedabad .	75·00		
	Kankurgachi Chord . . .	2·25		
	Kankurgachi to Canal Junction	1·53	78·78	178·42
(x)	Southern Punjab—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(xi)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar(*a*) . . .	30·47		
	Company's section—			
	Aunrihar to Jaunpur . .	36·14	66·61	
	Rajputana-Malwa—			
	Rewári to Phulera(*a*)		133·32	
	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)—			
	Bellary to Rayadrug . . .	33·00		
	Hospet to Kottur	38·10	71·10	
	South Indian—			
	Tiruppachettu to Sivagunga . .	9·00		
	Saidapet to Madras Beach . .	8·38	17·38	
	Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)—			
	Adirampatnam and Thambikkottai Salt sidings and Arantangi Quarry branch		5·63	294·04
(xii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Golokganj to the Brahmaputra, opposite Gauháti .			151·62
(xiii)	Noakhali (Bengal)—			
	Laksam *via* Noakhali to Ichakhali . . .		34·95	
	Bengal Dooars—			
	Dalna to Hantupara		23·80	58·75
(xiv)	Jaipur—			
	Sánganer to Siwai-Mádhopur			72·85
(xv)	Bengal-Nágpur (Jubbulpore-Gondia extension) (2' 6")—			
	Nainpur to Mandla . .	21·75		
	Seoni to Chindwara . .	40·36	62·11	
	Famine lines (Madras Presidency)—			
	Morappur to Dharmapuri (2' 6")	18·37		
	Tirupattur to Krishnagiri (2' 6")	26·47	44·84	106·95
(xvi)	Bársi (2' 6")—			
	Bársi Town to Tadwala . .	26·70		
	Bársi Road Junction to Pandharpur(*a*)	30·67	57·37	
	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")—			
	Jagatballubpur to Champadanga	17·50		
	Antpur to Rajbulhat . .	3·50	21·00	
	Dwara-Therria (2' 6")—			
	Noorpore to Therria Ghat . . .		19·50	
	Bukhtiarpore-Behar (2' 6") . . .		18·75	
	Madura District Board (2' 6")—			
	Ammayanayakkanur to Kotagudi	55·00		
	Periyakulam to Krishna Manaik's Tope	5·00		
	Theni to Karuvanath . .	33·00	93·00	
	Shahdara-Saharanpur (2' 6")—			
	Shahdara to Saharanpur .	95·00		
	Baraut to Meerut . . .	30·00	125·00	334·62
(xvii)	Moharbhanj (2' 6") (*b*)—			
	Baripada to Baripada Road Station .		26·80	
	Rewah (2' 0") (*a*)—			
	Rewah to Sutna		31·81	
	Gwalior (2' 0")—			
	Gwalior to Sabulgarh		58·52	117·13

(*a*) Commencement of work not yet authorised.
(*b*) Question of working agency not yet finally settled.

APPENDIX IV.

APPEN

COMMERCIAL AND

TABLE I.—MIS

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Recorded Revenue compared with recorded expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	R 69,31,100	R 1,53,39,980	...
Deficit	...	...	R 1,70,50,220
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	R 4,44,62,310	R 4,35,88,920	R 6,42,01,230
Ditto charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...
Net Public Debt incurred	4,822,662	—586,412	5,407,235
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	4,172,650	—500,651	7,538,228
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver . R	1,08,91,40,000	1,14,33,50,000	1,03,98,40,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto . R	73,52,90,000	72,93,70,000	76,11,70,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver . R	35,38,50,000	41,39,80,000	27,86,70,000
Net Imports of Gold . R	--4,97,40,000	2,52,60,000	2,29,10,000
Ditto of Silver . R	0,32,90,000	6,58,20,000	5,85,60,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER . R	1,35,50,000	9,10,80,000	8,14,70,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver . R	34,03,00,000	32,29,00,000	19,72,00,000
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds . R	2,00,25,00,000	2,04,89,90,000	1,98,12,30,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees) . R	30,96,98,798	31,08,54,373	25,78,70,106
Sterling Equivalent received . £	16,905,102	17,064,492	15,526,547
Silver coined at the Indian Mints . R	9,45,940	29,27,130	56,86,050
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy. standard Silver in London	$30\frac{1}{2}$ (Aug.)	$31\frac{5}{8}$ (Feb.)	$31\frac{5}{8}$ (June)
Minimum ditto ditto	$27\frac{3}{16}$ (Dec. & Jan.)	$29\frac{7}{8}$ (Apl.)	$28\frac{5}{16}$ (Mar.)
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1s 1·1005*d.*	1s. 1·0281*d.*	1s. 2·4505*d.*
Fixed rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of Transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$*d.* 1st quarter. For the remaining quarters, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$*d.*	1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$*d.*	1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	9 (Apl.)	7 (Feb.)	10 (Dec. 23 to Mar. 31).
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	3 (Sept. 6 to Jan. 16.)	3 (July 25 to Nov. 13.)	3 (July 2 to Sept. 2).
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	2	2	4
Minimum ditto ditto	2	2	2
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks R	4,29,20,000 (Jan.)	4,16,19,000 (May)	3,91,42,000 (Aug.)
Minimum ditto ditto R	3,16,57,000 (Nov.)	3,00,15,000 (Nov.)	2,02,19,000 (Nov.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 4 per cent Rupee Securities	105—2 (June)	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	102—3 (May)	...	...
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)	105—7 (Mar.)	109—8 (Oct.)	110—15 (May)
Minimum ditto ditto	102—9 (Jan.)	104—15 (Jan.)	98—11 (Feb.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent Rupee Securities	...	...	105 (Aug.)
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	97 (Jan. to Mar.)
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts . R	23,63,46,000 (Apl.)	25,35,43,000 (Nov.)	26,64,72,000 (Nov.)
Minimum ditto ditto R	13,73,29,000 (Dec.)	24,05,02,000 (Apl.)	23,92,57,000 (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent (Rupee) Securities in Gold	$59\frac{7}{8}$ (Aug.)	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	$53\frac{3}{16}$ (May)	...	...
Maximum price in London of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (Rupee) Securities in Gold	$58\frac{1}{8}$ (Mar.)	$65\frac{13}{16}$ (Feb.)	$65\frac{7}{16}$ (Aug.)
Minimum ditto ditto	$53\frac{3}{16}$ (Jan.)	$57\frac{1}{8}$ (Apl. & May)	60 (Oct.)
Maximum price in London of India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock	116 (Feb.)	$120\frac{5}{8}$ (Feb.)	$122\frac{1}{8}$ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	$108\frac{1}{2}$ (June)	$114\frac{1}{4}$ (Apl.)	$114\frac{1}{8}$ (Sept.)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock	105 (Jan.)	$111\frac{1}{8}$ (Feb.)	$115\frac{3}{4}$ (May)
Minimum ditto ditto	$98\frac{3}{4}$ (June)	$103\frac{3}{4}$ (May)	106 (Oct.)
Maximum price in London of India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock	...	...	103 (June)
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	$95\frac{3}{4}$ (Sept.)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding . R	32,35,54,000 (Nov.)	32,42,86,000 (July)	29,58,99,000 (July)
Minimum ditto ditto R	29,50,00,000 (Jan.)	25,94,07,000 (Mar.)	23,57,85,000 (Feb.)
Number of Post Office Savings Banks	6,384	6,343	6,420
Number of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks	611,947	653,892	713,320
Amount deposited in Savings Banks . R	8,40,17,923	9,04,23,072	9,63,92,411
Average of each deposit . R	137·29	138·28	135·13
Net addition to deposits . R	13,60,603	64,05,149	59,69,339

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of

† In calculating this rate, a re-remittance to India

‡ Excludes remittances of Gold Reserve Fund.

§ Include remittances of the Gold Reserve Fund.

‖ Continuing.

DIX IV.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

CELLANEOUS.

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903, Revised.	1903-1904, Budget.
...	£ 2,640,873	£ 2,774,623	£ 1,670,204	£ 4,950,243	£2,738,500	£948,700
R 5,35,92,110	...	...	...	...	...	...
R 5,30,92,250	£ 3,279,316	£ 4,093,159	£ 4,040,958	£ 4,071,152	£5,250,000	£6,001,400
...	...	...	£ 5,922,350	...	...	...
6,077,779	£ 2,553,052	£ —121,298	£ 10,827,153	£ 2,582,283	£1,037,900	£2,643,300
5,651,626	£ 1,169,161	£ —787,763	£ 12,173,251	£ 3,207,898	£1,690,900	£3,075,800
97,63,30,000	1,12,80,00,000	1,09,08,30,000	1,07,71,80,000	1,24,89,50,000		
73,64,70,000	72,10,20,000	75,30,40,000	80,89,50,000	88,78,00,000		
23,98,00,000	40,69,80,000	33,77,90,000	26,82,30,000	36,11,50,000		
4,90,90,000	6,50,30,000	9,44,00,000	84,20,000	1,93,80,000		
8,47,30,000	3,98,10,000	3,57,70,000	9,50,70,000	7,19,30,000		
13,38,20,000	10,48,40,000	13,01,70,000	10,34,90,000	9,13,10,000		
10,60,40,000	30,21,40,000	20,76,20,000	16,47,40,000	26,98,40,000		
1,98,95,90,000	2,10,20,80,000	2,13,31,80,000	2,27,41,70,000	2,45,74,86,000		
14,81,28,010	28,07,63,671	28,48,00,943	19,98,37,693	§27,83,01,050	§27,38,01,000	25,50,00,000
9,506,077	18,692,377	19,067,022	13,300,277	§18,539,071	§18,261,000	17,000,000
98,56,910	69,83,650	2,22,59,751	17,26,48,724	5,13,47,732	10,08,30,122 (11 Months.)	
28⅓ (Apl.)	28 5/16 (Sept.)	29 (Apl.)	30 1/16 (Oct.)	27 1/16 (Apl.)	24⅞ (Apl.)	
23⅝ (Aug.)	25 11/16 (Apl.)	26⅝ (Oct.)	27 5/16 (Apl.)	24 13/16 (Mar.)	21 11/16 (Nov. & Jan.)	
† 1s. 3·3539d.	1s. 3·9784d.	1s. 4·0676d.	1s. 3·9733d.	1s. 3·9876d.	1s. 4·0066d.	1s. 4d.
1s. 2½d.	1s. 3¼d.	1s 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
12 (Feb. 24 to Mar. 31).	12 (Apl. 1—27)	8 (Oct. 8 to 25 and Jan. 11 to Mar. 14)	8 (Feb. 7 to Mar. 20).	8 (Feb. 12 to Mar. 26)	8 (Feb. 19 to Mar. 14)‖	
5 (July 15 to Sept. 8 & Nov. 25 to Dec. 15)	4 (July 28 to Sept. 7).	4 (July 6 to Sept 13).	3 (July 5 to Aug. 8).	3 (Feb. 18 to Aug. 21)	3 (July 10 to Oct. 14).	
3 (Oct. to Mar.)	4 (Apl. and May Oct. to Jan.)	6 (Nov. 30 to Jan. 10).	5 (Jan 3 to Feb. 1).	4 (Apl. to June 5 and Nov. to Jan. 22).	4 (Oct. 2 to Mar. 19)	
2 (May to Sept.)	2½ (July to Sept)	3 (Apl. to July 12).	3 (June 14 to July 18).	3 (June 13 to Oct. 30, and Feb. 6 to Mar. 31.	3 (Apl. 1 to Oct. 1).	
3,27,96,000 (Mar.)	3,48,23,000 (Aug.)	4,16,05,000 (June)	3,31,13,000 (Jan)	3,38,00,000 (June)	3,60,28,000 (Dec.)	
2,02,53,000 (Sept.)	2,76,74,000 (Nov.)	2,58,60,000 (Nov.)	2,59,78,000 (Nov.)	2,93,82,000 (Mar.)	3,06,24,000 Mar.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
104—1 (May 21)	101—11 (Feb. 22)	101—9 (May 3 and 4 and 25 to 27).	97—12 (Oct. 24)	97—7 (Aug. 15)	99—9 (May 17)	
94—4 (Jan. 7)	92—10 (Apl. 22)	92—4 (Oct. 6)	93 - 11 (July 28)	94—7 (May 11)	96—12 (Apl. 2-3)	
97—4 (May & June).	95—8 (Mar. 15 to 17 and 22).	95—8 (May 15 to 29).	89 (5 and 6 Apl. and 1 to 9 May).	87—0 (Apl. 1 to May 8).	87—0 (Sept 13-16)	
90—0 (Jan. to Mar.)	86—0 (Nov. 16 to Jan. 17).	88 (Mar. 13 and 14, 19, 20 and 22 to 31).	85—12 (Feb. 4 to Mar. 25).	83—0 (Jan. 11 to Feb. 1 and Mar. 8 to Mar. 31)	82—12 (Apl. 1-2)	
23,47,80,000 (Apl.)	21,93,37,000 (Oct.)	21,36,32,000 (Apl.)	22,25,04,000 (Sept.)	22,34,60,000 (Apl.)	20,28,92,000 (Apl.)	
21,39,05,000 (Mar.)	21,33,46,000 (Aug.)	20,28,73,000 (Aug.)	20,84,80,000 (Sept.)	20,23,95,000 (Dec.)	19,18,57,000 (Feb.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
64½ (Jan.)	67 7/16 (Mar.)	67⅝ (Apl.)	65 (Nov.)	64½ (Feb.)	66⅛ (Feb. and Mar.)	
60 7/16 (Dec.)	61⅛ (Oct. and Nov.)	62 (Oct. and Dec.)	62 5/16 (July)	63 (July)	64⅛ (Apl. & June)	
119⅝ (Aug.)	117⅞ (Mar.)	116¼ (Apl.)	111¼ (Apl.)	109⅝ (Aug.)	110⅝ (June)	
114¾ (Mar.)	111 (Oct.)	104¾ (Dec.)	105 (July)	106¼ (July)	106 (Oct)	
112⅜ (May)	109½ (Feb.)	109½ (Aug.)	103⅝ (Apl.)	10[illegible] (June)	102¼ (June)	
105 (Mar.)	103⅛ (Oct.)	98¾ (Dec.)	95 (Aug.)	97 5/16 (Oct.)	98¾ (Oct.)	
99½ (Apl.)	94⅛ (Mar.)	99½ (Apl.)	90⅝ (May)	87 (Apl.)	90⅛ (June)	
[illegible] (Mar.)	84⅝ (Oct.)	85 (Dec.)	85 (Aug.)	84⅛ (Dec.)	85½ (Apl.)	
24,[illegible]6,40,000 (Mar.)	28,20,33,000 (Mar.)	29,27,12,000 (July)	30,78,41,000 (July)	31,85,96,000 (Oct.)	35,57,65,000 (Aug)	
22,86,16,000 (May)	23,24,55,000 (May)	26,26,32,000 (Dec)	27,89,64,000 (Apl.)	27,67,80,000 (Feb.)	31,24,79,000 (Apl.)	
6,290	6,310	6,479	6,636	7,053		
730,387	755,871	785,729	816,651	866,693		
9,28,72,978	9,42,80,041	9,64,64,466	10,04,32,569	10,68,21,233		
127·15	124·73	122·77	122·98	123 25		
—35,19,433	14,07,063	21,84,425	39,68,103	63,88,664		

liabilities.
of R1,00,00,000 by means of Bank drafts is taken into account .

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table II.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

(Omitting 000 in rupee figures except in accounts.)

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at end of official year	2,588	2,588	2,612	1,305	1,334	1,366	1,411
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross traffic receipts .	5,41,45,964	6,38,10,069	6,26,01,464	3,78,25,951	2,65,89,776	2,75,85	2,79,50
Working expenses . . .	3,21,32,048	3,29,83,339	3,39,93,236	1,80,72,459	1,28,64,943	1,38,80	1,41,75
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	59·34	51·69	54·30	47·78	48·38	50·32	50·72
Net Revenue .	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,86,08,228	1,97,53,492	1,37,24,833	1,37,05	1,37,75
Guaranteed Interest paid in England £	2,154,784	2,162,525	2,172,336	1,589,417	1,009,544	1,028,1	1,046,7
Ditto converted at Rs. 15 = £1 from 1898-99	3,36,81,849	3,24,37,876	3,25,85,048	2,38,41,249	1,51,43,168	1,54,22	1,57,01
Guaranteed interest paid in India *plus* interest on overdrawn Capital .	88,990	82,089	1,28,387	1,22,657	1,04,551	1,02	1,59
Surplus paid to Railway Companies .	11,03,022	36,18,447	42,03,949	25,81,739	23,16,119	13,00	14,50
Land and Supervision . . .	1,59,111	3,63,890	9,47,051	*—16,263*	*—1,00,580*	*-30*	*—31*
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills . .	11,04,620	18,16,734	21,01,940	97,052	*—2,80,239*	*—5,63*	*—4,07*
Total Expenditure .	3,61,37,592	3,83,19,036	3,99,66,369	2,66,26,434	1,71,83,019	1,62 31	1,68,72
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	1,41,23,676	74,92,306	1,13,58,141	68,72,942	34,58,186	25,26	30,97

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Table III.—Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1901-1902, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, and to end of 1903-1904.

Railways.	To end of 1900-1901	Accounts. 1901-1902	Revised Estimate 1902-1903	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904	To end of 1903-1904	Sanctioned outlay	Balance remaining unspent
Open Lines.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	29,42,16,424	1,42,14,385	1,29,50,000	1,87,50,000	34,01,30,809	34,01,30,809	..
Rajputana-Malwa System	15,36,83,744	15,05,914	24,00,000	27,00,000	16,02,89,658	16,02,89,658	.
Palanpur-Deesa	2,33,264	...	4,000	...	2,37,264	2,37,264	..
Bhopal	24,84,596	2,06,467	2,70,000	3,00,000	32,61,063	32,61,063	..
Warora Colliery	16,70,801	—*70,915*	—*70,000*	—*32,000*	14,97,886	14,97,886	...
Burma	7,69,12,324	...	.	...	7,69,12,324	7,69,12,324	.
Jorhat	9,10,126	—5,028	—*8,000*	—*3,000*	8,94,098	8,94,098	.
Eastern Bengal	11,25,44,591	32,85,395	48,52,000	62,34,000	12,69,15,986	12,69,15,986	..
Tirhoot	3,02,02,897	4,60,549	18,00,000	15,50,000	3,40,13,446	3,40,13,446	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand	18,94,20,482	22,33,665	44,45,000	43,29,000	20,04,28,147	20,04,28,147	..
Lucknow-Bareilly	51,21,139	...	...	...	51,21,139	51,21,139	
North Western	46,11,85,247	47,79,084	60,16,000	63,58,000	47,83,38,331	47,83,38,331	
Guntakal-Mysore frontier	59,02,377	206	6,000	13,000	59,21,583	59,21,583	
South Indian	9,56,54,920	4,29,083	3,00,000	15,50,000	9,79,34,003	9,79,34,003	..
Mayavaram-Mutupet	25,22,058	9,95,605	8,17,000	7,77,000	31,20,453	31,20,453	.
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Sec.)	38,57,701	1,28,892	69,000	30,000	40,85,593	40,85,593	
Petroleum Operations	1,19,187		.	.	1,19,187	1,19,187	.
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	43,45,582	...	58,000	...	44,03,582	44,03,582	.
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	1,30,734	1,65,149	1,000	..	2,96,883	2,96,883	.
Great Indian Peninsula	10,90,66,094	3,73,378	16,25,000	26,50,000	11,37,14,472	11,37,14,472	
East Coast—Northern Section	3,09,29,430	...		..	3,09,29,430	3,09,29,430	..
Madras Railway—North-East Line	6,17,36,438	—10,78,985	20,00,000	20,00,000	6,46,57,453	6,46,57,453	
Bezwada Extension	11,51,679	5,162	8,000	18,000	11,82,841	11,82,841	
Nilgiri Railway	...		35,17,000	23,000	35,40,000	35,40,000	
Total	1,64,40,01,835	2,56,36,796	4,10,60,000	4,72,47,000	1,75,79,45,631	1,75,79,45,631	.
Lines under construction.							
Assam-Bengal (Construction)	5,05,00,646	69,94,629	79,43,000	33,90,000	6,88,28,275	12,00,00,000	4,74,79,555
Ditto (Land)	36,03,883	53,287	25,000	10,000	36,92,170		
Ditto (Chittagong Jetties)	6,26,220	36,342	—*6,62,000*	...	562	1,000	438
Jech-Doab	(*a*) 12,777	1,43,137	14,47,000	5,40,000	21,42,914	25,70,000	4,27,086
Nowshera-Dargai	15,98,913	4,56,707	4,87,000	1,50,000	26,92,620	22,08,000	—*4,84,620*
Madura-Pamban	17,00,584	30,77,156	12,51,000	6,00,000	66,28,740	68,90,000	2,61,260
Hajipur-Katihar extension	1,40,72,839	21,28,892	15,65,000	..	1,77,66,731	1,65,82,000	—11,84,731
Madras Famine Feeder lines	...	..	1,54,000	23,00,000	24,54,000	34,63,000	10,09,000
Doubling the line from Tiljola to Dum-Dum (E. B. railway)	..	1,25,629	2,57,000	25,000	4,07,629	35,34,000	31,26,371
Extensions to Chitpore („)	...	17,16,734	7,53,000	5,00,000	29,69,734	29,45,000	—24,734
Rungpur-Dhubri Extension	25,79,597	29,22,685	6,55,000	1,10,000	62,67,282	62,87,000	19,718
Teesta Bridge	17,88,396	47,770	17,000	..	18,53,166	19,58,000	1,04,834
Jullunder-Hoshiarpur	14,531	..	...	...	14,531	15,000	469
Ludhiana-Ferozepur	28,311	.	...	.	28,311	29,000	689
Agra-Delhi Chord	1,00,892	635	17,65,000	45,00,000	63,66,527	90,76,000	27,09,473
Allahabad-Fyzabad	(*a*) 50,816	5,78,027	53,49,000	46,96,000	1,06,73,843	1,17,09,000	10,35,157
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British Sec.	10,24,670	16,61,030	6,17,000	6,70,000	39,72,706	45,06,000	5,33,294
Ditto —Native State Section	14,36,436	36,44,901	31,19,000	20,25,000	1,02,25,337	1,12,65,000	10,39,663
Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal	3,74,861	28,50,837	22,55,000	1,25,000	56,05,698	67,59,000	11,53,302
Azikhal-Mangalore	...	...	4,45,000	30,00,000	34,45,000	1,08,63,000	74,18,000
Marina Loop	...		6,000	5,25,000	5,31,000	14,92,000	9,61,000
Dhubri-Gauhati		.	32,000	10,00,000	10,32,000	92,31,000	81,99,000
Moorshedabad Branch	.		16,13,000	45,92,000	62,05,000	68,25,000	6,20,000
Kankoorgachi Chord	.	.	3,70,000	5,00,000	8,70,000	18,91,000	7,29,000
Doubling the line between Canal Junction and Kankoorgachi			92,000	2,00,000	2,92,000		
Ahmedabad-Dholka			60,000	...	60,000	60,000	...
Balamau-Madhoganj	.	...	...	2,88,000	2,88,000	3,88,000	1,00,000
Hapur-Meerut	..	.	...	6,94,000	6,94,000	5,75,000	—1,19,000
Quetta-Nushki	...	...	6,75,000	10,00,000	16,75,000	70,06,000	53,31,000
Total	7,95,14,372	2,64,38,404	3,02,90,000	3,14,40,000	16,76,82,776	24,81,28,000	8,04,45,224
Carried forward	1,72,35,16,207	5,20,75,200	7,13,50,000	7,86,87,000	1,92,56,28,407	2,00,60,73,631	8,04,45,224

(*a*) Survey outlay brought on to the construction account during 1901-1902.

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1901-1902, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, and to end of 1903-1904—*concluded.*

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	To end of 1903-1904.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Brought forward	1,72,35,10,207	5,20,75,200	7,13,50,000	7,86,87,000	1,92,56,28,407	2,00,60,73,631	8,04,45,224
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.							
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	3,02,450	..	...	.	3,02,450	3,02,450	.
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works, etc.)	5,27,071	...	...	...	5,27,071	5,27,071	.
Bellary-Kistna	1,65,78,416	...	...	.	1,65,78,416	1,65,78,416	
Bilaspur-Etawah	75,132	...	. .	...	75,132	75,132	.
Vizagapatam-Raipur	2,45,035	...	..		2,45,035	2,45,035	.
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	6,57,038	..	...	...	6,57,038	6,57,038	
Umaria Colliery	1,82,672	...		.	1,82,672	1,82,672	.
TOTAL	1,85,67,814	...	...	...	1,85,67,814	1,85,67,814	. .
Stores	9,58,766	- 2,21,826	— 50,000	...	5,86,940	5,86,940	.
Reserve	...	.	...	44,08,000	44,08,000	44,08,000	..
TOTAL	1,74,30,42,787	5,18,53,374	7,12,00,000	8,30,95,000	1,94,91,91,161	2,02,96,36,385	8,04,45,224
Distributed as under—							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged to Revenue)—							
State Railways—Construction*	1,00,18,72,972	5,28,54,007	7,02,37,000	8,00,21,000	1,20,49,81,979		
Redemption of Liabilities†	59,20,83,646	...	...	...	59,20,83,646		
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—							
Protective Railways	7,24,12,846	...	1,54,000	23,00,000	7,48,66,846		
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	5,45,35,712	...	.	...	5,45,35,712		
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged to Provincial or Local Revenues)	98,31,429	—10,00,633	8,09,000	7,74,000	1,04,13,796		
OTHER EXPENDITURE charged against Revenue	1,23,06,182	...	...	...	1,23,06,182		
TOTAL AS ABOVE	1,74,30,42,787	5,18,53,374	7,12,00,000	8,30,95,000	1,94,01,91,161		

* INCLUDES DEBENTURES RAISED BY COMPANIES—					
East Indian Railway	6,92,18,056	1,63,463	1,95,50,000	1,87,50,000	10,76,81,519
South Indian Railway	37,59,234	1,12,98,004	22,50,000	52,50,000	2,25,57,238
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	...	...	67,50,000	67,50,000
TOTAL	7,29,77,290	1,14,61,467	2,18,00,000	3,07,50,000	13,69,88,757

†	Rs.
East Indian Railway	18,05,98,229
Eastern Bengal Railway	2,35,46,757
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	15,50,40,735
North Western Railway	7,36,74,320
South Indian Railway	7,03,88,355
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	8,88,35,250
TOTAL	59,20,83,646

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Table IV.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation— Major Works, in 1901-1902, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, and to the end of 1903-1904.

	Actual outlay to end of 1900-1901	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate 1902-1903	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.	Total Actual and estimated outlay to end of 1903-1904	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION WORKS.							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burma.							
Mandalay Canal	35,03,320	4,86,180	6,24,000	5,49,000	51,62,500	46,06,719	...
Shwebo Canal	1,31,773	7,71,686	10,71,000	11,51,000	31,25,459	46,28,060	15,02,601
Mon Canals	...	...	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	42,63,8[illegible]6	41,63,836
Bengal.							
Orissa Canals	2,58,59,296	35,023	31,000	65,000	2,59,90,319	.	...
Midnapur Canal	82,88,766	1,522	5,000	...	82,95,288		..
Hijili Tidal Canal	25,51,729	*—88*	...	..	25,51,641	...	..
Sone Canals	2,58,44,320	*—20,151*	*—2,000*	...	2,58,22,169	...	...
United Provinces.							
Ganges Canal	2,83,79,836	33,956	2,70,000	7,13,000	2,93,96,792		...
Lower Ganges Canal	3,37,24,680	59,149	31,000	2,31,000	3,40,45,829		...
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	30,62,159	47,395	97,000	49,000	32,55,554		...
Agra Canal	89,28,692	63,156	2,57,000	3,49,000	95,97,848		...
Eastern Jumna Canal	37,45,714	96,879	1,96,000	3,57,000	43,95,593	..	..
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch)	1,63,40,231	81,860	43,000	26,000	1,64,91,091		...
Bari Doab Canal	1,77,92,561	6,64,811	5,98,000	6,50,000	1,97,05,372	.	...
Sirhind Canal (State outlay)	2,32,80,318	12,517	1,67,000	1,90,000	2,36,49,[illegible]35	...	...
Chenab Canal	2,52,63,656	6,47,792	9,55,000	8,50,000	2,77,16,448	.	...
Jhelum Canal	68,46,889	24,18,894	19,80,000	19,30,000	1,31,75,783	1,21,69,085	...
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System	1,13,02,849	87,353	70,000	1,20,000	1,15,80,202	..	...
Kistna Delta System	1,28,26,009	2,46,944	3,94,000	4,00,000	1,38,66,953	..	...
Pennér River Canals System*	49,97,756	1,27,142	1,68,000	1,65,000	54,57,898	..	...
Periyar Project	85,58,295	41,626	1,24,000	3,62,000	90,85,921	.	...
Bombay.							
Desert Canal	17,94,784	4,28,108	3,27,000	50,000	25,99,892	.	...
Begari "	16,57,544	...	.	...	16,57,544	...	...
Eastern Nara Works	59,32,488	1,31,870	1,29,000	2,59,000	64,52,358	..	...
Jamrao Canal	74,05,146	4,00,775	4,11,000	..	82,16,921	77,26,671	...
Mutha Canals	64,32,361	45,759	1,61,000	3,49,000	69,88,120	...	...
Other projects	3,47,73,172	14,45,184	6,42,000	15,30,000	3,83,90,356	...	...
	[illegible]2,92,24,344	83,55,342	87,49,000	1,04,45,000	35,67,73,686	.	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	5,62,08,065	1,42,076	2,37,000	4,45,000	5,70,32,141	..	...
TOTAL	27,30,16,279	82,13,266	85,12,000	1,00,00,000	29,97,41,545	...	...
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.							
Bengal.							
Dhaka Canal	30,288	81,839	85,000	50,000	2,47,127	2,85,471	38,344
Trebeni Canal	1,22,723	2,05.057	3,00 000	5,00,000	11,27,780	37,04,802	25,77,022
United Provinces.							
Betwa Canal	12,68,294	19,746	47,000	1,03,000	44,38,040	...	...
North-West Frontier Province							
Swat River Canal	39,91,707	*–1,409*	32,000	60,000	40,82,298	...	...
Madras.							
Rushikulya Project	43,89,544	49,577	63,000	40,000	45,42,121	45,53,000	10,879
Bombay.							
Nira Canal	53,57,257	785	4,000	12,000	53,74,042	...	...
Other projects	26,73,145	7,04,786	10,6[illegible],000	17,35,000	61,77,931	...	
	2,08,32,958	10,60,381	15,96,000	25,00,000	2,59,89,339	.	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	28,93,110	...	...	...	28,93,110	...	...
TOTAL	1,79,39,848	10,60,381	15,96,000	25,00,000	2,30,96,229	..	...
GRAND TOTAL	29,09,56,127	92,73,647	1,01,08,000	1,25,00,000	32,28,37,774	...	...

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1901-1902, with Revised Estimates for 1902-1903 and Budget Estimates for 1903-1904.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,612	1,305	1,334	1,366
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Madras	1,13,97,301	1,02,35,380	1,09,06,956	1,15,52,942	1,10,33,035	1,18,00,000	1,16,50,000
Ditto Extensions	...		..	...	56,465	1,85,000	3,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,40,17,891	1,67,45,041	1,84,32,686	1,73,43,582	1,55,00 276	1,56,00,000	1,60,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,87,30,772	3,68,29,648	3,32,61,822	89,29,427	...	..	...
TOTAL	5,41,45,964	6,38,10,069	6,26,01,464	3,78,25,951	2,65,89,776	2,75,85,000	2,79,50,000
Working Expenses.							
Madras	55,05,832	51,88,748	57,09,501	56,71,710	56,45,793	60,00,000	62,50,000
Ditto Extensions		..	...		22,046	80,000	1,25,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	78,89,334	72,51,431	90,16,496	83,57,857	71,97,104	78,00,000	78,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,87,36,882	2,05,43,160	1,92,67,239	40,42,892	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,21,32,048	3,29,83,339	3,39,93,236	1,80,72,459	1,28,64,943	1,38,80,000	1,41,75,000
Net Traffic Receipts.							
Madras	58,91,469	50,46,632	51,97,455	58,81,232	53,87,242	58,00,000	54,00,000
Ditto Extensions	...	...	..	...	34,419	1,05,000	1,75,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,28,557	94,93,610	94,16,190	89,85,725	83,03,172	78,00,000	82,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	99,93,890	1,62,86,488	1,39,94,583	48,86,535	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,86,08,228	1,97,53,492	1,37,24,833	1,37,05,000	1,37,75,000

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.		
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year (*a*)	15,378	15,582	16,643	17,136	19,295	19,403	20,241
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian { England	3,595	3,455	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,000	3,000
East Indian { India	5,88,41,206	6,01,07,531	6,58,04,353	6,75,19,065	7,10,62,672	6,76,00,000	6,82,00,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	1,97,44,695	2,28,60,759	2,77,81,248	2,84,65,308	2,81,18,427	2,45,50,000	2,57,00,000
Bhopal	1,52,216	1,93,364	2,09,610	2,55,120	2,92,862	3,60,000	3,60,000
Palanpur-Deesa	39,696	40,271	49,701	40,983	39,190	35,000	40,000
Warora Colliery	5,52,256	6,09,393	5,77,182	6,59,350	6,98,956	6,70,000	7,00,000
Wardha Coal	1,98,857	2,09,600	2,07,216	1,75,380	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	61,53,113	73,81,307	1,07,42,719	1,21,44,574	1,35,36,367	1,46,00,000	1,75,00,000
Umaria Colliery	3,85,062	4,78,862	14,995	...	...	...	...
Burma } Mu Valley }	86,92,755	86,77,541	94,69,988	1,13,34,182	1,22,32,691	1,25,00,000	1,30,00,000
Assam-Bengal	10,65,504	14,22,065	16,04,649	18,21,277	20,92,758	21,00,000	24,50,000
Jorhat	1,07,237	94,036	91,299	85,785	83,310	85,000	85,000
Cherra-Companyganj	5,707	6,505	6,355	4,818	2,828	...	...
Eastern Bengal	1,53,02,138	1,41,48,932	1,61,22,698	1,71,05,226	1,70,14,290	1,75,00,000	1,75,00,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	62,50,386	66,33,807	81,68,864	84,24,104	99,79,539	1,01,50,000	1,04,00,000
Bengal Central	11,83,699	10,38,158	11,49,611	13,61,919	13,93,160	13,15,000	13,50,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	...	...	...	...	1,62,203	2,40,000	2,40,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	88,21,064	1,00,88,265	1,13,25,817	1,16,10,252	1,35,20,795	1,34,00,000	1,35,00,000
Indian Midland { England	...	...	...	...	45,000	...	...
Indian Midland { India	56,86,339	57,13,632	73,33,950	89,21,183	83,73,471	92,00,000	88,00,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	8,99,020	10,43,931	13,09,526	12,74,927	13,86,506	14,25,000	14,25,000
Hardwar-Dehra	..	...	...	48,031	2,27,429	2,50,000	2,75,000
North-Western	3,48,28,212	3,64,17,015	3,53,04,846	3,22,31,188	4,26,53,446	4,18,00,000	4,10,00,000
South Indian	89,44,017	84,35,906	86,58,220	90,20,566	1,03,68,269	1,06,50,000	1,08,00,000
Mysore	18,99,315	12,10,229	11,24,012	14,53,141	14,04,895	16,30,000	15,00,000
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
Bezwáda Extension	...	...	...	.	2,64,398	2,85,000	2,85,000
North East Line, Madrâs Railway (East Coast, Southern Section)	31,26,053	31,77,776	52,81,401	60,95,150	46,90,260	45,00,000	47,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	6,36,828	5,87,828	4,05,156	4,59,810	4,37,238	4,60,000	4,50,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	2,66,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	2,58,372	2,45,846	2,38,518	2,42,502	2,97,287	3,20,000	3,75,000
Dhond and Manmad (net)	2,81,272	2,89,635	2,99,554	2,11,534	...	...	...
Southern-Mahratta	61,74,980	49,94,337	62,93,041	63,75,599	57,12,614	65,50,000	65,50,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	2,11,653	2,29,706	2,20,367	1,97,480	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	...	...	...	12,802	4,00,599	5,15,000	5,20,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	2,67,52,243	4,26,63,480	4,37,50,000	4,23,00,000
In England	3,595	3,455	3,450	3,450	48,450	3,000	3,000
„ India	19,04,41,652	19,61,36,237	21,97,94,896	25,43,03,499	28,91,09,940	28,59,10,000	29,05,71,000
TOTAL	19,04,45,247	19,61,39,692	21,97,98,346	25,43,06,949	28,91,58,390	28,59,13,000	29,05,74,000

(*a*) Includes the length of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.		
Working Expenses.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	1,95,32,035	2,33,39,483	2,50,54,050	2,44,32,167	2,61,51,049	2,62,00,000	2,56,00,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	99,30,441	1,21,28,709	1,29,30,693	1,46,14,424	1,30,31,577	1,19,00,000	1,24,00,000
Bhopal	91,080	1,13,929	1,25,531	1,27,788	1,48,626	1,76,000	1,65,000
Palanpur-Deesa	27,424	26,514	27,831	37,279	25,256	26,000	28,000
Warora Colliery	3,95,929	4,26,619	4,05,760	4,18,647	4,33,330	4,40,000	4,40,000
Wardha Coal	1,40,326	1,31,773	1,24,716	94,626	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	31,70,834	36,16,820	45,80,706	53,76,704	72,65,514	74,00,000	85,00,000
Umaria Colliery	3,77,229	4,51,067	16,848	...	...	...	...
Burma Mu Valley	51,97,806	52,71,162	55,53,838	66,60,429	73,85,882	76,50,000	78,00,000
Assam-Bengal	8,97,608	13,79,359	12,34,774	14,25,435	16,96,274	18,50,000	19,50,000
Jorhat	81,701	88,183	1,03,821	94,770	84,715	88,000	75,000
Cherra-Companyganj	68,628	1,07,271	43,911	19,534	7,640	...	...
Eastern Bengal	66,64,217	66,44,427	72,72,708	81,43,336	87,19,070	89,00,000	92,50,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	44,33,591	48,23,561	63,93,740	75,64,228	74,10,199	79,40,000	79,00,000
Bengal Central	8,13,198	7,71,673	8,07,735	9,20,155	9,00,740	9,00,000	9,00,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	...	...	...	...	82,471	1,30,000	1,30,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	46,15,177	47,92,194	50,44,137	58,76,434	65,83,646	67,00,000	67,50,000
Indian Midland	31,25,639	32,45,596	38,01,188	43,98,626	42,14,819	46,00,000	43,30,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	5,34,976	6,00,961	7,73,507	6,92,805	7,69,986	7,50,000	7,50,000
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	24,016	1,24,969	1,45,000	1,60,000
North Western	1,83,01,773	1,91,54,545	1,90,26,943	1,88,63,796	2,22,52,333	2,40,00,000	2,40,00,000
South Indian	50,78,583	49,58,361	47,25,019	47,99,860	55,50,380	53,50,000	62,00,000
Mysore	13,32,970	9,68,892	8,34,759	10,78,609	11,27,457	12,00,000	11,40,000
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,000
Bezwáda Extension	...	...	...	...	1,20,248	1,50,000	1,25,000
North East line, Madras Railway (East Coast, Southern Section)	21,53,985	22,71,399	31,99,538	33,96,035	25,12,717	27,00,000	26,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	3,71,670	2,69,557	2,62,609	2,95,561	3,10,308	2,90,000	2,90,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon	...	..	...	...	...	30,000	1,46,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	1,49,832	1,69,999	1,39,379	1,35,869	1,63,106	1,67,000	2,25,000
Southern Mahratta	43,78,972	39,46,803	45,93,822	48,03,985	44,92,654	46,50,000	49,25,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	1,46,397	1,54,057	1,39,499	1,25,616	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	...	...	...	12,217	2,44,773	2,90,000	2,95,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	..	1,25,52,735	2,05,75,278	2,21,50,000	2,12,50,000
TOTAL	9,20,12,021	9,98,52,914	10,72,17,062	12,69,85,686	14,23,85,017	14,67,72,000	14,85,49,000

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Net Traffic Receipts.	Accounts. 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.	Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	3,93,12,766	3,67,71,503	4,07,53,753	4,30,90,348	4,49,15,073	4,08,03,000	4,26,03,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	98,14,254	1,07,32,050	1,48,50,555	1,38,50,884	1,50,86,850	1,26,50,000	1,33,00,000
Bhopal	61,136	79,435	84,079	1,27,332	1,44,236	1,84,000	1,95,000
Palanpur-Deesa	12,272	13,757	21,870	3,704	13,934	9,000	12,000
Warora Colliery	1,56,327	1,82,774	1,71,422	2,40,703	2,65,626	2,30,000	2,60,000
Wardha Coal	58,531	77,827	82,500	80,754	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	29,82,279	37,64,487	61,62,013	67,67,870	62,70,853	72,00,000	90,00,000
Umaria Colliery	7,833	27,795	—1,853	...	...	...	...
Burma / Mu Valley	34,94,949	34,06,379	39,16,150	46,73,753	48,46,809	48,50,000	52,00,000
Assam-Bengal	1,67,896	42,706	3,69,875	3,95,842	3,96,484	2,50,000	5,00,000
Jorhat	25,536	5,853	—12,522	—*8,985*	1,405	—3,000	10,000
Cherra-Companyganj	—62,921	—1,00,766	—37,556	—*14,716*	—4,812	...	...
Eastern Bengal	86,37,921	75,04,505	88,49,990	89,61,890	82,95,220	86,00,000	82,50,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	18,16,795	18,10,246	17,75,124	8,59,876	25,69,340	22,10,000	25,00,000
Bengal Central	3,70,501	2,66,485	3,41,876	4,41,764	4,92,420	4,15,000	4,50,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	...	...	..	...	79,732	1,10,000	1,10,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	42,05,887	52,96,071	62,81,680	57,33,818	69,37,149	67,00,000	67,50,000
Indian Midland	25,60,700	24,68,036	35,32,762	45,22,557	42,03,652	46,00,000	44,70,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	3,64,039	4,42,970	5,36,019	5,82,122	6,16,520	6,75,000	6,75,000
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	24,015	1,02,460	1,05,000	1,15,000
North-Western	1,65,26,444	1,72,62,470	1,62,77,90[illegible]	1,33,67,392	2,04,01,113	1,78,00,000	1,70,00,000
South Indian	38,65,434	34,77,545	39,33,201	42,20,706	48,17,889	53,00,000	46,00,000
Mysore	5,66,345	2,41,337	2,89,253	3,74,532	2,77,438	4,30,000	3,60,000
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...		75,000
Bezwáda Extension	...	...	...	..	1,44,150	1,35,000	1,60,000
North East line, Madras Railway (East Coast, Southern Section)	9,72,068	9,06,377	20,81,863	26,99,115	21,77,543	18,00,000	21,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,65,158	1,18,271	1,42,547	1,64,249	1,26,930	1,70,000	1,60,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	1,20,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	1,08,540	75,847	99,139	1,06,633	1,34,181	1,53,000	1,50,000
Dhond and Manmad	2,81,272	2,89,635	2,99,554	2,11,534	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	17,96,008	10,47,534	16,99,219	15,71,614	12,19,960	19,00,000	16,25,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	65,256	75,649	80,868	71,864	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	...	...	...	585	1,55,826	2,25,000	2,25,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	1,41,99,508	2,20,88,202	2,16,00,000	2,10,50,000
TOTAL	9,84,33,226	9,62,86,778	11,25,81,284	12,73,21,263	14,67,73,373	13,91,41,000	14,20,25,000

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1901-02, with Revised Estimates for 1902-03, and Budget Estimates for 1903-04.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1902-03.	Budget Estimate, 1903-04.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Direct Receipts—							
Mandalay canal	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	50,000
Orissa canals	5,54,757	4,69,554	4,42,497	4,08,888	3,49,006	4,22,000	4,23,000
Midnapur canal	2,75,636	2,33,772	2,38,652	2,34,213	2,40,992	2,23,000	2,15,000
Hijili Tidal canal	92,210	75,286	53,234	47,349	47,942	44,000	47,000
Sone canals	12,66,974	10,75,265	10,95,351	11,15,881	11,38,971	13,11,000	11,60,000
Ganges canal	36,35,539	32,06,998	36,57,032	38,83,058	28,27,161	35,65,000	32,20,000
Lower Ganges canal	29,09,026	22,79,590	22,29,549	21,86,673	19,96,655	22,93,000	24,10,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	76,330	84,969	80,380	1,50,000	2,00,000
Agra canal	9,74,061	6,81,498	8,28,626	9,27,398	6,65,736	8,90,000	8,80,000
Eastern Jumna canal	14,15,472	12,48,831	12,41,746	12,34,495	11,79,374	13,50,000	11,90,000
Betwa canal	1,37,700	1,10,665	94,267	56,896	75,562	1,10,000	80,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	25,48,601	26,00,084	29,79,562	25,33,190	21,84,804	22,57,000	21,00,000
Chenab canal	20,48,891	24,06,523	30,02,897	42,77,499	53,47,867	67,13,000	68,06,000
Bari Doab canal	29,30,004	30,06,435	29,69,561	30,16,243	28,52,395	33,12,000	30,00,000
Sirhind canal	32,96,639	27,53,361	30,90,800	30,53,344	23,15,816	29,54,000	23,00,000
Jhelum canal	...	...	...	...	...	51,000	3,50,000
Swat River canal	3,65,500	4,13,960	4,18,038	4,84,502	4,57,845	4,76,000	4,60,000
Godavari Delta System	96,447	1,09,589	1,13,290	1,15,714	1,10,381	1,10,000	1,11,000
Kistna " "	45,228	78,372	61,565	87,066	70,850	64,000	63,000
Pennér River canals "	1,687	2,302	1,695	2,387	3,512	3,000	3,000
Periyar Project	684	581	1,220	1,024	1,615	2,000	2,000
Rushikulya "	784	1,470	1,789	2,027	5,084	3,000	5,000
Desert canal	32,835	43,442	47,591	39,462	48,290	44,000	45,000
Begari "	37,651	49,964	55,277	59,348	47,713	52,000	51,000
Eastern Nara Works	26,537	26,363	22,808	28,705	27,154	23,000	23,000
Mutha canals	2,34,169	2,57,142	3,20,928	2,12,883	2,95,926	3,10,000	3,00,000
Nira canal	1,35,705	1,42,459	1,48,200	1,33,806	3,28,058	2,43,000	2,43,000
Jamrao canal	...	...	...	2,060	5,128	12,000	1,04,000
Other projects	7,14,583	6,55,795	4,85,433	5,41,411	7,89,448	10,41,000	9,22,000
Total	2,37,77,440	2,21,29,301	2,36,77,938	2,47,71,151	2,33,93,665	2,80,52,000	2,67,57,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation—							
Mandalay canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Ganges canal	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,80,511	7,80,511	8,26,342	8,72,000	8,72,000
Lower Ganges canal	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,10,000	2,10,000
Eastern Jumna "	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,50,989	2,50,989	2,54,041	2,54,000	2,54,000
Chenab canal	2,79,202	3,31,965	4,57,345	6,32,690	10,46,645	9,59,000	10,22,000
Bari Doab canal	2,13,629	2,21,189	2,27,286	2,33,160	2,36,603	2,30,000	2,30,000
Swat River "	42,418	40,823	41,257	42,550	44,580	50,000	45,000
Godavari Delta System	29,10,856	29,15,743	25,66,115	29,25,382	30,93,882	31,18,000	31,18,000
Kistna "	23,08,267	24,91,812	25,40,854	26,34,552	27,42,392	27,42,000	27,42,000
Pennér River canals "	3,32,676	3,51,193	2,61,246	3,57,541	3,69,205	3,69,000	3,69,000
Periyar Project	1,06,582	2,62,867	3,24,717	3,88,061	4,43,315	4,44,000	4,53,000
Rushikulya "	58,144	82,033	91,059	87,131	95,844	1,01,000	1,05,000
Desert canal	1,19,348	1,11,398	1,26,878	1,60,930	1,39,985	1,44,000	1,53,000
Begari "	3,62,798	3,54,168	3,90,454	4,16,913	3,34,669	3,37,000	3,59,000
Eastern Nara Works	5,34,332	5,07,038	6,55,531	5,10,522	4,49,513	4,49,000	4,75,000
Mutha canals	*—5,604*	*—6,470*	*—9,403*	*—3,869*	*—8,085*	...	...
Nira canal	*—6,695*	*—7,035*	*—7,330*	*—6,584*	*—11,310*	...	...
Jamrao canal	...	...	...	3,30,642	4,21,049	3,93,000	5,39,000
Other projects	12,16,446	12,55,880	11,45,511	12,85,539	15,14,701	16,56,000	16,72,000
Total	96,47,381	1,00,87,586	1,00,52,606	1,12,36,246	1,22,00,957	1,23,28,000	1,26,26,000

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1901-02, with Revised Estimates for 1902-03, and Budget Estimates for 1903-04—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1902-03.	Budget Estimate, 1903-04.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-92.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Mandalay canal	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	58,000
Orissa canals	5,54,757	4,69,554	4,42,497	4,08,888	3,49,006	4,22,000	4,23,000
Midnapur canal	2,75,636	2,33,772	2,38,652	2,34,213	2,40,992	2,23,000	2,15,000
Hijili Tidal canal	92,210	75,286	53,234	47,349	47,942	44,900	47,000
Sone canals	12,66,974	10,75,265	10,95,351	11,15,881	11,38,971	13,11,000	11,60,000
Ganges canal	43,51,132	39,22,591	44,37,543	46,63,569	36,53,503	44,37,000	40,92,000
Lower Ganges canal	31,18,612	24,89,176	24,39,135	23,96,259	22,06,241	25,03,000	26,20,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	76,330	84,969	80,380	1,50,000	2,00,000
Agra canal	9,74,061	6,81,498	8,28,626	9,27,398	6,65,736	8,90,000	8,80,000
Eastern Jumna canal	16,65,275	14,98,634	14,92,735	14,85,484	14,31,415	16,04,000	14,44,000
Betwa canal	1,37,700	1,10,665	94,267	56,896	75,562	1,10,000	80,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	25,48,661	28,00,084	29,79,562	25,33,190	21,84,804	22,57,000	21,00,000
Chenab canal	22,28,093	27,38,488	34,60,242	49,10,189	63,94,512	76,72,000	78,22,000
Bari Doab canal	31,43,693	32,27,624	31,96,847	32,49,403	30,88,998	35,42,000	32,30,000
Sirhind canal	32,96,639	27,53,361	30,90,800	30,53,344	23,15,816	29,54,000	23,00,000
Jhelum canal	...	...	..	..	...	51,000	3,50,000
Swat River canal	4,07,918	4,54,783	4,59,295	5,27,052	5,02,425	5,26,000	5,05,000
Godavari Delta System	30,07,303	30,25,332	26,79,405	30,41,096	32,04,263	32,28,000	32,29,000
Kistna " "	23,53,495	25,70,184	26,02,419	27,21,618	28,13,242	28,06,000	28,05,000
Pennér River canals "	3,34,363	3,53,495	2,62,941	3,59,928	3,72,717	3,72,000	3,72,000
Periyar Project	1,07,266	2,63,448	3,25,937	3,89,685	4,44,930	4,46,000	4,55,000
Rushikulya "	58,928	83,503	92,848	89,158	1,10,928	1,05,000	1,10,000
Desert canal	1,52,183	1,54,840	1,74,469	2,00,392	1,88,275	1,88,000	1,98,000
Begari "	4,00,449	4,04,132	4,45,731	4,76,261	3,82,382	3,89,000	4,10,000
Eastern Nara Works	5,60,869	5,33,401	6,78,339	5,39,227	4,76,667	4,72,000	4,98,000
Mutha canals	2,28,565	2,50,672	3,11,525	2,09,014	2,87,841	3,10,000	3,00,000
Nira canal	1,29,010	1,35,424	1,40,870	1,27,282	2,16,748	2,43,000	2,43,000
Jamrao canal	..	...	...	3,32,702	4,26,177	4,05,000	6,43,000
Other projects	19,31,029	19,11,675	16,30,944	18,26,950	23,04,149	26,97,000	25,94,000
TOTAL	3,34,24,821	3,22,16,887	3,37,30,544	3,60,07,397	3,55,94,622	4,03,80,000	3,93,83,000
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Mandalay canal	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	1,10,000
Orissa canals	5,07,948	4,65,598	4,45,106	4,18,409	3,95,100	4,01,000	4,15,000
Midnapur canal	2,30,683	2,69,703	2,71,378	1,63,234	1,61,668	1,64,000	1,80,000
Hijili Tidal canal	38,448	48,535	43,304	30,632	28,658	43,000	30,000
Sone canals	5,74,779	5,59,480	5,47,919	5,76,302	5,47,210	5,91,000	6,00,000
Ganges canal	10,80,004	10,62,597	10,74,296	11,19,864	10,57,425	10,95,000	10,84,000
Lower Ganges canal	8,70,983	9,96,696	8,90,350	10,61,960	10,49,948	11,01,000	10,71,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	1,935	49,750	1,03,476	1,26,995	1,14,000	1,54,000
Agra canal	2,25,801	2,34,351	2,83,363	2,33,043	2,60,131	2,45,000	2,14,000
Eastern Jumna canal	3,29,875	3,84,099	4,09,040	4,27,362	4,65,063	5,14,000	4,21,000
Betwa canal	1,07,431	1,01,686	95,360	86,537	1,01,852	1,17,000	85,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	8,18,818	8,63,021	9,07,513	9,14,677	8,65,175	8,41,000	8,10,000
Chenab canal	6,21,106	7,08,766	10,53,385	12,00,241	12,86,828	13,20,000	14,05,000
Bari Doab canal	6,26,969	7,86,572	7,97,190	8,26,926	8,40,911	9,30,000	7,90,000
Sirhind canal	6,30,761	6,73,078	8,56,298	7,70,709	7,93,513	8,50,000	7,85,000
Jhelum canal	...	.	...	...	20,046	1,33,000	2,45,000
Swat River canal	1,02,990	99,596	58,345	89,312	86,856	83,000	50,000
Godavari Delta System	4,89,878	5,80,559	5,89,209	6,70,826	6,09,464	5,74,000	5,88,000
Kistna " "	5,85,491	5,25,151	5,23,143	5,04,823	5,11,894	4,90,000	5,20,000
Pennér River canals "	41,471	36,139	36,687	32,120	43,643	55,000	62,000
Periyar Project	82,262	1,16,138	1,05,351	83,831	98,493	1,26,000	1,26,000
Rushikulya "	32,859	38,734	49,459	76,220	64,377	71,000	64,000
Desert canal	70,023	59,152	49,102	57,976	56,722	80,000	92,000
Begari "	96,400	72,152	96,043	69,133	60,329	81,000	93,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,05,929	1,11,007	1,15,630	97,734	98,001	91,000	62,000
Mutha canals	69,662	74,377	73,609	66,768	74,943	73,000	78,000
Nira canal	51,201	52,785	52,281	42,401	44,229	44,000	43,000
Jamrao canal	...	..	...	64,710	1,52,889	2,42,000	2,73,000
Other projects	5,29,418	4,82,021	4,98,172	5,47,118	6,26,442	9,72,000	9,19,000
TOTAL	89,21,190	94,03,928	99,71,283	1,03,36,344	1,05,28,805	1,14,76,000	1,13,69,000

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*concluded.*

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1901-02, with Revised Estimates for 1902-03, and Budget Estimates for 1903-04—*concluded.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1902-03.	Budget Estimate, 1903-04.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.		
Net Revenue—	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Mandalay canal	...	...	...	..	...	*—11,000*	*—52,000*
Orissa canals	46,809	3,956	*—2,609*	*—9,521*	*—46,094*	21,000	8,000
Midnapur canal	44,953	*—35,931*	*—32,726*	70,979	79,324	59,000	35,000
Hijili Tidal canal	53,762	26,751	9,930	16,717	19,284	1,000	17,000
Sone canals	6,92,195	5,15,785	5,47,432	5,39,579	5,91,761	7,20,000	5,60,000
Ganges canal	32,71,128	28,59,994	33,63,247	35,43,705	25,96,078	33,42,000	30,08,000
Lower Ganges canal	22,47,629	14,92,480	15,48,785	13,54,299	11,56,293	14,02,000	15,49,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	*—1,935*	26,580	*—18,507*	*—46,615*	36,000	46,000
Agra canal	7,48,260	4,47,147	5,45,263	6,94,355	4,05,605	6,45,000	6,66,000
Eastern Jumna canal	13,35,400	11,14,535	10,83,695	10,58,122	9,66,352	10,90,000	10,23,000
Betwa canal	30,269	8,979	*—1,093*	*—29,641*	*—26,290*	*—7,000*	*—5,000*
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	17,29,843	19,37,063	20,72,049	16,18,513	13,19,629	14,16,000	12,90,000
Chenab canal	17,06,987	20,29,722	24,06,857	37,05,948	51,07,684	63,52,000	64,17,000
Bari Doab canal	25,16,724	24,41,052	23,99,657	24,22,477	22,48,087	26,12,000	24,40,000
Sirhind canal	26,05,878	20,80,283	22,34,502	22,82,635	15,22,303	21,04,000	15,15,000
Jhelum canal	..	...	...	...	*—20,046*	*—82,000*	1,05,000
Swat River canal	3,04,928	3,55,187	4,00,950	4,37,740	4,15,569	4,43,000	4,55,000
Godavari Delta System	25,17,425	24,44,773	20,90,196	23,70,270	25,94,799	26,54,000	26,41,000
Kistna " "	17,68,004	20,45,033	20,79,276	22,16,795	23,01,348	23,16,000	22,85,000
Pennér River canals "	2,92,892	3,17,356	2,26,254	3,27,808	3,29,074	3,11,000	3,10,000
Periyar Project	25,004	1,47,310	2,20,586	3,05,854	3,46,437	3,20,000	3,29,000
Rushikulya "	26,069	44,769	43,389	12,938	36,551	33,000	46,000
Desert canal	82,160	95,688	1,25,367	1,42,416	1,31,553	1,08,000	1,06,000
Begari "	3,04,049	3,31,980	3,49,688	4,07,128	3,22,053	3,08,000	3,17,000
Eastern Nara Works	4,54,940	4,22,394	5,02,709	4,41,493	3,78,666	3,81,000	4,36,000
Mutha canals	1,58,903	1,76,295	2,37,916	1,42,246	2,12,898	2,37,000	2,22,000
Nira canal	77,809	82,639	88,589	84,881	1,72,519	1,99,000	2,00,000
Jamrao canal	..	...	...	2,67,992	2,73,288	1,63,000	3,70,000
Other projects	14,01,611	14,29,654	11,32,771	12,79,832	16,77,707	17,25,000	16,75,000
TOTAL	2,45,03,631	2,28,12,959	2,37,59,260	2,56,71,053	2,50,65,817	2,89,04,000	2,80,14,000

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

TABLE VII—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Actuals, 1901-1902.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.	Amount in sterling at contract rates.	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1.	Exchange.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	£	R	R
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	45,89,771	420,729	63,10,935	−*17,21,164*
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	56,77,4[illegible]8	377,375	56,60,630	1[illegible],858
TOTAL	1,02,67,259	798,104	1,19,71,565	−*17,04,306*
ADVANCES.				
Madras	53,43,576	489,828	73,47,417	−*20,03,841*
Madras Extensions	20,04,746	133,257	19,98,858	5,888
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,71,069	330,390	49,55,859	15,210
TOTAL	1,23,19,391	953,475	1,43,02,134	−*19,82,743*
NET RECEIPTS				
Madras	−*7,53,805*	−*69,099*	−*10,36,482*	2,82,677
Madras Extensions	−*20,04,746*	−*133,257*	−*19,98,858*	−*5,888*
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	7,06,419	46,985	7,04,771	1,648
TOTAL	−*20,52,132*	−*155,371*	−*23,3[illegible],560*	2,78,437
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. — Bengal Central	..	−*464*	−*6,956*	6,956
Bengal-Nagpur	...	545	8,179	−*8,179*
Ditto Extensions	...	173	2,602	−*2,602*
Indian Midland	...	11,164	1,67,458	−*1,67,458*
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	−*101*	−*1,524*	1,524
Southern Mahratta	..	−*12,810*	−*1,92,154*	1,92,154
	...	−*1,493*	−*22,395*	22,395
Capital received in India. — South Behar	1,88,720	12,582	1,88,720	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	1,99,700	13,313	1,99,700	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	2,71,000	18,066	2,71,000	...
Hardwar-Dehra	58,044	3,870	58,044	...
Tapti Valley	−*80,000*	−*5,333*	−*80,000*	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	38,000	2,533	38,000	...
	6,75,464	45,031	6,75,464	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,75,464	43,538	6,53,069	22,395
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam-Bengal	−*4,16,045*	−*27,652*	−*4,14,772*	−*1,273*
Bengal Central	30,764	2,247	33,702	−*2,038*
Bengal-Nagpur	−*1,43,370*	−*9,441*	−*1,41,608*	−*1,762*
Ditto Extensions	77,30,718	515,381	77,30,718	...
Burma	56,50,393	375,595	56,33,929	16,464
Indian Midland	−*8,61,864*	−*54,482*	−*8,17,235*	−*44,629*
Ditto Saugor-Katni	12,722	848	12,722	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	−*8,448*	*563*	−*8,448*	...
Mysore	1,22,044	9,118	1,36,773	−*14,729*
Southern Mahratta	−*7,45,785*	−*62,148*	−*9,32,231*	1,86,446
	1,13,71,129	748,903	1,12,33,550	1,37,579
South Behar	−*68,841*	−*4,589*	−*68,841*	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	1,97,807	13,187	1,97,807	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	1,94,977	12,998	1,94,977	...
Hardwar-Dehra	31,687	2,113	31,687	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	11,595	773	11,595	...
Tapti Valley	16,994	1,133	16,994	...
Sabarmati-Dholka	30,220	2,015	30,220	...
	4,14,439	27,630	4,14,439	...
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	1,17,85,568	776,533	1,16,47,989	1,37,579
Net Withdrawals	1,11,10,104	732,995	1,09,94,920	1,15,184
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	1,31,62,236	888,366	1,33,25,489	−*1,63,253*

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Revised Estimate, 1902-1903.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees (Omitting 000).	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£ 1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	£	R	R
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	60,00	550,0	82,50	—22,50
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	55,00	366,3	54,94	6
TOTAL	1,15,00	916,3	1,37,44	—22,44
ADVANCES.				
Madras	45,00	412,5	61,87	—16,87
Madras Extensions	13,40	89,3	13,40	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	55,00	366,3	54,94	6
TOTAL	1,13,40	868,1	1,30,21	—16,81
NET RECEIPTS				
Madras	15,00	137,5	20,63	—5,63
Madras Extensions	—13,40	—89,3	—13,40	—
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,60	48,2	7,23	—5,63
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. Bengal-Nagpur		1	1	—1
Ditto Extensions		4	0	—6
Burma	...	—1	—1	1
Indian Midland	.	6	9	—9
Southern Mahratta	...	—16,5	—2,47	2,47
	...	—15,5	—2,32	2,32
Capital received in India. Ahmedabad-Parantij	23	1,5	23	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	44	2,9	44	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	13	9	13	...
Tapti Valley	34	2,3	34	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	7,76	51,7	7,76	...
	8,90	59,3	8,90	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	8,90	43,8	6,58	2,32
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA				
Assam-Bengal	*—15,75*	*—104,0*	*—15,74*	*—1*
Bengal Central	1,54	10,3	1,54	...
Bengal-Nagpur	3,16	21,1	3,16	...
Ditto Extensions	93,48	623,2	93,48	...
Burma	35,71	238,0	35,70	1
Indian Midland	10,14	64,1	9,62	52
Ditto Saugor-Katni	1	1	1	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	29	1,9	29	...
Mysore	1,28	9,5	1,43	*—15*
Southern Mahratta	*—4,21*	*—35,1*	*—5,26*	1,05
	1,25,65	828,2	1,24,23	1,42
South Behar	—75	—5,0	—75	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	46	3,1	46	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	87	5,8	87	...
Hardwar-Dehra	10	6	10	...
Ahmedabad Parantij	28	1,9	28	...
Tapti Valley	41	2,7	41	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	7,83	52,2	7,83	...
	9,20	61,3	9,20	...
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	1,34,85	889,5	1,33,43	1,42
Net Withdrawals	1,25,95	845,7	1,26,85	[illegible]00
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	1,24,35	797,5	1,19,62	4,73

APPENDIX IV—*concluded.*

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Budget Estimate, 1903-1904.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.	R	£	R	R
Madras	55,40	507,8	76,17	−20,77
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	55,00	366,7	55,00	...
TOTAL	1,10,40	874,5	1,31,17	−20,77
ADVANCES.				
Madras	44,56	408,4	61,26	−16,70
Madras Extensions	1,50	10,0	1,50	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	62,75	418,4	62,75	...
TOTAL	1,08,81	836,8	1,25,51	−16,70
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras	10,84	99,4	14,91	−4,07
Madras Extensions	−1,50	−10,0	−1,50	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	−7,75	−51,7	−7,75	...
TOTAL	1,59	37,7	5,66	−4,07
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. — Bengal Nagpur Extensions	..	4	7	−7
Gain on remittances to India. — Indian Midland	...	3	4	−4
Gain on remittances to India. — Southern Mahratta	...	−10,5	−1,58	1,58
	...	−9,8	−1,47	1,47
Capital received in India. — Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	35	2,3	35	...
Capital received in India. — Hardwar-Dehra	1,20	8,0	1,20	...
Capital received in India. — Ahmedabad-Parantij	4	3	4	...
Capital received in India. — Tapti Valley	3,21	21,4	3,21	...
Capital received in India. — Ahmedabad-Dholka	16	1,0	16	...
	4,96	33,0	4,96	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,96	23,2	3,49	1,47
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam Bengal	−12,71	−84,7	−12,71	..
Bengal Central	56	3,7	56	...
Bengal Nagpur	2,79	18,6	2,79	...
Ditto Extensions	54,97	366,5	54,97	...
Burma	19,54	130,3	19,54	...
Indian Midland	39,09	253,4	38,01	1,08
Ditto Saugor Katni	15	1,0	15	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	9,40	62,6	9,40	...
Mysore	2,29	17,1	2,57	−28
Southern Mahratta	−9,95	−66,3	−9,95	...
	1,06,13	702,2	1,05,33	80
South Behar	−40	−2,6	−40	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	35	2,3	35	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	24	1,6	24	...
Hardwar-Dehra	1,20	8,0	1,20	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	4	3	4	...
Tapti Valley	3,21	21,4	3,21	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	16	1,0	16	...
	4,80	32,0	4,80	..
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	1,10,93	734,2	1,10,13	80
Net Withdrawals	1,05,97	711,0	1,06,64	−67
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	1,04,38	673,3	1,00,98	3,40

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 19th March 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been less unsettled than it was last week, but on the 13th there was general snow over Kashmir, rain and hail over the Western Himalayas, and showers of rain at Rawalpindi, Ludhiana, Khushab, Mooltan, Bahraich, Burdwan, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Bogra, Berhampore, Cherra Poonjee, Jessore, Mymensingh, Ranchi and Hazaribagh. On the 14th these unsettled conditions practically ceased and the only showers reported were at Simla, Tezpur, Silchar and Barisal where the amounts received were very light. Between the 15th and 17th there was practically no rain over India. On the 17th, however, conditions began to change in the north-west, due to the approach of a depression from the westward. Light showers had fallen on this day in Baluchistan and on the 18th rain had extended to Peshawar, Cherat and Murree, and on the 19th to Dera Ismail Khan.

The following table shows that rainfall averaging more than 0·10 inch in amount has been received during the week in the Calcuttta, Burdwan and Simla sub-divisions and in Baluchistan, the average actual rainfall ranging from 0·13 inch in the Calcutta sub-division to 1·17 inches in the Burdwan sub-division. Over the remainder of India though a few light scattered showers have been received, the week's rainfall has been actually or practically *nil*. The week's rainfall was considerably heavier than usual in the Burdwan sub-division but was normal or less than the normal elsewhere. The anticipated rainfall at this season is, however, very small and the light rainfall of the week under review has not affected the seasonal condition to any important extent.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 19TH MARCH 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 19TH MARCH 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·18	—0·18	1·33	1·60	— 0·27	— 17	— 6
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·07	—0·07	0·63	1·11	— 0·48	— 43	— 39
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·05	—0·05	0·08	0·76	— 0·68	— 89	— 89
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·06	0·77	—0·71	5·20	4·15	+ 1·05	+ 25	+ 52
	Calcutta	0·13	0·27	—0·14	2·83	2·25	+ 0·58	+ 26	+ 36
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·08	0·94	—0·86	2·96	4·45	— 1·49	— 33	— 18
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·19	—0·19	0·70	1·74	— 1·04	— 60	— 55
	Darbhanga	0	0·11	—0·11	0·31	1·62	— 1·31	— 81	— 79
	Bahraich	0·02	0·20	—0·18	1·18	2·73	— 1·55	— 57	— 54
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	1·17	0·26	+0·91	3·45	2·14	+ 1·31	+ 61	+ 21
	Patna	0	0·08	—0·08	0·32	1·64	— 1·32	— 80	— 79
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·30	0·53	—0·17	5·98	9·46	— 3·48	— 37	— 37
	Ludhiana	0·10	0·21	—0·11	2·47	5·43	— 2·96	— 55	— 55
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·08	—0·08	0·36	2·00	— 1·64	— 82	— 81
	Lahore	0	0·15	—0·15	0·92	3·03	— 2·11	— 70	— 68
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·02	0·22	—0·20	1·13	2·35	— 1·22	— 52	— 48
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·48	0·44	+0·04	5·34	5·79	— 0·45	— 8	— 9
12. East Coast North	Waltair	0	0·11	—0·11	2[illegible]	1·91	+ 0·10	+ 5	+ 12
	Cuttack	0·05	0·21	—0·16	4·51	2·31	+ 2·20	+ 95	+112
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·03	0·20	—0·17	2·27	2·20	+ 0·07	+ 3	+ 12
	Raipur	0	0·08	—0·08	0·74	1·51	— 0·77	— 51	— 48
	Jubbulpore	0	0·05	—0·05	1·54	1·81	— 0·27	— 15	— 13
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·07	—0·07	0·21	1·95	— 1·74	— 89	— 89
	Jaipur	0	0·07	—0·07	0·26	1·18	— 0·92	— 78	— 77
	Indore	0	0·01	—0·01	0·57	0·77	— 0·20	— 26	— 25
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·02	0·49	—0·47	7·32	4·79	+ 2·53	+ 53	+70
	Bombay	0	0	0	2·45	0·20	+ 2·25	+1125	+1125
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·01	—0·01	0·48	0·26	+ 0·22	+ 85	+ 92
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0·49	0·25	+ 0·24	+ 96	+ 96
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·04	—0·04	1·08	1·17	— 0·09	— 8	— 4
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·07	—0·07	0·83	0·91	— 0·08	— 9	— 1
	Bijapur	0	0·05	—0·05	4·09	0·59	+ 3·50	+593	+657
	Hyderabad	0	0·16	—0·16	0·50	0·84	— 0·34	— 40	—26
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·13	—0·13	1·99	0·80	+ 1·19	+149	+197
	Madura	0·01	0·21	—0·20	8·05	4·41	+ 3·64	+ 83	+ 91
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0	0·19	—0·19	19·94	13·00	+ 6·94	+ 53	+ 56

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 19th March 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, the 14th March, 1903.

Madras.—There was no rain except some scattered showers in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops are generally in a fair condition. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Salem and South Canara, but fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices have slightly risen in the central parts of the Circars and the Carnatic, but are stationary or have fallen elsewhere.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. There was a very slight fall in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Kaira and Colaba. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts or frost in parts of Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Surat, by blight in parts of Poona, and by insects in parts of Surat. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Nasik, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Kaira and Sholapur and continues in parts of Khandesh and Dharwar. Threshing is completed in Larkana and is almost over in Colaba, and continues in parts of Nasik and Dharwar. The harvesting of spring crops is generally in progress Threshing has commenced in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara. The cotton crop is in good condition in Ahmedabad and in fair condition in Satara and in parts of Surat and Dharwar The collection of materials for manure is almost completed in Ratnagiri and continues in parts of Thana, Colaba and Nasik. The preparation of lands for next season's sowings continues in parts of Thana, Colaba, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock are in good condition and are generally sufficient. The water supply is deficient in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in one district, have risen in five districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in all districts except Howrah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur Backergunge, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Purnea, Cuttack. Balasore, Angul, Puri, and Singhbhum. The fall was for the most part light. Rain is needed in Purnea. Some damage to crops by insects is reported from Murshidabad, Gaya, and Palamau. Crops have been damaged by a hail-storm in Murshidabad. 'Prospects are otherwise good. Lancing of poppy, harvesting of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane, and preparation of lands for early rice and jute are in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, has fallen in six, and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in 23 districts and benefited the spring crops in the Himalayan districts. Strong westerly winds have prevailed in five districts and have damaged crops in Moradabad. The harvesting and irrigation of spring crops are continuing. The pressing of sugarcane is approaching completion. Fields are under preparation in places for the autumn crops and sugarcane and extra crops are being sown. Opium collections are progressing satisfactorily. Slight damage to crops by hail is reported in Tahsil Girwan in the Banda District. Markets are well stocked, but fodder is reported to be scarce in Hardoi, Lucknow and Shahjahanpur. Prices remain unchanged.

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and in parts of Shahpur. A slight fall is also reported from Amballa, Mooltan and parts of Hissar and Delhi. The price of wheat is fluctuating. The prices of other food grains remain generally unchanged. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for autumn crops have commenced in some districts. Sugarcane is being pressed in Lahore. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated lands, and prospects are average on unirrigated lands The crops have been greatly benefited by the recent rains in most districts. Unirrigated crops are withering in parts of Hissar for want of rain. The standing crops have been damaged by hail in parts of Lahore and Sialkot. Crops are being damaged by caterpillars, insects and rust in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Some scarcity of fodder is reported in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Mooltan and parts of Ferozepore.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall during the week was 75 cents at Abbottabad and an average of one inch and 59 cents in Peshawar and of 58 cents in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of standing crops have much improved, but more rain is still

wanted in Dera Ismail Khan. Land is being prepared for extra spring sowings. There has been snow on the adjacent hills of Peshawar. A slight hail-storm occurred at Dera Ismail Khan but did no damage. Fodder is procurable and canals are running well. Rivers are rising in Peshawar. Prices are falling.

Burma.—Slight showers of rain fell in Northern Burma and the Shan States. Agricultural operations continue the same. Standing crops are doing well. The price of paddy has risen in Magwe and fallen in three other districts. Elsewhere changes are unimportant.

Central Provinces.—The weather has generally been clear. The harvesting of winter crops is in full swing and threshing has commenced. The outturns are generally good. In Saugor the winter crops are better than they have been for years past. In Mandla and Chhindwara the outturn is quite up to the average. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices have again risen in Chanda. Rice is now selling at 9¾ seers. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are :—wheat 18, gram 24, rice 17 and juar 36: the highest prices are :—wheat 9¾, gram 11, rice 8·19, and *juar* 18⅜. The numbers on relief, works were as follows :—Relief workers, Public Works Department,—(Raipur)—adults—15,157; children 2,636; total 17,793. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved, (Raipur)—adults 7,177; children 2,670; total 9,847; (Bhandara):—adults 308; children 14; total 322; (Bilaspur):—adults 301; children 74; total 375. Total otherwise relieved 10,544. Dependants (Raipur):—adults 16; children 1,207; total 1,223. Poorhouse relief (in Raipur):—adults 23; children 31; total 54. Total on all forms of relief, 29,614. Twelve Public Works Department camps are opened.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain has fallen in the Naga Hills and in all plains districts, except Goalpara, Kamrup and Sibsagar. Ploughing for rice has been facilitated and standing crops benefited by late rains in Sylhet. Rain is wanted in Kamrup. The gathering of mustard is finished in all districts except Kamrup and Nowgong. The outturn is poor, but the area sown is larger than the average. The gathering of pulse is finished and of linseed still in progress in Sylhet. The outturn of linseed is fair and pulse bad. Sugarcane pressing continues in all districts except Sylhet. The outturn is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Ploughing for rice and jute are in progress. The sowing of early rice has commenced in Sibsagar, and late rice sowing has commenced in Sylhet. Fodder is insufficient in Goalpara and the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is scarce in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice are—Silchar, Sylhet and Tezpur 14, Dhubri and Gauhati 13, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 and Dibrugarh 11½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient except in parts of Tumkur.

Coorg.—Threshing of *ragi* continues. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is warm. The harvesting of winter crops continues. Ploughing operations are in progress. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices have fallen in the Buldana district. Elsewhere they are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest continues and is nearing completion. In parts the winter rice crops are fairly good. Prices :—wheat 8¾, rice 9 and *juar* 27 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents measured :—Bikanir nizamat and Suratgurh 19 and Sirohi 16. The average in parts of Marwar was 17 and Jaisalmer 37 cents. There have been showers also in Alwar and Ajmer-Merwara. The harvesting of spring crops has commenced in Haraoti and Tonk and Karauli and in a few villages in Ajmer. The standing crops are reported not good in Bikanir for want of rain; fair in Sirohi, Kishengarh and Ajmer-Merwara, and good elsewhere. Unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain in Alwar. The condition of cattle is good generally. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grain in seers per rupee :—Bundi 36$\frac{9}{16}$: highest—Sirohi 14.

Central India.—Light showers fell in Baghelkhand. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere. Crops are fair in Baghelkhand and Indore, good elsewhere, and have been slightly damaged by rats in Indore and by frost in Gwalior. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. Average prices—24-10 to 33½ in Gwalior; 35-7 in Bhopal; 21 to 28 in Bundelkhand; 31 in Malwa; 33 to 36¾ in Bhopawar and 9½ to 33 in Indore. The opium crop is good in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore and fair in Bhopal.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and pleasant. Prices are stationary. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was slight rain. Prices are stationary:—Wheat from 12 to 18 and

maize from 20 to 38 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair to good in irrigated areas but poor in certain tracts. Fodder is sufficient except in the Jammu District and the Josmergarh and Kathna Tehsils of the Jasrota District and the Mirpur and Bhimber Tehsils of the Bhimber District where it is scarce. Recent rain has been beneficial to the crops.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is bright and clear. The price of rice is 8 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Central Provinces	26,414	10,411	36,825	19,016	10,598	29,614	— 7,211
Total British Provinces	26,414	10,411	36,825	19,016	10,598	29,614	— 7,211

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 14th February 1903.			For the week ending the 21st February 1903.			For the week ending the 28th February 1903.			For the week ending the 7th March 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Central Provinces.													
1	Raipur	1,442,778	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965	26,414	9,696	36,110
2	Bilaspur	1,012,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	358
3	Bhandara	663,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	357
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	3,118,812	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965	26,414	10,411	36,825
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	3,118,812	24,218	5,817	30,035	28,162	6,314	34,476	28,760	7,205	35,965	26,414	10,411	36,825
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	...	645	645	...	631	631	...	626	626	...	...	...
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565	...	645	645	...	631	631	...	626	626	...	...	...
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,935,565	...	645	645	...	631	631	...	626	626	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	5,054,377	24,218	6,462	30,680	28,162	6,945	35,107	28,760	7,831	36,591	26,414	10,411	36,825

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	In the Eleven months, April to February, of									
	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	3,25	2,99	3,11	3,46	3,35	3,12	2,90	2,58	3,27	3,34
Liquors:										
Spirit	48,29	50,22	53,84	53,53	54,40	57,34	58,76	58,13	59,03	63,21
Other liquors	6,21	5,74	6,61	6,02	5,54	6,00	5,38	5,47	5,59	5,95
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	7,30	6,60	6,39	5,07	5,86	6,49	7,14	7,27	7,69
Chemical products and preparations	—	2,34	2,46	1,96	2,47	2,39	2,30	2,81	3,08	2,86
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	13,35	55,27	46,74	40,43	41,71	43,94	44,17	46,67	47,37
" white	—	5,64	19,70	18,58	16,61	15,49	16,66	18,22	25,38	15,17
" coloured	—	3,73	21,29	18,61	12,77	17,60	21,40	18,29	22,04	20,36
Other goods	—	57	2,65	1,94	1,58	1,71	2,55	2,35	3,22	2,42
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	3,24	3,16	3,10	3,48	3,42	3,35	4,07	4,29	4,51
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	2,85	3,65	3,28	3,83	4,01	3,47	3,02	3,65	3,63
Glass and glassware	—	2,90	3,36	3,31	2,60	2,94	3,51	3,44	4,25	4,27
Hardware and cutlery	—	6,64	6,51	6,95	6,72	6,68	7,48	8,61	8,17	9,09
Metals:										
Copper	—	3,44	8,33	4,45	5,88	4,72	1,67	3,29	2,82	6,20
Iron and steel	—	2,54	3,61	3,59	3,84	3,19	3,09	4,18	5,06	4,90
Silver	—	31,27	28,49	29,04	38,74	27,01	21,38	11,25	28,11	34,77
Tin	—	1,52	1,61	1,20	1,11	75	55	97	1,08	1,16
Other metals	—	4,78	2,19	1,99	2,61	2,48	2,16	2,96	4,18	5,87
Oils: Petroleum	23,70	27,37	37,51	38,12	45,79	42,68	39,19	42,90	49,51	49,57
Paints and colours	—	1,47	1,67	1,57	1,54	1,68	1,76	2,03	2,15	2,07
Paper	—	1,72	2,27	2,13	1,80	2,06	2,26	2,40	2,81	2,82
Provisions	—	5,30	9,52	8,32	9,12	8,02	8,65	10,06	10,07	9,22
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	11,23	13,38	10,68	8,76	9,89	7,87	11,99	10,89	10,15
Spices	—	3,57	3,33	3,16	3,81	4,38	4,44	4,39	4,16	4,09
Stationery	—	1,34	1,34	1,37	1,11	1,15	1,20	1,29	1,39	1,41
Sugar: duty at 5 per cent	} —	} 12,29	} 13,97	} 14,03	} 21,53	} 19,18	16,46	27,11	28,75	22,98
Sugar: additional duty							7,89	18,87	34,86	16,85
Sugar: further additional duty							—	—	—	3,27
Tea	—	2,98	2,30	2,57	99	94	82	1,27	83	99
Umbrellas	—	1,50	1,54	1,37	1,49	1,07	1,19	1,20	79	80
Wood and timber	—	1,05	1,39	1,12	99	77	1,03	1,07	1,54	1,70
Woollen goods	—	7,43	6,99	8,18	5,32	7,19	6,47	9,95	9,55	6,64
Imports by post	1	1,31	1,39	1,37	1,37	1,56	1,80	1,90	2,36	3,00
All other articles	30	24,74	33,16	21,09	21,88	21,83	20,97	22,43	24,12	25,21
TOTAL	81,76	2,54,36	3,62,20	3,29,22	3,36,53	3,28,62	3,31,04	3,59,81	4,20,94	4,03,54
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	54,60	74,95	76,71	62,07	58,01	85,24	73,89	70,86	74,87	1,04,48
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,36,36	3,29,31	4,38,91	3,91,29	3,94,54	4,14,06	4,04,93	4,30,67	4,95,81	5,08,02
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,32,62	3,22,27	4,29,17	3,80,84	3,87,14	4,06,65	3,97,32	4,22,08	4,88,16	4,97,22
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	30,57	75,97	1,35,51	1,21,58	1,16,23	1,21,25	1,32,09	1,39,99	1,51,78	1,43,38
Bengal — Export	15,06	17,51	18,12	11,55	11,01	18,99	18,27	18,57	13,89	14,64
Bombay — Import	24,08	1,17,72	1,39,45	1,28,65	1,34,60	1,26,55	1,14,20	1,19,68	1,51,48	1,52,31
Bombay — Export	1,92	3,50	2,74	2,53	2,76	3,50	2,58	2,79	2,48	3,22
Sind — Import	6,40	13,30	19,99	20,90	23,18	19,94	24,36	31,83	46,02	34,30
Sind — Export	55	74	62	52	75	1,51	1,05	1,00	[illegible]	1,28
Madras — Import	9,99	24,25	31,92	25,73	29,66	26,57	27,87	29,58	35,68	35,31
Madras — Export	4,52	6,35	4,51	8,33	8,85	4,64	5,85	2,52	5,78	7,47
Burma — Import	8,35	17,48	27,01	23,47	26,68	29,20	26,64	32,10	30,22	30,03
Burma — Export	31,18	45,45	49,30	37,58	33,42	54,44	44,41	44,02	48,88	75,28

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 16, 1903

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1903 OF:

Rice	Maize	Turmeric
Wheat and flour	Gram and pulse	Grass and straw
Barley	Ghi	Jawar stalks
Jawar and bajra	Sugar	Bhusa
Ragi	Salt	Sheep, goats, and bullocks
Kangni	Tobacco	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	35·96	35·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	28·44	26·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·32	28·32	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	21·92	21·33	32	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	29·63	23·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	29·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	27	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	34·97	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	35·96	34·59	32·65	38·79	...	...	...	...	...	12·96
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	33·17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	33·33	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15	15	30	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	27·5	35	25	37·5	...	...	20	27·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	40	30	35	...	...	23·75	25	22·5	23·75
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	29·37	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	30·47	34·37	22·19	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	27·5	35	32·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	23·12	23·91	28·12	27·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	38·12	33·12	26·25	25·25	...	...	19·37	16·87	19·37	21·87
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	32·55	31·87	28·12	26·75	...	...	21·93	19·37	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	34·53	28·59	31·67	...	...	15·94	20·94	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	17·92	19·84	26·44	33·12	26·51	25·73	32·34	34·06	18·33	18·54	16·2	17·92
Central—												
Cawnpore	17·76	20	29·63	33·33	25·73	27·6	29·63	31·35	18·59	18·59	16·67	18·18
Jhansi	20	21·87	35·35	40	31·04	29·06	...	34·79	18·18	20·43	14·79	19·27
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·46	33·33	26·51	26·67	31·99	30·78	17·76	18·15	18·18	...
Agra	19·06	22·19	47·03	47·08	26·07	27·6	31·98	32·03	18·59	20·47	18·59	20·47
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	18·15	15·62	33·38	31·87	25	25·47	...	...	15·99	15·94	16·67	17·81
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	19·06	31·98	33·33	25·78	27·6	30·78	33·38	16·67	17·03	17·19	15·68
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17·5	20	37·5	40	25·47	28·59	...	...	17·76	...	...	16·67

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mergui
a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	..	25·4	25·6	29·63	29·36	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
..	..	...	...	...	..	28·19	47·06	..	...	.	..	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·12	49·23	..	.	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	..	..	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	..	...	...	...	11·72	25	31·53	44·14	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	33·33	41·20	52·80	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42·11	57·14	61·54	..	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpárá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	33·75	42·5	52·5	310	400	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31·25	30	40	400	450	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	..	23·75 to 28·12	27·5	35 to 37·5	33·75 to 37·5	295 to 300	337·5 to 340	Midnapur
23·75	25	...	...	21·25	22·5	27·5	27·5	42·5	40	390	370	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	32·5	37·5	280	320	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	..	...	25·31	33·12	40·78	40·62	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	32·5	27·5	32·5	37·5	55	360	340	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	22·5	19·69	19·69	318·75	300	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	...	...	...	15·62	16·87	16·56	19·37	24·37	22·87	260	290	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	..	...	...	15	19·87	23·22	14·37	32·5	35	363·12	320	Bhágalpur
...	.	15·94	16·56	15·94	19·06	20	23·44	26·56	29·53	255·94	304·69	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
16·04	19·69	...	...	15·88	17·84	16·04	18·7	30·36	27·13	308·8	345·21	Benares
												Central—
17·08	20	...	...	15·36	17·4	18·18	16·3	22·24	...	266·67	304·74	Cawnpore
17·4	19·79	...	..	...	19·79	15·38	17·20	...	...	256·25	281·35	Jhánsi
												Western—
20·94	...	...	...	19·06	..	21·04	20·12	28·59	25	275·25	345·31	Meerut
20·52	12·19	...	...	...	19·18	20	20·47	38·07	34·48	246·15	312·19	Agra
												Submontane, west—
17·4	17·81	...	...	15·99	16·56	21·04	17·81	22·24	..	280	340	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
[illegible]	18·18	...	...	15·36	15·68	19·06	17·29	24·22	...	290	320	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	16·67	18·28	16·67	...	...	300	340	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST-HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	18·56	17·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	18·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·19	20·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	20·91	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·86	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	42·5	52·5	33·75	33·75	110	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	57·5	37·5	37·5	75	60	...	...	3·12	3·12	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	37·5 to 41·25	32·5 to 37·5	34·37	35·62	57·5 and 80	55 and 72·5	...	...	...	...	12·5	2·19
Calcutta	42·5	40	33·12	33·75	70	70	...	...	10	10	7·5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	40	40	38·12	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·75
Pabna	41·25	33·12	36·87	37·5	80	75	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	50	60	38·75	40	100	90	...	...	23·75	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	46·87	30	30	42·5	45	...	...	5·31	5·62	5	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	27·5	25	36·25	36·25	40	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	2·81	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	37·5	40	35	35·94	50	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	20·94	23·44	40	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	36·46	31·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	33·33	...	...	62·5	67·5	52·5	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	44·37	43·12	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	36·35	38·91	...	...	123·07	133·33	55	87·5	3·75	5·73	4·01	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	33·33	35	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	100 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	32·5	28·29	...	...	60	70	...	...	3·96	.	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	60 to 100	Meerut
...	...	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	...	...	26·25	26·25	Agra
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 60	...	...	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	12·5	..	..	36·11	33·33	...	...	25	26·56	22·19	25
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	16·72	19·06	44·37	44·37	27·5	24·22	33·28	33·28	18·12	15·31	17·34	21·09
Central—												
Lahore	24·22	22·19	43·28	43·28	26·25	24·63	29·95	29·79	17·5	15·1	18·44	21·61
South-eastern—												
Delhi	19·06	22·19	33·33	38·07	28·54	25·83	31·56	30·78	17·4	17·76	19·06	18·18
Submontane—												
Amritsar	23 54	23·91	39·01	41·04	25	23·91	28·59	27·13	...	...	...	22·24
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	22·19	20·94	51·82	53·12	29·06	27·5	30·78	30·16	20	17·34	15·94	17·34
Western—												
Multan	18 18	16·67	30·78	26·67	28·54	30·78	34·01	34·74	19·69	17·03	18·18	18·18
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	.	37·5	35	31·25	30	...	...	...	23·75	...	24·53
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	27·19	27·03	...	..	...	19·37	..	22·66
Quetta	.	...	..	...	34·37 to 36·25	28·75 to 30·62	57·5	53·12	28·44	20 to 21·87	23·12	17·5 to 19·37
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	32 81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·57
Poona	...	44·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	35·52	...	41·51	...	...	...	...	...	21·82
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	18·75	29·53
Ahmadabad	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Central Provinces— (*a*)												
Western—												
Nagpur		.	34	31	29	32	40	44	...	...	21	23
Central—												
Jubbulpore	.	..	36·37	32	28·5	26·62	36·37	32	...	...	16	21
Eastern—												
Raipur		..	31	26·5	24	26	30	35	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...		...	44·64	42·83	...	...	...	...	20·19	22·11
Akola	..	.	75	75	45·83	50	50	50	...	...	22·92	20·83
Ellichpur	..	...	61·54	66·67	40	50	47·06	57·14	...	...	24·24	25
Amraoti	..		45	37·5	37·5	42·5	43·5	46	...	...	23·75	20
Madras—												
South-central—												
Coimbatore	.	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	19·2	23
Salem	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15·5	27·3
Cuddapah	15 9	29·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·1	28·2
Karnul	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	21·7	21·7	41·3	40·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	19·5	21·1	28·4	32·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·18	24·69	32·94	36·57	48·76	58·78	43	50·94	...	...	14·59	21
Bangalore	19·59	19·59	37·66	39·07	42·44	41·19	56·95	60·5	...	...	...	...

The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chaunal*

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1903	Bajra 1902	Ragi 1903	Ragi 1902	Maize 1903	Maize 1902	Gram 1903	Gram 1902	Arhar dál 1903	Arhar dál 1902	Ghi 1903	Ghi 1902	Districts
												Rajputana—
20	26·56	...	...	21·04	26·56	26 56	26·56	.		255·94	320	*Eastern*— Ajmer
												Panjab
19·06	20	...	...	15·94	16·72	18 12	19·53	40	40	285	330	*Southern*— Ferozpur
20·78	19·53	...	...	18·91	17·03	19·74	2.·87	37·24	38·07	297·81	365·94	*Central*— Lahore
21·04	22·19	...	...	19·06	18·18	22·19	20	30·16	29·63	29)	355·57	*South-eastern*— Delhi
...	...	...	...	18·59	18·18	20	20	...	...	.	...	*Submontane*— Amritsar
22·5	23·12	...	...	20·47	20	22·19	22 5	30	36·25	277·5	300	*Northern*— Rawalpindi
21·04	22·19	...	...	18·18	16·67	24·22	22·86	...	..	290·88	336·82	*Western*— Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	28·75	...	...	...	..	25·31	25	...	35	...	340	Karáchi
...	24·69	...	...	...	...	...	23·91	...	...	302·5	345	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	22·5 to 24·37	21·25	..	...	39·37	45 to 47·5	295 to 315	300 to 470	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	*Deccan*— Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·17	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
18·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·82	29·17	...	...	...	*Khandesh*— Ahmednagar
22·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
18·75	29·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	..	...	26	26	39	34	317	333	*Western*— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 25	22	36·37	32	260	295	*Central*— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	..	..	24	28	32	36	250	290	*Eastern*— Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	...	..	...	Básim
25	27·5	...	...	..	...	30·21	29·17	41·67	50	295·23	323·81	Akola
25	28·57	...	...	..	...	30 77	36·46	44·44	51·61	266·67	335·84	Ellichpur
25	25	...	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	37·5	40	3.0	340	Amraoti
												Madras—
14·4	16·8	...	...	...	...	39·2	35·1		...	326	325·7	*South, central*— Coimbatore
...	...	15·5	20·5	...	...	...	..	26 9	21·5	325·3	312·4	Salem
..	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	45·5	17·7	35·3	285·7	349·2	*Central*— Bellary
12·1	20·9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	268·3	26·33	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		Karnul
...	...	17·9	19·3	...	...	...	.	22·1	23·8	...	...	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	28·8	...	...	329·2	329·2	*East Coast, south*— Madras
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
..	...	15·6	21·7	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
19·9	26·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	25·6	25·6	...	...	*Southern*— Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	15·67	19	...	...	18·67	14·28	54·87	45·75	398·48	374·5	Mysore
...	...	14·19	22·23	...	...	13·71	14·98	56·75	54·85	360·06	408·57	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr) 1903	Sugar, raw (Gúr) 1902	Salt 1903	Salt 1902	Tobacco leaf 1903	Tobacco leaf 1902	Turmeric 1903	Turmeric 1902	Grass 1903	Grass 1902	Straw 1903	Straw 1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3·33	5
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	40	40	...	..	80	80	100	133·28	3·28	4·06	5	3·28
Central— Lahore	41·04	41·04	...	...	57·19	48·44	78·07	125·47	12·5	10	10	5
South-eastern— Delhi	30·78	38·07	..	...	80	80	80	130	5	5	3·75	5
Submontane— Amritsar	35·57	39·01	...	..	40	...	80	...	...	...	8·91	5
Northern— Ráwalpindi	40	38·12	..	...	...	40	67·5	94·06	8·12	8·02	6·25	5
Western— Multan	43·23	47·76	...	...	80	80	80	123·07	7·97	6·67	10	4·37
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	40·47	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	45·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	54·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat— Surat	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	..	...	42	39	80	69·5	57	100	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	..	...	40	36	150	100	58	75	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	52·37	114·28	...	...	123·81	145	66·67	114·28	2·08	3·12	...	...
Ellichpur	61·54	88·89	...	...	160	200	61·54	133·33	10	13·33	...	...
Amráoti	40	80	...	...	140	115	60	100	10·29	6·17	...	...
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	41·6	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	111·8	137	33·4	54·8	...	...	6·9	7
Central— Bellary	35·7	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	41	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	49·4	25·1	65·8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·4
East Coast, south— Madras	41·1	49·4	...	...	123·4	123·4	31·3	57·6	...	...	...	..
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·1	118·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	58·3	...	...	274·28	305	68·57	103·61	5	4·5	4	4
Bangalore	40·71	51·37	...	...	308·57	342·5	49·3	146·75	9·1	7·58	7·31	7·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks 1908	Jawar stalks 1902	Bhusa 1908	Bhusa 1902	Sheep, per score 1908	Sheep, per score 1902	Goats, per score 1908	Goats, per score 1902	Plough bullocks, per pair 1908	Plough bullocks, per pair 1902	Districts
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·28	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5	6·67	...	...	70	65	...	...	120	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
7·29	5	...	...	70	60	...		80	60	Rawalpindi
										Western—
7·97	6·67	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	14·69	6·41	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	35	35	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
4·95	4·4	...	...	65	75	...	...	80	80	Akola
4	8	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
14·4	10·29	...	...	65	70	...	...	75	90	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	80	75	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	67·5	66	67·5	66	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
3·5	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 14, 1908

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1903 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 7	13 11	14 1	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...		12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 8	11 6	...	...	14 10	14 2	17 2	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 8	11 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 —	12 4	...	...	10 12	10 9	10 15	10 15	...	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 2	13 6	12 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	28 —	28 —	34 8	34 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15 —	15 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 10	11 6	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	11 4 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 12	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 2	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 13	16 —	16 —	14 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 13	13 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	16 —	16 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	13 4	12 15	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	17 8	17 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	15 12	15 10	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	15 15	14 8	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 13	13 8	...	...	8 8	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	28 3	28 3	8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	20 10	8 3	8 3	14 9	14 9	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	31 8	31 8	5 13	5 13	14 —	12 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	15 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 5	10 5	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	7 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	Khási and Jáintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	Nágá Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 —	8 8	9 —	8 8	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	13 —	10 12	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	12 12	11 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	14 8	{14 8 to 16 —}	{ —	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	15 14	15 12	...	...	11 11	11 9	10 11	10 10	Howrah
...	...	5 —	5 —	13 5	13 5	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 8	Hoogly
...	...	...	...	21 5	24 10	...	...	11 13	11 6	12 8	12 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 12	..	...	...	..
Bardwan	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	..	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	..
Birbhum	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	.	...	...	..
Murshidabad	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	..	..
Pabna	18 —	18 —	27 8	27 8	...	...	13 2	13 8	..	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	.	...	..	..
Rajshahi	15 12	16 8	27 12	27 12	...	..	15 —	15 12	..	...	..	..
Malda	...	15 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	21 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8		..	..	..
Dinajpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	15 9	14 6	.	..		...
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 8	...	...	..	...	13 8	13 8		...		...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	.		...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —		...		..
Orissa—												
Puri	11 13	12 2	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 1	...	...	.	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 6	..	...	.	...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...			..
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	..	...		..
Mánbhum	12 —	12 8	...	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	..	...	24 —	24 —
Ránchi	9 — to 11 8	9 — to 11 8	16 —	17 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 10	12 10	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 8	15 12	..	...	...	...
Hazáribagh	11 —	11 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	..	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	15 —	15 —	17 12	17 12	...	...	15 12	14 —	..	...	...	...
Gaya	15 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	15 4	15 —	24 —	22 8	..	...
Patna	15 —	15 —	20 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	16 —	20 —	23 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	...	..	14 8	14 —	.	..	..	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	15 —	16 —	..	...	..	...	14 —	14 8		..	..	..
Bhágalpur	13 7	11 —	15 —	18 —	...	...	12 5	12 —	..	...	..	..
Darbhanga	15 6	14 4	23 4	27 8	...	..	16 —	16 8	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	13 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	..	...	...
Sáran	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —		...	15 —	16 —	..	...	..	...
Champáran	14 —	14 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 8 to 15 —	16 8		...	...	..
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 8	14 —	20 —	18 8	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	26 —	25 —	24 —	23 8
Benares	14 7	14 11	20 6	20 15	7 9	7 9	13 4½	13 4½	23 1	23 1	23 5	22 12
Ghazipur	13 8	14 4	20 6	21 —	7 2	7 2	13 13	14 12	27 12	29 8	24 8	24 8
Jaunpur	15 8	15 8	21 —	22 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	13 —	32 8	32 8	...	...
Allahabad	13 —	13 —	22 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Central—												
Bánda	14 4	13 8	17 —	16 8	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	28 —	29 —	24 —	24 —
Fatehpur	15 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	11 —	11 8	13 —	13 8	25 —	24 —	23 —	23 8
Hamirpur	15 —	14 6	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	25 4	26 8	24 —	24 —
Jalaun	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	14 12	14 12	21 —	21 8	.	.	12 8	12 8	28 8	24 —	23 —	24 —
Jhansi	12 14	14 —	22 8	24 8	8 8	8 4	11 —	12 8	26 —	25 0	22 15	23 4
Etawah	15 2	15 8	19 4	20 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	21 4	23 4	22 12	23 8
Farukhabad	15 11	16 6	23 3	23 3	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	19 1	21 13	23 3	23 3
Mainpuri	15 12	15 14	19 12	19 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 4	20 12	20 12	20 12
Etah	15 4	15 8	18 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	18 —	21 —	18 8	20 8
Western—												
Meerut	14 8	14 12	21 8	21 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	18 8	18 8
Agra	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	21 —	24 —	19 [illegible]	20 —
Muttra	14 12	14 12	22 8	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	25 8	20 [illegible]	21 —
Aligarh	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	23 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Bulandshahr	16 4	16 4	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	20 —	21 8	18 —	20 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 —	14 —	20 8	20 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	21 8	21 8
Azamgarh	14 —	14 —	19 1	19 1	7 —	7 —	14 6	14 6	21 13	21 13	...	...
Gorakhpur	15 12	16 8	22 8	23 6	13 1	13 1	14 14	14 14	23 13	16 2	23 6	23 6
Basti	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	8 4	8 4	14 12	14 12	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	..	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 4	12 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	..	16 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	23 —	11 —	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 12	9 —	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	..	12 —	12 12	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	..	13 8	13 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	18 12	19 3	.	...	12 13	12 13	11 8	11 6	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	..	11 8	11 —	16 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 — and 8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	..	..	15 13	15 12	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 4	13 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	19—(*a*)	19—(*a*)	...	...	19 —	19 11	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	..	...	.	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	26 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	10 10	11 —	Mánbhum
32 —	32 —	..	..	17 — to 18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Ránchi
...	23 10	...	...	20 4	20 4	25 14	27 —	12 10	12 6	10 11	10 11	Palámau
25 —	25 —	...	.	18 —	18 —	21 8	22 —	9 8	11 8	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	..	...	..	23 —	17 12 to 24 —	26 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	...	15 —	22 —	22 4	23 —	23 8	14 —	15 —	11 5	11 4	Gaya
...	...	24 —	23 —	23 8	24 —	25 —	27 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	..	...		22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	..	...		16 —	16 —	...		9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...		...	.	17 —	17 —	26 8	22 —	12 5	10 8	10 12	10 8	Bhágálpur
27 8	28 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	...	20 14	14 4	14 4	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga
24 —	24 —	...	.	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	22 —	27 —	26 8	14 —	14 8	11 —	11 —	Sáran
34 —	34 —	..	...	22 — to 28 —	23 —	26 8	29 —	20 8	21 —	10 8	10 8	Champaran
												United Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —	17 —	23 —	20 —	28 —	27 —	14 —(*b*)	14 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	18 7	17 5½	23 5	24 12	24 —½	24 —	12 5½(*b*)	12 5½(*b*)	10 4½	10 4½	Benares
...	...	15 —	15 —	24 4	23 6	25 12	25 12	14 6	15 10	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	21 8	21 8	...	...	11 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...		13—(*b*)	14 —	10 8	10 12	Banda
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 8	...	.	14—(*b*)	15—(*b*)	10 12	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	22 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	..	.	11—(*b*)	11—(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	23 —	23 —	20 8	21 —	25 —	26 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 13	...	.	15 12	15 12	10 12	10 12	Jhansi
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	20 2	20 8	26 8	27 8	14 8	14 8	11 10	11 6	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	19 12	20 7	24 8	24 8	10 15(*b*)	12 4(*b*)	10 15	11 9	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 12	22 8	22 8	13 8(*b*)	12 8(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 —	23 —	13 —(*b*)	13 —(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	13 —(*b*)	12 12(*b*)	11 4	11 4	Meerut
...	...	...		18 8	18 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	...	24 —	14 —(*b*)	15 —(*b*)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	15 —	14 4	17 8	17 8	22 8	25 —	12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	Aligarh
...	..	18 —	20 —	17 —	17 12	20 8	21 8	12 —(*b*)	12 —(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	25 4	25 4	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	26 2	26 2	13 14	13 14	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
25 8	25 8	22 8	22 8	20 4	20 11	24 5	27 —	13 3(*b*)	14 —(*b*)	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
21 —	21 —	18 8	18 8	18 —	18 —	20 —	26 —	14 12	14 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

(*a*) Kalai (*b*) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1903—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	16 —	16 —	25 4	24 4	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 8	24 —	24 —	23 4	22 4
Budaun	15 —	15 4	21 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 8	20 —	22 —	20 —	22 —
Pilibit	14 4	15 —	...	...	5 5	5 4	13 8	13 4	24 —	24 4	22 —	21 —
Bareli	15 —	15 10	21 4	21 4	5 10	5 10	10 10	10 10	21 4	23 2	20 10	21 14
Moradabad	15 6	15 8	20 4	20 4	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 12	23 14	24 4	20 14	21 2
Bijnor	15 5	14 10	20 4	20 4	4 8	4 4	10 2	9 9	...	...	19 2	19 1[illegible]
Muzaffarnagar	15 5	15 12	20 15	21 7½	11 —	11 —	11 6	11 9	...	...	18 11	19 5
Sahâranpur	15 2	16 2	19 9	19 18	4 13	4 13	9 11	10 3	19 5	21 8	21 8	21 7
Debra-Dún	14 —	13 8	19 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	10 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	14 —
Almora	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	16 —	15 8	21 —	21 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	...
Sultanpur	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	23 —	...	22 —
Rae-Bareli	15 —	16 4	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	15 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
Unao	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	20 8	21 —	24 —	22 —
Lucknow	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 —	25 —	24 —
Bardoi	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	24 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 12	15 8	22 —	22 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	27 —	26 8	20 8	23 —
Barabanki	15 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	23 —	22 —
Gonda	15 8	16 12	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 4	13 —	27 —	33 —	25 —	25 —
Bahraich	16 8	17 —	33 —	33 —	7 —	7 —	13 4	13 4	32 —	32 —	29 —	29 —
Sitapur	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	26 —	26 8	26 —	25 8
Kheri	16 —	16 —	28 —	28 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	27 —	26 8	24 —	25 4
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 8	12 —	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 5	7 14	35 4	34 8	...	15 12
Bánswára	9 4	9 8	8 4	8 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 14	11 15	17 1	19 2	7 9	8 2	8 8	8 9	25 1	27 11	16 1	17 4
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 2	9 9	16 2	17 —	5 —	4 10	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	11 4	11 12	13 12	14 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 8
Erinpura	12 4	12 14	18 4	18 4	6 2	7 11	10 4	10 4	19 4	20 8	17 4	17 1
Ajmer	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 13½	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	21 —	17 —	17 8
Abu	11 5 and 11 13	11 5 and 11 13	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9
Kishangarh	13 12	14 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	21 —	23 —	19 12	19 —
Bundi	10 12	11 4	19 8	20 —	6 2	6 4	8 —	8 8	23 —	30 12	19 —	17 8
Kotah	9 12	10 6	22 8	24 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	29 —	31 —	18 —	18 —
Jhalawar	9 14	9 14	15 —	15 —	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	23 —	24 4	14 11	14 11
Tonk	9 1	9 4	15 5	16 15	4 12	4 12	5 15	5 15	24 2	26 8	24 12	25 9
Jaipur	11 11	11 14	17 11	17 2	6 5	6 4	7 4	7 2	22 12	22 7	20 8	21 3
Karauli	12 13	12 8	22 8	22 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	10 —	23 2	23 12	21 14	21 8
Dholpur	13 8	14 1	22 5	23 10	7 5	7 5	8 11½	8 7	25 4	25 —½	24 12½	24 14
Bharatpur	14 9	14 10	22 8	22 15	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	26 13	28 —	25 1	26 4
Alwar	12 8	13 5	18 1	20 1	6 12	6 12	8 5	8 5	22 11	25 4	22 6	23 1
Deoli	11 11	12 —	17 —	17 10	4 —	4 —	6 —	8 —	22 8	24 8	23 —	23 12
Nasirabad	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	22 —	16 —	18 —
Bálmer	12 4	12 4	6 4	...	8 —	6 4	...	8 —	15 8	...	...	15 8
Anádra	11 4	11 12	14 —	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	15 2	15 7
Shahpura	9 12	10 —	16 —	16 10	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	25 —	21 —	22 12	22 4
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 6 and 10 12	10 12 and 11 8	16 1	16 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 14	17 3	14 2 and 15 —	14 6 and 15 1
Jaisalmer	11 11	11 2	...	...	7 7	7 6	9 14	9 12	17 6	17 1	14 5	14 13
Bikaner	11 8	12 —	16 —	15 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
Central India—												
Indore	11 4	11 8	16 —	18 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	9 12	24 —	25 —	20 —	21 —
Nimach	12 4	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 12	25 —	27 —	16 8	17 —
Gwalior	12 —½	12 2	18 10	18 11½	6 10	6 10	7 12½	7 13	21 8	23 6	20 3	21 14
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	15 —	15 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	19 8	20 12	18 8	18 [illegible]
Ferozpur	14 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	[illegible] —
Central—												
Lahore	14 12	13 13	21 12	21 8	...	...	8 14	9 —	20 12	20 2	18 4	18 4
Gujranwála	14 8	14 9	22 8	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	18 —	19 —
Gujrát	14 8	14 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	20 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Jhelum	14 4	13 12	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	17 8	17 —

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
25 —	28 —	26 —	26 —	19 —	18 8	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	27 —	13 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	20 6	20 2	26 —	26 8	12 —	13 —(a)	10 8	10 4	Pilibit
...	...	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 12	23 12	25 10	11 4	13 12	11 4	11 4	Bareli
...	...	17 6	17 10	17 12	17 12	23 10	23 10	10 14	10 14	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 12	19 6	...	10 —(a)	11 4	10 11	10 13	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	17 11	17 —	20 14	20 6	8 13(a)	8 14(a)	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
28 10	26 14	28 10	26 14	18 4	17 7	22 9	20 7	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	10 12	11 —	Sahâranpur
21 —	19 8	...	...	16 8	16 —	22 —	20 —	8 —(a)	9 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 4	...	...	9 —(a)	9 —(a)	8 4	8 —	Almora
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	22 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 8	11 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
28 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	20 —	22 —	20 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	14 —(a)	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	...	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 8	25 —	25 —	12 8(a)	12 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —(a)	14 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	18 —	19 —	21 8	22 8	26 8	27 8	13 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
16 —	26 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	...	14 —(a)	14 8	11 —	10 —	Barabanki
20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	23 —	27 —	33 —	13 8(a)	13 8	10 12	10 12	Gonda
...	...	19 —	20 —	25 8	26 —	31 —	31 —	14 8	16 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
26 —	26 —	24 —	24 8	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	12 8(a)	13 —(a)	10 4	10 12	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	26 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Khori
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	15 8	35 4	34 —	9 —	9 —	10 11	10 13	Partabgarh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	42 —	42 —	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	Bánswára
...	...	13 12	13 14	13 4	14 5	26 8	27 11	9 14	10 —	10 6	10 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 4	42 12	40 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	18 —	18 —	12 12	14 —	17 8	18 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 11	Erinpura
...	...	15 —	15 —	15 8	16 13½	20 —	21 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	17 2	17 2	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 —	20 8	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 4	34 —	33 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bundi
...	...	...	...	22 8	26 8	32 —	36 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 4	Kotah
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	33 8	31 12	7 14	7 13	10	10 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	16 6	17 12	26 —	26 13	...	...	10 11	10 14	Tonk
...	...	18 5	18 1	16 12 and 23 —	16 8 and 22 12	23 6	23 1	18 5	18 1	12 11	12 8	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	22 8	18 2	20 10	...	...	22 8	22 8	10 5	10 10	Karauli
...	...	15 12	15 12	19 2	19 3¼	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 4	11 —	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 8	21 5	23 8	21 8	11 12	11 12	11 6	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	19 —	13 —	18 1	19 6	22 11	25 5	19 —	19 13	12 4	12 4	Alwar
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 2	23 12	25 4	8 —	...	11 12	11 12	Deoli
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	12 8	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 9	14 4	17 7	17 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 12	22 12	23 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 14	13 7	19 —	19 2	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 9	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 10	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 4	...	26 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	7 12½	7 12	17 14	19 14½	...	...	12 —	12 8	10 14	10 15	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 12	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	20 8	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 2	19 8	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	Lahore
...	...	22 —	22 —	20 4	21 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	20 —	19 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1906—*continued* (*The figures* …

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or cumbu: Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 4	14 —	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	19 8	20 8
Delhi	13 12	14 12	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 —	22 —	18 8	19 —
Rohtak	14 8	15 8	18 8	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	18 8
Karnál	15 8	15 8	24 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 —	16 8	22 —	22 —	..	...	11 8	11 8	24 —	25 4	19 —	20 —
Ludhiána	16 —	16 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	23 —	23 8	20 8	20 8
Jalandhar	16 8	17 8	19 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	20 —	19 —	20 —
Hoshiárpur	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	16 —	18 —
Gurdáspur	17 —	18 —	23 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	15 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	17 —
Siálkot	13 12	14 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	20 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 8	12 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Kángra	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	12 12	13 12	19 12	18 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	24 12	24 8	17 2	17 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	15 12	15 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Jhang	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	26 —	20 —	21 —
Multan	13 12	14 4	20 —	20 —	..	...	12 8	12 8	21 —	21	18 —	19 —
Montgomery	14 9	15 4	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	24 —	...	20 —
Muzaffargarh	14 8	15 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	19 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 8	13 5	19 6	20 —	...	...	11 4	10 15	23 2	22 13	21 5	21 12
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	13 10	13 4	17 4	17 4	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	21 6	21 6	16 —	16 —
Peshávar	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	5 12	6 —	8 10	8 9	21 —	23 —	16 —	17 —
Kohát	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 14	6 4	5 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	18 8	19 2
Bannu	11 12	12 15	17 8	17 —	10 —	11 4	10 10	11 14	20 —	22 8	14 4	16 6
Dera Ismail Khan	2 8	12 11½	16 6½	16 12	5 5	5 5	8 —	8 —	23 15	21 2½	18 13	19 1
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	21 —	20 —
Quetta	11 — to 11 8	11 — to 11 8	12 14	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	16 —	13 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 6	11 6	...	...	14 9	13 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 2	11 2	...	...	14 6	14 6
Deccan—												
Dharwar	10 5	10 5	...	..	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	24 1	24 1	22 1	22 1
Belgaum	14 3	10 2	...	...	12 10	12 2	14 3	14 3	24 14	24 14	21 7	20 8
Satara	9 1	9 7	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	19 12	18 5	20 2	19 6
Sholapur	10 11	9 12	...	...	9 1	8 10	11 3	10 12	25 15	25 15	22 13	22 6
Bijapur	13 9	10 14	..	...	11 4	10 5	12 3	11 4	26 13	22 5	23 13	26 13
Poona	9 8	9 8	...	..	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	18 6	18 6	17 10	17 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	11 10	10 2	...	...	8 14	7 14	10 9	10 9	27 8	22 2	21 15	23 6
Nasik	13 —	11 3	...	.	8 1	8 1	10 5	10 8	...	...	19 10	19 10
Dhulia	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 7	10 7	24 8	24 8	18 2	18 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 14	10 10	..	...	8 9	8 9	11 7	11 7	19 12	19 12	19 —	19 —
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Kaira	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	17 10	17 —
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 8	13 8	17 —	17 8
Godhra	11 —	11 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	20 8	20 8
Disa	11 8	12 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	20 —	15 —	15 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	13 8	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 13	11 13	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 14	9 14	21 15	21 8	...	[illegible]
Khandwa	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshangabad	13 6	13 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	27 4	25 8	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 11	7 11	10 15	10 15	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chhindwara	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 15	8 15	20 9	20 9	...	...
Nagpur	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	11 —	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 15	17 12	17 12	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	23 —	23 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	13 —	17 8	17 8	20 —	21 —	12 8	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	10 —	12 —	18 —	18 8	20 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
20 —	20 —	13 —	14 —	19 —	17 8	21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	25 —	25 8	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	20 4	20 4	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 —	Ludhiána
...	...	17 —	18 —	19 8	20 8	25 —	23 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	19 —	25 —	25 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	9 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 12	13 8	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 1	12 3	16 14	17 13	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 12	17 12	17 8	19 4	19 12	...	...	13 —	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
35 —	35 —	35 —	35 —	17 —	17 8	24 —	24 8	15 —	14 —	12 —	12 8	Jhang
...	...	22 —	22 —	16 4	16 4	21 —	22 —	15 —	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	23 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 14	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	14 —	18 —	15 4	15 12	18 —	17 4	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	18 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	15 5	15 15	18 8	19 2	...	...	19 12	19 12	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	17 10	18 8	18 —	20 15	10 —	10 —	21 4	21 [illegible]	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 5½	16 3	19 —	20 —	10 10	10 10	16 —	15 —	Dera Ismail Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 —	14 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	10 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Karwar
14 2	13 8	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	8 12	9 7	12 6	11 11	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Bombay
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
27 —	27 —	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 —	14 —	Dharwar
28 —	28 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 6	12 6	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	14 8	12 5	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4	Satara
...	...	...	...	14 6	13 8	...	...	11 6	12 4	11 8	11 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	10 1	10 14	11 13	11 13	Bijapur
...	11 —	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	9 11	10 12	11 2	11 2	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	15 4	13 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 11	11 6	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	17 4	14 6	...	...	9 4	10 —	12 9	12 9	Násik
...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 7	9 7	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 7	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 6	12 6	Surat
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
19 8	19 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Kaira
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 3	13 3	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawar—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	75 —	75 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 8	16 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 13	10 13	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	8 14	7 4	10 —	10 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	13 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 10	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1903—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	13 11	...	..	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	27 7	27 7	..	...
Saugor	13 12	13 8	..	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	29 —	26 —	..	...
Damoh	12 5	12 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	28 10	28 10	..	...
Jubbulpore	13 8	14 —		...	7 8	8 —	10 8	11 —	24 —	25 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	21 —	...	...
Seoni	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	22 —	...	...
Bálághát	13 12	13 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	20 —	20 —	..	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	11 —	12 9	.	...	9 12	11 —	11 —	11 7	19 —	22 13	...	..
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	..	...	...	...
Raipur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 12	7 8	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 —	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	..	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	13 —
Básim	8 15	9 5	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 5	9 14	19 14	20 13	12 —	12 —
Akola	9 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	13 —	13 —	16 —	14 1
Ellichpur	9 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —
Amraoti	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 —	10 10	10 10	19 —	20 —	16 —	17 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	20 —	22 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 14	7 6	10 15	10 13	5 14	5 14	11 2	11 5	19 12	20 3	23 11	22 12
Bolaram	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 10	5 15	10 13	10 15	19 8	19 10	..	...
Chadarghát	6 11½	6 9	...	...	5 6	5 7½	7 7½	8 12	17 4	19 11	23 11½	24 1
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	..	...	...		11 11	11 11	..		...	...
S. Canara	...	...		...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	..	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...	...	..	...	...	10 13	10 13	21 6	21 6	25 5	26 13
Nilgiris	..	...	...	...	.	..	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 3	21 13	23 2	19 14	20 8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	26 —	23 8	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	.	...	13 —	13 8	25 8	27 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	..	...	..	.	..	10 11	10 11	33 —	33 —	31 5	31 5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	27 13	29 6	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	..	...	...	..	...	10 2	10 2	..	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...		...	9 8	9 8	..	...	27 —	27 —
Godavari	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	32 10	32 10	..	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...		...	.	...	...	14 —	14 —	23 14	25 —	...	...
Nellore	..	...	...	..	...	...	15 14	14 13	26 —	26 —	23 11	23 11
East Coast, south—												
Madras	.	..	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	..	..		...		...	11 11	13 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	..	.	...	..	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	..		13 2	13 2	..	...	20 5	20 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	.	...	...	14 6	15 5	..	.	24 —	24 —
Trichinopoly	...	..	.	.		..	14 —	14 —	23 8	23 8	20 8	21 14
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	.	...	...	...		13 14	13 8	...	24 8	16 2	17 8
Madura	...		...	.	.		13 14	13 8	22 8	24 8	18 2	18 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 7	8 7	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	25 2	25 2	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	9 2	9 2	8 10	9 3	10 5	9 13	...		...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	8 —	7 11	9 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	6 —	8 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 15	8 6	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	14 11	14 11	27 5	27 5	..	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	6 8	6 5	6 8	9 8	10 8	12 8	14 —	...	...	...	[illegible]
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 15	12 7	12 7

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee :

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga, (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continue*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	10 1	9 14	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	9 —	9 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 [illegible]	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 6	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 6	13 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories
23 14	22 12	...	...	11 12	11 13	...	...	14 12	15 1	9 1	9 —	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	10 14	12 —	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	Bolárum
...	...	...	...	11 15	12 2	...	...	9 11	10 15	8 10	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
24 5	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
24 6	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central—
20 2	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 10	Bellary
25 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Anantapur
29 10	34 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
25 8	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Ganjam
24 11	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
28 2	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
30 —	30 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
20 10	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
25 14	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 10	Tinnevelly
26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
26 4	26 4	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 6	12 6	Mysore
28 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	8 8	11 4	11 4	Bangalore
26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
25 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur
30 —	26 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan
30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	Kadur
37 13	37 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 6	9 7	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
26 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
30 8	31 8	...	...	28 8	29 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	22 —	22 —	**Aden**

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 14, 1903.

E. N. BAKER
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 1st half of 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	Mean mileage worked. 1902.	Mean mileage worked. 1903.	Total earnings for week ending 8th March 1902.	Total earnings for week ending 7th March 1903.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1902.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1903.	Total earnings from 1st January to 8th March 1902.	Total earnings from 1st January to 7th March 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to 8th March 1902.	Total earnings from 1st April to 7th March 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Failways.	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge.																
East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,959	14,94,881	15,07,000	798	769	1,37,43,810	1,31,22,000	...	6,21,810	6,64,46,944	6,24,83,000	...	39,63,944
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	21,560	21,400	155	154	2,28,544	2,24,000	...	4,544	13,11,989	12,33,000	...	78,989
Bengal-Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	188	162	1,607	1,724	2,92,705	3,30,000	182	195	30,13,468	30,37,000	23,532	...	1,24,10,161	1,30,84,000	6,73,839	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,569	10,04,030	10,95,000	640	698	1,05,16,079	1,11,63,000	6,46,921	...	3,99,58,565	4,00,20,000	61,435	...
Indian Midland (includg. Bhopal-Itársi)	259	204	871	916	2,56,631	2,23,000	295	243	21,94,429	23,05,000	1,10,571	...	86,02,985	94,97,000	8,94,015	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	6,511	6,500	310	310	53,900	58,500	4,600	...	2,59,749	2,72,000	12,251	...
North Western (includg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	267	163	3,128	3,158	7,61,889	8,16,000	244	258	83,58,915	77,79,000	...	5,79,915	4,01,27,686	3,91,43,000	...	9,84,686
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,115	2,76,131	2,37,000	248	213	24,62,102	25,05,000	42,898	...	1,25,31,404	1,22,45,000	...	2,86,404
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2′ 6″)	356	382	854	898	2,88,323	3,01,000	338	335	32,26,500	29,28,000	...	2,98,500	1,59,96,007	1,64,71,000	4,74,993	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,42,813	3,37,000	744	731	32,70,866	30,10,000	...	2,60,866	1,51,38,118	1,43,10,000	...	8,28,118
Madras	265	234	873	889	2,33,281	2,37,000	267	267	21,21,634	21,09,000	...	12,634	1,06,38,143	1,10,14,000	3,75,857	...
" North-East line	205	183	494	499	1,16,032	1,01,000	235	202	9,42,274	8,64,000	...	78,274	43,62,064	41,24,000	...	2,38,064
Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	4,952	3,900	155	122	41,618	31,900	...	9,718	2,07,042	2,22,000	14,958	...
Metre gauge.																
Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	323	305	1,785	1,784	5,67,747	4,99,000	318	280	58,85,500	46,69,000	...	12,16,500	2,67,05,461	2,28,16,000	...	38,89,461
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	888	500	52	29	6,943	5,200	...	1,743	36,062	28,700	...	7,362
South Indian	196	193	1,034	1,124	1,93,461	2,26,000	187	201	17,96,278	20,33,000	2,36,722	...	96,60,865	99,57,000	2,96,135	...
Tinnevelly Quilon (British section)	82	...	...	19	...	1,800	...	95	...	15,600	15,600	...	...	(a)62,300	62,300	...
Tanjore District Board (Máyavaram-Mutupet)	106	106	54	71	4,702	7,000	87	99	45,929	62,100	16,171	...	2,76,644	3,00,000	23,356	...
Southern Mahrattá (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	1,42,830	1,34,000	123	115	10,93,408	11,58,000	64,592	...	56,28,036	64,93,000	8,64,964	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	100	91	296	296	27,153	30,900	92	104	2,37,614	2,66,000	28,386	...	13,04,531	15,25,000	2,20,469	...
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,299	2,16,930	2,42,000	172	186	20,05,705	21,31,000	1,25,295	...	92,45,191	96,06,000	3,60,809	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	147	126	231	231	40,601	30,200	176	131	2,96,643	2,79,000	...	17,643	12,79,984	13,23,000	43,016	...
Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	644	52,294	40,100	89	62	3,92,336	3,77,000	...	15,336	19,58,310	19,40,000	...	18,310
Burma	231	201	1,178	1,311	3,10,476	3,29,000	264	251	30,78,871	30,00,000	...	78,871	1,12,61,723	1,15,11,000	2,49,277	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	3,584	4,600	61	78	38,139	41,100	2,961	...	1,87,838	2,29,000	41,162	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	10,841	10,700	87	86	1,08,546	1,02,000	...	6,546	4,43,830	4,63,000	19,170	...
Special gauge.																
Jorhát	47	57	30	30	787	1,700	26	57	10,592	14,400	3,808	...	76,250	82,900	6,650	...
TOTAL	314	294	20,862	21,554	66,72,033	67,79,300	320	315	6,51,70,643	6,32,89,800	...	18,80,843	29,60,55,582	29,04,54,000	...	56,00,682

All other Railways.																		
Standard gauge.																		
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	199	216	162	162	31,328	31,300	193	193	2,76,209	3,33,000	56,791	...	16,97,244	17,87,000	89,756	...
Tarkessur	315	284	22	22	10,675	7,000	485	318	62,643	66,500	3,857	...	3,04,408	3,09,000	4,592	...
South Behar	129	126	79	79	12,183	11,400	154	144	92,944	91,000	..	1,944	4,72,671	4,54,000	...	18,671
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	100	135	425	425	50,799	37,500	120	88	4,65,216	3,92,000	...	73,216	29,27,246	17,62,000	...	11,65,246
Rájpura-Bhátinda	150	154	107	107	14,406	14,800	135	138	1,48,278	1,28,000	...	20,278	8,59,167	7,74,000	...	85,167
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	5,899	6,100	75	77	53,255	51,400	...	1,855	(b) 2,55,552	3,29,000	73,448	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	85,380	99,700	256	299	8,44,683	9,07,000	62,317	...	38,31,221	41,75,000	3,43,779	...
Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	23,151	26,600	14[illegible]	172	2,60,267	2,41,000	...	19,267	6,95,915	7,45,000	49,085	...
Petlád Cambay	96	84	32	33	3,439	1,900	10[illegible]	58	26,352	18,800	...	7,552	1,11,729	1,13,000	1,271	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	3,182	2,700	94	79	33,117	22,000	...	11,117	1,16,614	1,30,000	13,386	...
Bina-Goona-Báran	33	33	148	148	4,558	5,900	31	40	46,264	71,800	25,536	...	2,33,838	2,49,000	15,162	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	15,166	9,100	133	80	1,26,324	96,800	...	29,524	4,91,413	4,97,000	5,587	...
Kolar-Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	3,179	3,100	318	310	40,072	32,000	...	8,072	2,00,689	1,94,000	...	6,689
Metre gauge.																		
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	14,819	15,100	224	229	76,082	78,700	2,618	...	4,62,027	4,98,000	35,973	...
Sagauli-Raxaul	44	41	18	18	679	900	37	50	8,010	6,800	...	1,210	35,599	34,200	...	1,399
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	68	62	53	53	4,019	3,700	76	70	37,800	32,700	...	5,100	1,59,736	1,86,000	26,284	...
Bengal-Dooars	114	168	36	36	4,865	3,700	135	103	47,554	34,400	...	13,154	2,98,570	2,44,000	...	54,570
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	46	50	77	94	2,575	4,200	33	45	24,232	35,100	10,868	...	1,88,272	2,41,000	52,728	...
Dibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	16,913	18,400	217	236	1,57,491	1,56,000	...	1,491	8,47,452	8,26,000	...	21,452
Nilgiri	390	288	17	17	7,833	4,200	461	247	44,494	31,800	...	12,694	2,28,792	2,72,000	43,208	...
Shoranur-Cochin	26	...	...	65	...	6,200	...	95	...	60,100	60,100	...	...	(c) 1,96,000	1,96,000	...
Ahmedabad-Párantij	76	62	55	55	3,886	2,300	71	42	38,838	24,500	...	14,338	1,63,798	1,52,000	...	11,798
Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	...	25	...	300	...	12	...	(d) 400	400	...	...	(d) 400	400	...
The Gaekwar's Railway	86	79	93	122	9,254	8,000	99	66	78,551	70,500	...	8,051	3,54,508	3,56,000	1,492	...
Kolhápur	94	79	29	29	2,343	2,600	80	90	15,933	21,000	5,067	...	97,001	1,20,000	22,999	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (includg. M. Nanjangud)	66	63	67	67	3,629	5,900	54	88	35,232	41,700	6,468	...	2,03,240	2,35,000	31,760	...
Birur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,037	1,400	27	37	12,317	13,000	...	317	60,731	60,300	...	431
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	133	113	392	392	47,102	43,700	120	111	4,36,991	3,82,000	...	54,991	20,09,190	20,65,000	55,810	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	92	87	334	334	34,304	38,600	102	116	2,94,037	3,05,000	10,963	...	14,13,348	12,88,000	...	1,25,348
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	69	46	46	4,326	3,300	94	72	29,158	28,200	...	958	1,55,041	1,32,000	...	23,041
Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	2,779	1,900	51	35	22,236	16,500	...	5,736	1,20,524	1,17,000	...	3,524
Dhrángadrá	42	41	21	21	1,106	700	52	33	8,036	7,400	...	1,236	41,430	33,700	...	7,730
Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	50,786	49,200	83	70	4,74,118	4,65,000	...	9,118	18,68,879	18,16,000	...	52,879
Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	6,592	3,600	98	54	49,239	34,200	...	15,039	2,08,823	1,87,000	...	21,823
Special gauges.																		
Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	13,778	14,000	270	275	1,22,456	1,34,000	11,544	...	7,61,500	8,04,000	42,500	...
Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	1,969	2,700	58	79	18,884	21,500	2,616	...	1,20,814	1,21,000	186	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	79	79	5,681	5,100	72	64	51,205	37,300	...	13,905	2,49,052	1,91,000	...	58,052
Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	797	800	22	23	7,102	8,700	1,598	...	41,906	38,000	...	3,906
Morvi	73	69	94	94	7,697	4,900	82	52	60,762	50,000	...	10,762	3,19,393	2,72,000	...	47,393
Barsi	201	152	22	22	5,292	1,600	241	75	44,800	11,100	...	33,700	1,56,392	97,800	...	58,592
TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,396	5,17,407	5,04,100	124	115	46,71,782	45,57,900	..	1,13,882	2,27,63,725	2,21,01,400	...	6,62,325
GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,032	25,950	71,89,440	72,83,400	287	287	6,98,42,425	6,78,47,700	...	19,94,785	31,88,19,307	31,25,56,300	...	62,63,007

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 7th March 1903. (b) From 10th April 1901 to 8th March 1902. (c) From 2nd June 1902 to 7th March 1903. (d) From 23rd February to 7th March 1903.

CALCUTTA, the 19th March 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 14th March 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,170	1,107
		Dhollera Port		...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	70	46
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	171	138
		Broach Port	" " "	1*	1*
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	53	50
		Kaira "	" "	1,643	1,146
		Mahikantha State	" "	12	5
		Palanpur "	" "	13	12
		Panch Mahals District	" "	37	30
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	160	160
		Bulsar Port	" "	7	4
		Surat District	" "	312	249
		Bandra Port	" "	15	16
		Utan "		4	3
		Kelva "		...	...
		Trombay "		2	2
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dhanu "		...	...
		Bhiwndi "		...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	6	6
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	1
		Thana "	"	7	5
		Umbergaon Port	"	2	1
		Kon Port	"	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	75	70
	Central.	Ahmednagar "	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	346	285
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	700	507
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	339	265
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	211	176
		Poona District	" "	264	209
		Satara "	S. M.	842	669
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	177	158
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	313	231
	Southern.	Alibag Port		...	...
		Panvel "		8	6
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "		...	...
		Revdanda "		3	3
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	68	65
		Ratnagiri Port		7	7
		Dabhal "		...	...
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District		2	1
		Belgaum "	S. M.	812	650
		Hubli Town	"	2	1
		Dharwar District	"	[illegible]	531
		Karwar Port		...	...
		Akola Port		...	...
		Kumta Port		...	...
		Kanara District	S. M.	18	7
		Savantvadi State		...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	181	[illegible]

* For town only.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—*contd.*	Sind.	Karachi City and Port	N. W.	127	105
		Karachi District	"	2*	2*
		Hyderabad Town	" & J. B	...	...
		Hyderabad District	"	22	17
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W.	...	...
	Political charges.	Akalkot "		93	81
		Aundh "		11	9
		Cutch "		...	...
		Savanur "		...	...
		Bhor State		9	9
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port		14	14
		Jodia Port		9	9
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	207	142
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	139	132
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	914	695
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	48	40
		Dharampur State			
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud Port		10	10
		Nandgaon Port		6	4
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Kodinar Port		27	22
		Dwarka "		1*	1*
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Baroda Town	" "	101	57
		Baroda State	" "	545	428
		Jath "		...	...
		Campay Port	B., B. & C. I.	127(c)	95(c)
		Cambay State	" "	155	133
		Bijapur "		7	8
			Total	11,300	8,976
Madras Presidency.		Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	"	213(a)	172(a)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	11	11
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	113†	92†
		Coimbatore Town		5§	4§
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	...	...
		Nilgiris "		5	6
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	38‡	28‡
		Cuddalore Port	"	...	...
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Tinnevelly "	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M.	13	16
		Mangalore Port		...	...
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	2	2
		Chingleput "		...	...
			Total	400	331

* Imported.
† Including 9 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
‡ Including 5 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
§ Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(a) Including 10 imported seizures and 8 imported deaths.
(c) For town only.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. and B. N.	962	895
		24-Parganas District		41†	36†
		Nadia District	B. C.	2(b)	2
	Burdwan	Howrah Town		16	9
		Howrah District	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	5	4
		Hooghly "	E. I.	28	19
		Birbhum "		...	...
		Midnapur "	B. N.	4(b)	3
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	26	22
		Bhagalpur District	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr Town	E. I.	51	49
		Monghyr District	"	327	270
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	2*	...
		Purnia District		1	1
		Gaya Town		40	40
		Gaya District		3	1
	Rajshahi	Pabna "		...	1
	Patna	Champaran District		5	2
		Chapra Town	B. and N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	"	1,636*	1,362
		Patna City	E. I.	325	329
		Patna District	"	761	735
		Muzaffarpur District	B. and N. W.	254	241
		Darbhanga Town	"	88	73
		Darbhanga District	"	230	208
		Shahabad "	E. I.	519	431
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau "	"	..	...
		Singbhum "		...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack "		1(b)	1
			Total	5,327	4,734
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	305	305
		Allahabad District	"	347	347
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. and R., B., B. and C. I., and G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	26	25
		Cawnpur District	" " " "	633	585
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	109	85
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	"	14	9
		Bara Banki Town		5	3
		Barabanki "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	31	39
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. and N. W. and O. and R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	182	183
		Benares District	B. and N. W. and E. I.	35	38
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	385	385
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	212	212
		Ghazipur "	E. I., & B. & N. W.	90	81
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	3	1
	Fyzabad	Gonda District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Partabgarh District	O. & R.	38	42
		Sultanpur District		1	1
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	258(d)	171(d)
		Fyzabad City	"	...	...
		Fyzabad District		25(f)	22(f)
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	121(a)	185(a)
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	118	121
		Gorakhpur District	"	105	87
		Basti "	"	134	63
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	38(c)	39(c)
		Meerut Cantonment		...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	71	63
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	1	1
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	33	34
		Aligarh "	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W.	54(e)	54(e)
		Hardwar	O. & R.	5	2
		Bulandshahr District		...	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R. " "	553	537
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	304	267
		Lucknow District	"	29	28
		Hardoi "	E. I. & O. & R.	18	10
		Gonda District	R. & K.	8	8
		Rae Bareli "	O. & R.	...	1
	Agra	Etawah City		36	36
		Etawah District	E. I.	28	28
		Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I.	86	77
		Banda District		1(b)	...
		Agra City	" G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District		...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	O. & R. & R. & K.	1	1
		Bareilly District		...	...
		Naini Tal		3	1
			Total	4,446	4,177
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	..	...
		Jullundur District	"	1,526	899
		Hoshiarpur "		1,348	733
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	356	241
	Lahore	Gujranwala "	N. W.	4,066	2,470
		Amritsar City		...	...
		Amritsar District	"	1,8[illegible]	1,160
		Gurdaspur "	"	17[illegible]	117
		Lahore "	"	1,518	625
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	32	32
		Sialkot "	"	652	384
		Jhang "	"	203	175

* Includes 1 imported seizure.
† Including 2 imported seizures.
‡ Including 4 imported seizures.
(a) Including 52 seizures and 92 deaths of previous week.
(b) Imported.
(c) Including 913 seizures and 98 deaths of previous week.
(d) " 87 " " 57 " " " "
(e) " 1 seizure " 1 death " " "
(f) " 7 seizures " 7 deaths " " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—contd.	Delhi	Hissar District		23	14
		Karnal District	E. I.	45	48
		Ludhiana „	N. W. and E. I.	155	180
		Umballa Cantonment	„	...	...
		Umballa City	„ and E. I.	...	...
		Umballa District	„	386	278
		Gurgaon „	B. B. & C. I.	346	323
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	384	248
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	228	184
		Maler Kotla „	N. W.	51	51
		Jhind „	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	105	76
		Kalsia „		31	21
		Faridkot „		27	18
			Total	13,525	8,177
Burma	...	Moulmein		28‖	18‖
			Total	28	18
Central Provinces.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	17	12
		Nimar District	„	119(d)	76(d)
		Hoshangabad Town	„	73	61
		Hoshangabad District	„	39(a)	39(a)
		Narshingpur „	„	12	10
		Chhindwara „		1‖	1‖
		Seoni „		...	1‖
...	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	736	711
		Nagpur District	„ „	144(c)	111(c)
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	89	88
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	2(d)	2(d)
		Bhandara „	B. N.	2‖	2‖
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	201	170
		Jubbulpore District	„ „	547(b)	225(b)
		Damoh „	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	28	16
		Saugor „		1‖	1‖
		Mandla		1‖	1‖
		Bilaspur		2‖	...
			Total	2,014	1,527
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	12	12
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	„ „	14	12
		Bangalore District	„ „	175	148
		Mysore City	„	4	3
		Mysore District	„	63	46
		Kolar „	Madras and S. M.	18	13
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	15	9
		Tumkur District	S. M.	11	6
		Shimoga „	„	24	21
		Chitaldrug „	„	15	17
		Kadur „	„	4	1
		Hassan „	„	20	29
			Total	384	317
Hyderabad State.	...	Lingsagur District	S. M.	8(h)	7(h)
		Aurangabad „	N. G. S.	606(h)	530(h)
		Oosmanabad „	G. I. P. & Barsi	223(h)	177(h)
		Bir „	„ „	54(h)	32(h)
		Parbhani „	„ „	188(h)	85(h)
		Gulburga „	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	...	...
		Bidar „	„	20(h)	14(h)
		Hyderabad „	N. G. S.	...	...
			Total	1,099	845
Berar	...	Amraoti District	G. I. P.	77(d)	80(d)
		Akola „	„	234(e)	158(e)
		Buldana „	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	295	262
		Wun „		1‖	1‖
			Total	607	501
Rajputana	...	Ajmer		1‖	1‖
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	27(k)	22(k)
		Tonk „	„ „	11(k)	4(k)
		Mewar State } Marwar „ } Serohi „ }		...	...
		Banswara Town	„ „ & J. B.	..	...
		Banswara State		102(k)	105(k)
			Total	141	132
Central India.	...	Jhabua State	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Indore City	„ „	10(i)	7(i)
		Indore State	„ „	110(j)	87(j)
		Rutlam City	„ „	73(l)	59(l)
		Rutlam State		103(l)	69(l)
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	46(l)	46(l)
		Dhar State		4(l)	1(l)
		Sailana „		14(l)	7(l)
		Sultanpura		...	...
		Tikri, Kasrawad and Sanwad		...	...
			Total	360	276
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province		3	3
		Poonch District		...	...
		Poonch Town		...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
			Total	3	3
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani		...	...
			Total	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	39,608	29,997

(a) Including 4 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(b) Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
(c) Including 58 imported seizures and 49 imported deaths.
(d) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(e) Including 1 imported seizure and 2 imported deaths.
(h) From 3rd to 9th March 1903.
(i) From 24th to 28th February 1903.
(j) From 21st to 28th February 1903.
(k) Week ending 7th March 1903.
(l) „ „ 28th February 1903.
‖ Imported.

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